1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# VOTES

AND

### **PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

or

# 1891-2,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES. VOL. III.

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1892.

#### 1891-2.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

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# VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1891-2.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

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#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

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1891.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# REPORT

OF THE

# MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. Po. 23, sec. 36.

SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1891

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## REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable VICTOR ALBERT GEORGE, EARL OF JERSEY, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

My Lord,

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1890. The report deals fully with the educational work carried on under the provisions of the "Public Instruction Act of 1880," and embraces summaries of similar work done in State-aided Institutions of an educational character.

The number of schools on the list in the year was 2,423, embracing 2,630 separate departments, with accommodation for 198,898 pupils. The year's enrolment of pupils was 195,241, the mean quarterly enrolment 170,357, and the average attendance 116,665. The staff of teachers, all grades included, numbered 4,181. Towards improving school organization, a number of play-grounds have been enlarged, and lithographed plans of buildings, designed to meet the progressive requirements of different localities, have been introduced.

During the year 2,385 schools, or 2,592 departments, were inspected, and 128,098 pupils examined. Of these latter, 79,428 were examined in the course of instruction prescribed for Classes I and II; 48,387, in higher class courses; and 583 in the Public High School course. Of the total number examined in the different classes, 80 per cent. passed the prescribed standards in reading, 79 per cent. in writing, and 69 per cent. in arithmetic; while of the numbers examined in Superior School and High School subjects from 66 to 99 per cent. were successful. As regards discipline, all the schools inspected were satisfactory.

The Training Colleges for Teachers are still carried on under the arrangements described in last report, but steps have been taken towards the erection of college buildings, for male students, within the Sydney University. Scholarships and Bursaries for State Schools and the University have been made available for deserving students; workshops, cookery classes, garden work, tree-planting, bee-keeping, &c., have been established, with encouraging results, in connection with Public Schools; School Savings Banks continue in operation; and the Public Schools Cadet Force is in a healthy state. Satisfactory progress is also being made by the Technical Education Branch of the Department.

The total expenditure of the year under the Public Instruction Act has been £704,259; and, towards this sum, school fees amounting to £71,826 have been collected, and paid into the Treasury.

The whole work carried on, and the results achieved, are shown in detail under the divisions which follow:—

### I .- Schools, Accommodation Provided, Attendance.

The total school population between the ages of 4 and 14 years, estimated as in previous reports, was 292,997; and, of this number, 63,635 were from 4 to 6 years, and 229,362 from 6 to 14 years, the statutory school age. 2,423 schools, containing 2,630 departments, were in operation, as compared with 2,373 schools and 2,574 depart-During the year 117 schools, or 124 departments open in 1889. ments, were established, comprising 40 Public, 46 Provisional, 12 Half-time, 16 House-to-house, and 10 Evening Schools. Twenty-five Provisional and 3 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 11 Half-time and 6 House-to-house Schools to the rank of Provisional Schools; while 25 Public and 45 Provisional Schools were reduced to Half-time or House-to-house Schools. of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1889 do not appear on the list of schools open in 1890, and of those actually in operation in that year, 57 were closed before the last quarter. number of schools open at the close of 1890 was 2,366, containing 2.573 departments. The net increase for the last quarter of 1890, as compared with the last quarter of 1889, was 49 schools, or 55 departments; and the whole school accommodation available was equal to 193,898 places.

The schools in operation in 1890 were organized and classified as follows:—

### Schools :-

- 5 High Schools, 2 for boys and 3 for girls.
- 1,551 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 53 Public Schools of two departments each.
  - 75 Public Schools of three departments each.
  - 1 Model Public School of five departments (including Practising School and Kindergarten).
  - 333 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 289 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 95 House-to-house Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 21 Evening Public Schools for boys only.

## Departments:--

- 5 High Schools, 2 for boys and three for girls.
- 1,551 Public Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 40 Separate Primary Departments for boys and girls.
  - 117 Separate Infants' Departments (including 4 Kindergartens).
  - 90 Separate Departments for boys (including a Practising School).
  - 89 Separate Departments for girls.
  - 333 Provisional Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 289 Half-time Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 95 House-to-house Mixed Schools for boys and girls.
  - 21 Evening Schools for boys only.

2,630

### Classification :-

1. High Scho	ols:						Schools.		Departments
•	ssed		•••	.,,		•••	5		5
2. Public Sch	ools and	d Ha	lf-tim	e Sch	ools :-				
In Cla	188 1						31		93
33	<b>1</b> I.		•••				33		99
19	III						20		52
1)	1 V					•••	46		83
,,	v				•••		119		124
**	VI	,		•••			179		179
,,	VII						191		191
1)	VIII	• • •			•••		290		290
**	1X				***		632	•••	632
37	$\mathbf{X}$	• • •	• • • •				296		296
Unclas	ssed				•••		132	•••	132
3. Provisiona	l Schoo	ls :	-						
Class	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} 111 \\ 11 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	•••	•••		•••	•••	333		333
4. Пouse-to-h	ouse Sc.	hools	: <b>-</b>						
Unclas	ssed	•••	•••				95	•••	95
5. Evening P	ublic Sc	hools	s:						
Unclas	sed			•••			21		21
	Total		•••	***	a a a'	2	2,423		2,630

218 applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely, 49 for Public Schools, 111 for Provisional Schools, 23 for Half-time Schools, 22 for House-to-house Schools, and 13 for Evening Schools. Of these, 123 were granted, and 65 were declined, while 30 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools granted is 3,393. The Department has erected, or is taking steps to supply, buildings for 2,612 children. For the remaining 781 children the local promoters are to provide school-rooms, this accommodation being required chiefly in connection with Half-time and House-to-house Schools.

The number of applications received, and the action taken with regard to them, are shown in the following table:—

Applications for the cstablishment of Schools.

Schools.		Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools	***	49	20	17	12
Provisional Schools		111	67	   31	13
Half-time Schools		23	16	5	2
House-to-house Schools		22	10	10	2
Evening Public Schools	***	. 13	10	2	1
Total		218	123	65	30

Full details respecting these applications will be found in Appendices I, II, III, IV, V.

The number of schools in operation, with the increases from 1881 to 1890 inclusive, are given in the following table:—

Schools in operation, 1881 to 1890 inclusive.

	Number of Set	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.			
Schools.	1881.	1885.	1890.	Increase, 1881–1890	
High Schools		8	5	5	
Superior Schools	58	90	162	104	
Ordinary Public Schools	1,042	1,606	1,725	683	
Provisional Schools	246	293	333	87	
Half-time Schools	93	150	289	196	
House-to-house Schools		51	95	95	
Evening Schools	57	12	21	* 36	
Total	1,496	2,210	2,630	1,134	
Accommodation	98,721	156,127	198,071	99,350	

• Decrease.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, Evening Schools excepted, all kinds of schools received very considerable increases in numbers for the period under notice. In ordinary Public Schools the increase for the nine years has been 683, and in Superior Schools it has been 104. Provisional and Half-time Schools show increases respectively of 87 and 196, while of House-to-house Schools, first started in 1883, there are now 95. During the nine years referred to the Evening Schools have decreased from 57 to 21.

In addition to the schools established and maintained under the Public Instruction Act, the following State-supported or aided schools are still in operation, namely, the Sydney Grammar School, the two Industrial Schools, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

School

School Premises, Sites.—The number of new school sites obtained during the year was 100. Of these, 45 were government grants; 28 were resumed under the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act" (44 Victoria No. 16); 18 were purchased; and 9 were gifts from private individuals. The cost of the sites purchased was £7,703 10s. 4d., and the sum of £1,128 13s. 5d. was paid on account of those resumed. The balance still due for these latter is, approximately, £4,262. Full particulars of these will be found in Appendix XV.

During the year special attention was directed to the necessity for enlarging the areas of the play-grounds attached to Public Schools. Concurrently with the growth of schools in point of attendance, this matter has been felt to be one of increasing importance year by year, and it became apparent that, particularly at some of the larger schools. situated in thickly populated centres and attended by hundreds of children, the play-ground space was wholly inadequate, and that the need for ameliorating the conditions in this respect was a pressing one. Many of the sites for these schools were secured during the administration of the late Council of Education, and that body was necessarily restricted in its choice of areas, firstly, by the comparatively limited supply of funds under its control, and, secondly, by the fact that it did not possess the powers now vested in the Government of the Colony of resuming lands for the purpose. Under the circumstances, the Council could, as a rule, do no more than provide sufficient land to meet the then existent demands for accommodation. These areas in course of time were encroached upon by the erection of additional buildings, rendered necessary by increase in the number of scholars, and consequently, as the schools grew larger the space available for pupils' recreation often became smaller. The effect of having confined playgrounds is injurious, inasmuch as the ordinary pastimes and outdoor exercises so requisite for the health and well-being of the young cannot be indulged in, and children are compelled to seek their amusement in the streets and throughfares—in some cases the only play-ground possessed by those who live in towns—with results most hurtful to their characters, and conducive in a high degree to habits of Moreover, to carry out instruction in drill and cadet larrikinism. exercises, it is essential that ample ground space be provided, while room is further required for tree-planting, horticulture, and agriculture, as well as for extending the system of technical education in schools.

As it was therefore very desirable that steps should be taken to remedy the evils and provide for the wants herein referred to, instructions were caused to be sent to all the Department's Inspectors, directing their special attention to this subject when visiting schools. They were required to aim at obtaining areas up to 4 acres wherever possible, and also, when recommending new sites, to endeavour to secure the advantage of having them adjacent to public parks or recreation reserves. In addition to this, having in mind the fact that a large proportion of the sites are taken from Crown lands, I sought an understanding with the Secretary for Lands with a view to minimum

areas of 4 acres being set aside, as required, for the purpose of school sites, together with reservations of about 10 acres for paddocks to accommodate the horses of children who ride to school from a distance. It was felt that a portion of the public estate could not be put to a better use than, in this way, for the furtherance of so important a public purpose as the State education of the young. Although I regret to say that the arrangements to this end have not been concluded, yet the wisdom of the course proposed will doubtless lead to a satisfactory settlement.

Notwithstanding that action in the direction thus indicated was commenced only in the latter half of the year, additions have been made, or authorised to be made, to 55 existing sites, comprising a total increase in area of not less than 70 acres. These acquisitions have been made at a cost of about £36,060. Negotiations are also in progress for enlarging 54 other sites, to the extent of 100 acres, at a probable cost of £19,155. Moreover, the Department of Lands has been applied to for additions to 70 sites, containing a total area of 170 acres of Crown land.

Buildings.—131 new school-houses, and additions to provide increased accommodation in 48 existing buildings, were completed in the year. Eighteen teachers' residences and 35 weathersheds were also erected, and repairs and improvements were effected in connection with 916 schools. Places for 11,567 children were provided in the new buildings and additions. The erection of 95 of the new school-houses, 15 of the additions, 5 of the residences, and 22 of the weathersheds, and also the repairs to 458 buildings, were carried out under the supervision of Inspectors of Schools. The other works specified were executed under the Architect for Public Schools. Of the total number of new places, 7,834 were provided by the Architect's buildings, and 3,733 by the buildings erected under the Inspectors' supervision.

At the close of 1890 existing school premises afforded room for 198,898 pupils, 95 per cent. of this accommodation being in vested premises. Of the school places counted in 1889, about 438 were lost in 1890, by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase for 1890 was 11,129.

Taking the building work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1890, 49 new schools and residences were erected under the Architect's supervision, as compared with 44 built in 1889; while the additions numbered 23 as compared with 28; the premises repaired, 458 as compared with 309; and the places provided 7,834, as compared with 7,561 for the same period. It may also be noticed that the number of small school buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision were 100, as compared with 115 put up in 1889, and that the number of places provided in 1890 was 3,733, as compared with 2,760 in the previous year. The total number of places made available in 1890 shows an increase of 646, as compared with the number provided in 1889.

At the close of 1890 the following additional works were in progress:—63 new buildings, 10 additions, and 14 buildings for small country schools, the whole to provide for about 6,000 children. Seven new weathersheds were also in course of construction, and repairs and improvements were being carried out in 162 existing buildings.

Full particulars respecting the building work completed in the year, and that in progress at its close, are given in the following tables:—

Works completed.

	Number. Places provided		Total of sit	Average cost per building.			Cost p			
Works under Department's Architect:—  New buildings (including 13 residences)  Additions to existing buildings  New weathersheds  Additions and repairs to existing buildings	33 13	5,356 2,478 	£ 37,€32 12,306 1,133 25,666	8. 7 4 1	d. 4 6 0 7	£ 768 317 87 56	0	d. 0 2 1 8	£ s. 5 16 4 19	3 3
Works under Inspectors' supervision:  Small country-school buildings Additions to existing buildings Teachers' residences New weathersheds	15	<b>3</b> ,329 404 	7,089 678 1,047 563 5,865		7 5 0 6 1	74 45 209 25 12	4. 11 12	5 2 0 7	2 2 1 13 	6

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including sites	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
Works under Department's Architect:— New buildings (including 16 residences) Additions to existing buildings New weathersheds Repairs to existing buildings	10 6	5,058 571	£ s. d. 50,908 15 11 2,977 9 7 346 17 0 11,759 0 10	# 8. d. 808 1 6 297 14 11 57 16 2 97 4 7	£ s. d. 8 0 6 5 4 3
Works under Inspectors' supervision:  Small school buildings Additions to existing buildings Teachers' residences New weathersheds Repairs, &c., to existing buildings	2 2 1	351 20 	1,018 0 10 77 13 0 390 15 0 35 0 0 910 18 6	72 14 3 38 16 6 195 7 6 35 0 0 22 4 1	2 18 0 3 17 7 

The total expenditure on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, and rents, in each of the last eleven years, is stated in the next table:—

						£	8.	d.
In 1880			,			98,903	1	7
1881			***			102,688	9	3
1882		***				228,391	11	2
1883	•••			•••		395,961	2	2
1884						304,383	9	7
1885			***			178,001	15	7
1886				•••		155,072	0	7
1887				***		119,957		10
1888		•••	•••	•••		84,575	Õ	9
1889		•••				109,575		10
1890						150,441	ō	2
					.,,			
		Total	•••	•••	£	1,927,950	13	6

School Attendance.—School returns for the year show a gross aggregate enrolment of 221,864, as compared with 217,289 under instruction in 1889. Deducting the usual 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, it will be seen that the number of individual pupils at State schools was 195,241. This number equals 16.68 of the total population of the Colony.

The gross and corrected enrolments for the last nine years, taking 12 per cent. as representing the multiple enrolments in each year, are given in the following table:—

			Apparent	Corrected Aggregate	Increase	or Decrease.
	Years.		Gross Aggregate Enrolment.	Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment
			<u> </u>	<u>'</u>	Increase.	Increase.
1882	•••	• • •	189,141	166,611	12,172	10,175
					Decrease.	Decrease.
1883	***		177,079	155,918	12,062	10,693
			1		Increase.	Increase.
1884	***		189,852	167,134	12,773	11,216
					Increase	Increase.
1885			197,090	*173,440	7,238	*6,306
			,		Increase.	Increase.
1886	,		204,534	*179,990	7.444	*6,550
			,	·	Increase.	Increase.
1887			209,158	184,060	4,624	4,070
			-	,	Increase.	Increase.
1888			212,150	186,692	2,992	$_{1}$ 2,632
			,	<u> </u>	Increase.	Increase.
1889	***		217,289	191,215	5,139	4,523
			<u> </u>	·	Increase.	Increase.
1890		4	221,864	195,241	4,575	4.026

<sup>\*</sup> Numbers given in previous reports corrected by deducting 12 per cent. (for multiple enrolments.)

In addition to the 195,241 enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,088 in attendance at other State-aided schools, namely:—

The Sydney Grammar School					,	526
The Industrial Schools	** ***	2.11	7311 3	•••		463
The School for the Deaf, and	Dumb,	and the	Blind	***	•••	99
Total		•••			]	1,088

On the 31st December, 1890, the estimated population of the statutory school age (6 to 14 years) was 229,362. Of this number, 160,877, or 70.2 per cent., attended State Schools; and 68,485, or 29.8 per cent., received instruction in private schools and at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest published returns of private schools' attendance it appears that the total enrolment was 41,265, namely:—At 377 undenominational private schools, 10,000; at 47 Church of England private schools, 2,655; at 267 Roman Catholic private schools, 28,546; and at 9 Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Lutheran private schools, 334. Estimating that 34,000 pupils in the private school enrolment were between the ages of 6 and 14 years, it will be found that, of the total statutory population of 229,362, about 194,877, or 85 per cent., were enrolled at State and private schools, while 34,485, or 15 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 26,447 under 6 years of age and 16,270 over 14 years were also enrolled for school attendance—35,472 at State Schools, and 7,245 at private schools. Thus, of 316,342 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 196,329 attended State Schools, and 41,265 attended private schools; while the remainder, 78,748, received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught. 195,241 children were enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act—848 in high schools, 914 in evening schools, and 193,479 in ordinary day schools; and of these, 21,867 were from 4 to 6 years, 160,488 from 6 to 14 years, and 12,886 over 14 years of age. \*85 per cent. of the statutory school population attend school, but the total enrolment is only 75.2 per cent. of the estimated school population between 4 and 15 years, as compared with 76.4 per cent. in 1889, 78 per cent. in 1888, and 79 per cent. in 1887. As pointed out in last year's report, this decrease may, possibly, be accounted for by the proportion of school population between 4 and 15 years being less now than it was in 1881. This will be definitely ascertained from the new census to be taken in the current year. Improvement continues to be shown in the length of time pupils remain at school.

The average quarterly enrolment was 170,357, and the average attendance 116,665, showing increases respectively of 5,656 and 2,096. The regularity of attendance, as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment, was 1 per cent. less than in 1889. This falling off was wholly due, however, to the very irregular attendance of the first quarter, during which the weather was exceptionally wet. For the other three quarters the attendance in point of regularity showed satisfactory improvement. In the last quarter the average daily attendance reached 71.2 per cent. of the enrolment, the highest percentage yet recorded in the Colony.

In the first half of the year, 97,831 pupils, and in the second half 123,924 pupils, attended the ordinary day schools 70 days or more; while the number who attended 140 days or more in the year was about 111,250. The very unfavourable weather which prevailed during a part of the first half-year caused the number of pupils attending 70 days or more to be comparatively small, but a very satisfactory increase in the statutory attendance was shown in the second half year. The percentages of the enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half year, and 140 days or more in the year since 1886, are as follow:—

	70 days or above in first half-year.	70 days or above in second half-year.	140 days or above in the year.
1886	64.2 per cent. 56.9 ,, 65.5 ,, 68.8 ,, 58.4 ,,	69.0 per cent. 71.7 ,, 76.1 ,, 71.5 ,, 72.3 ,,	59.8 per cent. 60.6 ,, 64.8 ,, 67.8 ,, 65.7 ,,

The enrolment, average attendance, and attendance for the number of days required by statute are shown, and compared for the last ten years, in the following tables:—

## (a) Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for 1890.

0	<b>X</b>	Average Attendance.			
Quarters.	Number enrolled.	Number.	Percentage.		
March quarter	167,319	106,740.7	63.7		
June quarter	169,318	117,331 5	69.2		
September quarter	172,672	119,9358	69.4		
December quarter	172,121	$122,\!651.3$	71.2		
Year's average	170,357	116,664-8	68:4		

<sup>\*</sup> Note.—It must be borne in mind that the basis of calculation is the school population of the last day of the year. In Victoria, calculation is made on the basis of the mean annual school population; and as the year's mean population is much smaller than that of the last day in the year, we suffer by any comparison made. No school data are at hand, however, for a proper calculation. When the 1891 census returns are published, the school statistics of the colonies will be made out with sufficient exactness to permit of a fair comparison.

# (b) Enrolment and Average Attendance for the last ten years.

				verage Attendance.			
Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.		
1881	146,106	125,506	82,890	56.04	66.04		
1882	166,611	134,872	90,944	54·58	67 42		
1883	153,918	130,205	88,546	56.79	68.00		
1884	167,134	139,159	95,215	56·96	68:42		
1885	173,440	146,570	100,462	57.92	68:54		
1886	179,990	153,244	105,538	58.63	68:86		
1887	184,060	157,262	106,408	57.81	67:66		
1888	186,692	160,919	112,220	60 11	69 <sup>,</sup> 73		
1889	191,215	164,701	114,569	59.92	69·56		
1890	195,241	170,357	116,665	59.75	68:48		
Increase. 1881 to 1890	49,135	44,851	33,775	3:71	2 44		

# (c) Number of Pupils, under different ages, who, in 1890, attended School the Statute periods.

	Average Quarterly	Attended 70	) days or above.	
	Enrolment for half-year.	Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.	
1st half-year: Under 6 years	18,734	7,017	37.4	
1st half-year: 6 to 14 years	137,831	86,925	63.0	
lst half-year: Over 14 years	10,705	3,889	36-6	
Total	167,270	97,831	58.4	
2nd half-year: Under 6 years	19,182	8,958	46.6	
2nd half-year: 6 to 14 years	140,438	109,332	77:8	
2nd half-year: Over 14 years	11,646	5,634	48.3	
Total	171,266	123,924	72:3	
	Average Quarterly	Attended 14	days or above.	
	Enrolment for year.	Number.	Percentage of Enrolment.	
The year: Under 6 years	18,958	8,010	42.2	
The year: 6 to 14 years	139:477	98,546	70.5	
The year: Over 14 years	. 10,833	4,784	44.1	
Total	169,268	111,250	65.7	

(d) Numbers who attended ordinary Day Schools 140 days or above in each year, from 1881 to 1890.

			Atte	nded 140 days or a	bove.
Year.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1881	144,667	124,649	57,727	39.9	46.3
1882	165,236	134,303	73,835	44.6	.54.9
1883	155,183	129,880	78,118	50.3	60.1
1884	166,604	138,929	83,541	50.1	60.1
1885	172,616	146,017	85,780	49.7	58.7
1886	178,761	152,510	91,323	51.0	59.8
1887	182,572	156,926	95,153	52.1	60.6
1888	185,329	160,001	103,680	55.9	64.8
1889	189,650	163,785	111,127	58·5	67.8
1890	193,479	169,268	111,250	57.5	65 <sup>.</sup> 7
Increase. 1881 to 1890.	48,812	44,619	53,523	17:6	19.4

In the following table the results as to average attendance in the principal Australian Colonies are compared for the last ten years:—

	New South Wales.		Vie	toria.	South A	Australia.	Queensland.		
Years.	Average Quarterly Eurolment.	Percentage in average Attendance,	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment,	Percentage in average Attendance.	Average Quarterly Enrolment.	Percentage in average Attendance	
1881	125,506	66.04	176,782	68.58	30,629	67:42	30,958	70.26	
1882		67.42	173,638	68-11	32,622	67.39	31,778	68 00	
1883	130,205	68.00	172,419	68.62	33,688	70.28	34,727	69.80	
1884	189,159	68.42	173,812	69.44	37.691	65 08	39,925	69.78	
1885	146,570	68.54	173,709	68.78	37,823	71.49	42,643	70.62	
1886	153,244	68:86	177,836	69.47	37,974	73.73	45,761	70.47	
1887	157,262	67.66	180,147	67.89	38,947	72.99	49,418	71.46	
1889	160,919	69.73	185,208	69.02	88,595	73.40	53,269	73 07	
1889	164,701	69.56	190,497	68:69	38,504	73 28	56,860	72.43	
1890	170,357	68:48		*** ****			}		
Increase.									
1881 to 1890.	44,851	2.44	13,715	•11	7,875	5.86	24,902	2.17	

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus:—Of the statutory school population, 194,877, or 85 per cent., were enrolled for school attendance—160,877, or 70.2 per cent., at State Schools, and 34,000, or 14.8 per cent., at private schools. Of the ordinary school population between 4 and 15 years, 237,594, or 75 per cent., were at school; 196,329, or 62 per cent., at State Schools; and 41,265, or 13 per cent., at private schools. 195,241 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act-160,488 being of the statutory school age, 21,867 under that age, and 12,886 above it. quarterly enrolment was 170,357, or 86.77 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 68:48 of the quarterly enrolment. 65.7 per cent. of the quarterly enrolment attended school 140 days or more in the year, 98,456 being of the statutory age, and 12,794 being under and over that age. Of the average enrolment, 72.3 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the last half-year. Comparing last year's attendance with that for 1889, the following points may be noticed:—The year's enrolment was increased by 4,026 or 2 per cent., and the mean quarterly enrolment by 5,656, or 3.4 per Owing to exceptionally wet weather the percentage of the quarterly enrolment in average attendance was slightly lower than in

1889, and 111,250 pupils or 65.7 per cent. of the enrolment attended school 140 days or above in the year, as compared with 111,127 or 67.8 per cent. in 1889. The length of time pupils remain on the rolls continues to improve. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1890 were respectively 14.5 and 9.8, as compared with 14.7 and 10.2 per cent. in 1889.

Previous reports called attention to the defects in the compulsory clauses of the existing Act, and the experience of the past year emphasises the need for their amendment, especially as regards—

- 1. Provision to deal effectively with children found idling about the streets during school hours who are evading the law.
- 2. Authority to efficiently ascertain the total number of children in the Colony of statutory age.
- 3. The power to compel teachers of private schools to furnish accurate returns of enrolment and attendance.
- 4. Placing the onus of proof of age and of the fulfilment of minimum attendance on the parents or guardians.
- 5. Making the penalty for default more severe.
- 6. The inclusion of a clause making it penal to employ children of school age, unless educated up to standard requirements.

During the half-year ended 30th June, 1890, 21,051 children failed to attend school for seventy days as required by the Act. As satisfactory excuses were given, however, in 14,676 cases, the number of legal defaulters amounted to 6,375. The parents or guardians of 5,541 of these were cautioned, and in 834 cases legal measures taken.

For the half-year ended 31st December, 1890, there were 13,899 children who failed to make the prescribed minimum attendance. Satisfactory explanations were received in regard to 9,491, the parents or guardians of 3,452 were cautioned, and prosecutions were authorised in the remaining cases.

The defaulters, therefore, for the June half year, amounted to 3.7 per cent. of the average enrolment for that period, while for the December half-year the percentage fell to 3.5.

There are at present nincteen School Attendance Officers, who work under the supervision of the District Inspectors. Four are stationed in the Metropolis, and the rest in the following towns:— Armidale, Tamworth, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, Tarce, Newcastle, Wallsend, Bowral, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Parramatta, Hay, Liverpool.

Information as to deficient attendance on the part of pupils is readily obtained from the class roll, but in addition every teacher is required to ascertain as far as possible what children in the locality of his school are not receiving instruction up to the standard. Whilst little difficulty is experienced in gathering this information in thinly populated districts, it is well night impossible to obtain it in large towns. The Attendance Officers investigate the cases brought under notice, and are authorised to take legal proceedings whenever they can produce evidence of a character to warrant such a step.

The

The extreme course of prosecution is not adopted until parents have been cautioned for the first offence. Few cases in which legal action is authorised are dismissed, and the penalty imposed is almost always paid.

It sometimes happens that the services of children between the ages of twelve and fourteen years are absolutely required to assist their parents. Cases in which the father or mother is unable to work are frequent, and in these the Minister does not proscente on condition that the children regularly attend a Night School. Steps are taken to see that this stipulation is complied with.

Special action was taken towards the close of the year in relation to Broken Hill. In view of representations made to the Department to the effect that large numbers of children in the locality were not attending any school, an Attendance Officer was despatched to enforce the law. That officer has reported that very many of the parents of children are ignorant of their responsibilities under the Public Instruction Act. He adds, however, that the Managers of the local mines have discontinued the employment of all children under fourteen years and have agreed not to again engage any under that age. The parents interviewed have also promised to fulfil their obligations as regards their children, and it is confidently anticipated that the School Attendance Officer's visit will produce satisfactory results.

Collection of School Fees.—As a result of the course followed by the Department since 1887, fees are now paid with improved regularity, though it must be admitted that in a large number of cases their collection is still attended with trouble and friction. Teachers are required to furnish monthly returns of arrears of fees to the District Inspector, and the prompt and careful attention these documents receive at the hands of these officers, as well as in the Department, has largely prevented the accumulation of arrears.

All fees received are paid into the Consolidated Revenue. The total for 1890 was £71,826 15s. 7d.

#### II.—Inspection.

The large number of new schools yearly brought into operation for a considerable time past rendered the work of inspection with the existing staff a task of exceptional difficulty. The number assigned to each Inspector averaged 85. Each of these was expected to receive two inspections in the year, but, though the staff worked with commendable industry, it was found impossible to accomplish the amount of inspection set down, and at the same time perform other important duties incidental to an Inspector's office. It became necessary, therefore, to rearrange the districts, and strengthen the inspecting staff. A new district was formed at Bowral, and placed under the charge of District Inspector Johnson, whose place at Wellington was filled by the promotion of Inspector Long, of Hay, to the rank of District Inspector. Mr. Long was succeeded at Hay by Mr. Thomas

Pearson, a first-class teacher. To fill the vacancy in the Sub-Metropolitan District, caused by the promotion of Mr. District Inspector McIntyre to the position of Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. District Inspector W. Dwyer was transferred from Goulburn to Sydney. Mr. David J. Cooper, M.A., of the clerical staff, succeeded him at Goulburn. Mr. Inspector Morris, stationed in Sydney, was promoted to the office of Examiner, his late duties being transferred to Mr. Inspector Dawson, of Campbelltown. Mr. Dawson was followed at Campbelltown by Mr. Bent, a first-class teacher, but on the 1st July a new Sub-District was formed, having Kogarah as its head-quarters. This was placed under the supervision of Inspector Skillman, of Bega. Mr. Bent returning to the work of teaching. Mr. Skillman was succeeded at Bega by Mr. Peter Durie, a first-class teacher. Early in the year Mr. District Inspector John McCredie was put on special duty in connection with the re-organization of the Public School Boards, and Mr. Inspector Pitt was brought from Nowra to assist in the work of inspection in Sydney. Subsequently, on Mr. McCredie's retirement in August, Mr. Pitt was stationed permanently in Sydney, being succeeded at Nowra by Mr. Inspector Lawford, of Young. Mr. C. W. Friend, a first-class teacher, was appointed to replace Mr. Lawford at the latter town. Other new sub-districts were formed, with Yass and Gunnedah as their centres, and were placed under the supervision of Messrs. Sheehy and Parkinson, first-class teachers.

The effect of these changes was to increase the number of Inspectors by three, and to render some of the larger districts more workable. The Inspectoral Staff now consists of a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector, 9 District Inspectors, and 24 Inspectors.

Frequent heavy rains during the year, with occasional floods, not only injuriously affected school attendance, but helped to make the work of inspection difficult and unsatisfactory. In several districts the roads became bad, travelling slow, and many of the schools empty, or nearly so, of scholars at the time of the Inspectors' visits. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Inspectors prosecuted their labours with energy and success. This will be at once apparent when it is stated that out of a total of 2,627 schools in operation 2,567 were fully inspected, while as many as 704 underwent inspection a second time. The uninspected schools, numbering 40, were, with few exceptions, not in operation when visited by the Inspectors.

The details of inspections made during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of Inspections,	No. of Schools not inspected.	No, of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1888	2,461	2,445	1,071	3,516	16	118,710	32
1889	2,570	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052	32
1890	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515	35

The particulars for each district stand thus:-

District.	No of Inspectors,	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No of pupils examined.
Armidale	4	285	282	9	291	3	9,439
Bathurst	3	256	255	89	344	1	8,767
Bowral	3	220	216	74	290	4	6,789
Goulburn	4	376	370	116	486	6	9,603
Grafton	3	256	255	51	306	1	8,960
Maitland	4	290	288	139	427	2	16,654
Metropolitan	4	182 -	' 181	98	279	1	37,000
Sub-Metropolitan	3	195	190	32	222	5	13,506
Wagga Wagga	4	325	312	. 59	371	13	10,282
Wellington	3	242	238	37	275	4	6,515
Totals	35	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515

The inspected and the uninspected schools were :-

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening,	Total.
Inspected	1,885	326	280	85	11	2,587
Uninspected	4	11	8	7	10	40
Totals	1,889	337	288	92	21	2,627

Course of Instruction and Standards of Proficiency .- The modifications made in the course of instruction referred to in last year's report appear to be justified by results. The inclusion of needlework and drawing in the infant school curriculum has not only imparted a pleasing variety to the matter of teaching, but has tended to foster in the minds of the young scholars an increased interest in their lessons. Sufficient time has not yet clapsed to enable a judgment to be formed as to the bearing of these changes on the proficiency attained in the same branches by the pupils in primary schools, but there is reason to believe that this result will prove of a satisfactory character. The omission of geography and grammar from the course laid down for the second class has had the effect of concentrating the attention of teachers and pupils on subjects of higher importance, as reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a substantial advance in the pupils' attainments in these branches may be looked for. Already the Inspectors' reports indicate a steady rise in the proficiency of the class thus affected.

There is one subject which, there are good grounds for believing, is not receiving that attention from our teachers and Inspectors which its unquestionably great importance merits. This is mental arithmetic, a most valuable aid in developing the thinking faculties of children and in training them to be quick and accurate in performing mental operations in numbers. A few years ago our schools showed to advantage in this branch of school instruction; now it might be safely affirmed that not one school in ten could pass a tolerably easy examination in the subject. For the subordinate position mental arithmetic thus occupies in our school curriculum, Inspectors are chiefly to blame, as few of these officers devote to it anything like adequate attention. Something must be done to improve the teaching and raise the proficiency of our scholars in this subject, and the necessary steps to this end will be taken without delay.

Estimated

Estimated Proficiency of the Pupils in all Schools.

		Estimated Profitiency.					
Subject.	Total number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to on above Standard.				
Reading—							
Alphabet	11,559	8,697	75				
Monogrillobles	27,636	20,919	76				
Easy Narrative	40,233	32,262	80				
Ordinary Prose	48,087	41,071	85 85				
Totals	127,515	102,919	80				
Writing—							
On Slates	48,911	39,655	81				
In Copy-books and on Paper	77,258	60,706	78				
Totals	126,169	100,361	79				
Dictation	92,007	65,761	72				
Simple Rules	75.133	54,459	72				
Compound Rules	00 000	18,398	65				
Higher Rules	28,330	12,594	64				
Totals	123,116	85,451	69				
Grammar							
Elementary	21,257	15,251	72				
Advanced	26,914	19,961	74				
Totals	48,201	35,212	73				
Geography-							
Elementary	20,548	15,539	75				
Advanced	27,774	21,516	77				
Totals	48,322	37,085	76				
History—							
English	46,037	32,502	70				
Australian	12,757	9,589	75				
Scripture and Moral Lessons	120,397	90,596	75				
Object Lessons	115,012	86,918	76				
Drawing Music	109,347	71,410	65				
Franch	110,993	85,549	77				
Wnolid	1,728	1,149	66				
Alachae	7,237	5,272	73				
74	2,402	1,785	74				
Tatin	6,001	3,504	58				
Trigonometry	1,985	1,358	68				
N J11.	28	17	61				
33(1)	43,969	37,414	85				
Natural Science	115,065 6,361	83,144 5,048	72 79				
Tratulal Science	0,301	0,043	""				

Character of Pupils Attainments and Progress in Learning.—127,515 pupils were present at inspection, being an increase of 5,463 scholars, or 4.4 per cent. over the number examined in 1889, and of 8,805 scholars, or 7.4 per cent. over the number in 1888. All were examined in reading, 99 per cent. in writing, 72.1 per cent. in dictation, 96.5 per cent. in arithmetic, 37.8 per cent. in grammar, 37.9 per cent. in geography, 46.1 per cent. in history, 94.4 per cent. in scripture and moral lessons, 90.2 per cent. in object lessons, 85.7 per cent. in drawing, 87 per cent. in music, 1.3 per cent. in French, 5.7 per cent. in Euclid, 1.9 per cent. in algebra, 4.7 per cent. in mensuration,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ 

per cent. in Latin, 0.02 per cent. in trigonometry, 80 per cent. (of girls) in needlework, 90.2 per cent. in drill, and 4.9 per cent. in natural science.

Of the 127,515 pupils examined in reading, 9 per cent. were in the alphabet, 21.7 per cent. in monosyllables, 31.5 per cent. in easy narrative, and 37.8 per cent. in ordinary prose. Of 126,169 pupils examined in writing, 38.8 per cent. wrote on slates, and 61.2 in copy books or on paper. Of 123,116 examined in arithmetic, 61 per cent. were tested in simple rules, 23 per cent. in compound rules, and 16 per cent. in the higher rules. Of 48,201 examined in grammar, 44 per cent. were learning the elementary part and 56 per cent. the advanced part of the subject. Of 48,322 examined in geography,  $42\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were tried in the elementary branch of that subject, and  $57\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the advanced portion.

A comparison of some of the foregoing percentages with the results during the previous year in corresponding subjects is shown in the subjoined table:—

		1889.	1890.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	Total number of pupils examined	122,052	127,515	4.4	*****
Percentages of pupils examined in	Reading, who were tested in ordinary prose Writing, who wrote on paper. Arithmetic, who were tested in the higher rules Grammar, who were tested in the advanced portions Geography, who were tested in the advanced portions History		37.8 61.2 16. 56. 57.5 46.1 94.4 90.2 85.7	2·  1·1  6·5 54·6 12·4	4·8 2·5 17· 9·8

From this table it will be observed that the percentages of pupils in 1890 who were examined in ordinary prose reading, in the higher rules of arithmetic, and in the advanced portions of grammar and geography show a falling off as compared with similar percentages for 1889, the decrease in the case of the two latter subjects being to the extent of 17 per cent. and 9.8 per cent. respectively. The proportion of scholars who wrote on paper has increased by 2 per cent., while those who were tested in history, and in scripture, and moral lessons remained at nearly the same percentages as in the previous year. The pupils who received instruction in drill showed a satisfactory advance of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and a remarkable improvement took place in the number of children learning drawing. In that subject the total number of examinees in 1889 was 38,025, while in 1890 it was 109,347, being an increase of  $54\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This increase is largely due to the fact that the teaching of drawing has now been extended to Infants' Schools, in pursuance of the policy announced in last year's report to direct wider attention to the subject.

Of other branches object lessons were given to 12 per cent. more pupils than in 1889, music was taught to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more, and natural science to 1.7 per cent. more; but in mensuration 2.7 per cent.

less, and in trigonometry '08 per cent. less of the pupils present at inspections had received instruction. Needlework was taught to 80 per cent. of the girls.

With reference, in the next place, to the proficiency of the pupils examined in the abovementioned subjects, the Inspectors' reports show that in reading 80 per cent. of the examinces passed, in writing 79 per cent., in dictation 72 per cent., and in arithmetic 69 per cent., 73 per cent. passed in grammar, 76 per cent. in geography, and 70 and 75 per cent. in English and Australian History. Further, in scripture and moral lessons 75 per cent. passed, in object lessons 76 per cent., in drawing 65 per cent., and in music 77 per cent. In other subjects the percentages were-French, 66; Euclid, 73; algebra, 74; mensuration, 58; Latin, 68; trigonometry, 61; needlework, 85; drill, 72; and natural science, 79 per cent. Compared with the previous year there has been, in every subject, a decrease in the percentage of pupils who have satisfied standard requirements, a result due in part to the more rigorous tests applied by Inspectors during the year under the revised standards of proficiency, but due in a high degree to the irregular attendance caused by the exceptionally wet weather that prevailed.

Of 1,886 Public Schools examined, 1,655 or 88 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 231 or 12 per cent. were below it; of 326 Provisional Schools, 56 per cent. were up to or above the standard, and 44 per cent. were below it; of 280 Half-time Schools, 69 per cent. satisfied the standard, while 31 per cent. did not; of 85 House-to-house teaching stations, 70 per cent. were equal to and 30 per cent. below the standard, and of ten Evening Schools all were up to or above the standard.

The following table shows the progress in efficiency made in the different classes of schools during the past five years:—

Class of Schools,			Percentage up to or above the Standard.						
			1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890		
Public	•••		82	84.	85	86	88		
Provisional	•••		64	65	65	62	56		
Half-time	•••		65	74	72	74	69		
House-to-house	•••	•••	65	75	67	73	70		
Evening Schools			100	79	87	90	100		
All Schools	•••		78	80	;   80	82	81		

The Public Schools continue to show a larger percentage of those that are up to the requirements of the standard, but in the Provisional, Half-time, and House-to-house Schools there has been a decrease in such percentage, resulting from the causes to which allusion has already been made.

			E	stimat	ed Proficie	ney of	Papils.			
Subjects.	1881.		1845.		1889.	_	1890.		Increase, 1881 to 1890.	
	Number examined.	Percentage passed.	Number examined.	Percentage passod.	Number examined.	Percentage passod.	Number evamined.	Percentage passed.	In number examined.	In percent-
Reading— Alphabet Monosyllables Easy Narrative Ordinary Prose	11,704 27,509 23,667 22,311 85,191	61- 71- 70- 78- 72	12,167 14,908 29,607 39,083 105,815	82 85 85 90 £7	10,434 24,675 35,001 51,912	79 83 85 87	11,559 27,636 40,233 48,087	75 76 80 85	127 16,566 25,776	11 5 10 7
±17444 111111111111111111111111111111111	0.7,171		100,010		122,052	- 89	127,515	-80 	42,324 ————	8
Writing— On slates On paper	40,186 45,137	78 82	46,504 58,091	90 91	49,218 71,509	88 88	48,911 77,258	81 78	8,725 3 <b>2,12</b> 1	3
Total	85,323	80	104 601	90	110,727	88	126,169	79	40,846	
Dictation		<u></u>		<u> </u>			92,007	72	*****	
Arithmetic— Simple Rules Compound Rules Higher Rules	55,765 15,256 7,376	51 46 51	65,734 20,005 15,165	74 60 58	71,502 24,064 21,917	78 63 63	75,133 28,330 19,653	72 65 64	19,368 13,074 12,277	18 19 13
Total	78,397	52	100,901	69	118,483	72	123,116	69	44.719	17
Grammar— Elementary	23,598 19,608	59 58	11,472 28,230	81 79	13,107 35,850	76 77	21,257 26,94 h	72 74	7,336	13 16
Total	43,206	<del>59</del>	39,702	1_80	48,457	. 77 .——	48,201	73	4,995	14
Geography— Elementary Advanced	28,413 19,549	61 64	14,616 26,643	85 81	17,081 35,149	80 79	20,548 27,774	75 77	8,225	14 13
Total	47,962	G2	41,259	83	52, <b>2</b> 30	80	48,322	76	360	14
History— English Australian	*****		26,933 10,271	73 80	36,886 18,059	75   80	46,037 12,757	70 75	46,037 12,757	
Scripture and Moral Lessons Object Lesson Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Monsuration Latin Natural Science Trigonometry Needlework Drill	22,64.5 81,012 41,662 58,894  3,139 2,172 567 1,126  26,616 48,050	72 66 65 73  57 68 62  79 66	77,825 71,449 28,139 75,569 727 4,527 1,632 3,145 1,045 2,598 32 34,062 85,665	80 86 83 85 82 76 72 54 83 83 91 92 85	115,479 94,920 38,025 103,205 1,715 6,479 2,019 9,006 1,581 3,938 114 40,850 102,923	81 83 77 83 84 74 75 58 74 81 80 89 82	120,397 116,012 109,347 110,993 1,728 7,237 2,402 6,001 1,985 6,361 28 43,969 115,065	76 76 65 77 60 73 74 58 68 79 61 85 72	97,752 34,000 67,685 52,099 1,728 4,098 230 5,434 8,59 6,361 23 17,354 67,015	3 10 4  16 17  6  6

Vocal Music.—The new standard, which was brought into operation at the beginning of 1890, is very generally regarded by the teaching profession as a severe test of the pupils' knowledge of the theory and practice of vocal music. Its general scope is as follows:—Simple melodies by car are practised in the Infants' Departments, and the first class of Primary Schools; the second classes receive elementary lessons in "Tonic-sol-fa" notation; the third classes sing two part songs from "Tonic-sol-fa" notation, and receive introductory lessons in "Staff," notation; and the fourth and fifth classes are instructed in the "Staff" notation on the movable "Doh" principle, and are well practised in reading at sight.

During

During the year, the Superintendent of Singing has reported upon all the schools in the Metropolitan District. Having regard to the higher standard and to the increased severity of the examinations, the pupils' attainments are considered to be of a satisfactory character; and, as the junior classes become fully taught under the new standard, much higher results at each school may be looked for. The Superintendent remarks that "the teaching is both vigorous and painstaking, while the singing of the children cannot fail to give pleasure to themselves, and to the listeners."

A Report from the Superintendent is herewith published as an Appendix.

Drawing.—Early in the year measures to effect necessary reforms in the teaching of drawing were brought into operation. Mr. Frederick W. Woodhouse, the newly-appointed "Superintendent of Drawing," having arrived from England, entered on his duties, and the drawing work in schools was carried on in accordance with the revised course of instruction and standard of proficiency, which provide that the subject shall be systematically taught to all pupils from the infants' class upwards. As stated in last year's Report the system of drawing sanctioned by the Department had not always been adhered to in our schools. Defective methods were sometimes employed, and teaching from the flat rather than from the round was too much the practice.

The teaching of drawing in the Kindergarten, Infants' Schools, and junior classes, as now provided for, will form a good foundation to work upon in the higher classes; and drawing from the round and from objects or models can readily be introduced at the proper time, where care has been taken to familiarize the infants' and junior classes with the appearances of objects and of their constituent lines and surfaces in the round.

The object aimed at is to have the course of instruction made really gradual and progressive, and in every way effective in its results; and as one means to this end it has been deemed advisable that a further revision of the course should be made. Such revision has now been prepared by the Superintendent of Drawing, after the matter had been fully considered and discussed by responsible officers of the Department, assisted by M. Henri, the Teacher of Drawing in the When sufficient time has elapsed for Technical Education Branch. the full effect to result from the changes made already, and those now being introduced, it may be confidently expected that the character of the pupils' attainments in drawing will prove in all respects satisfactory. Since the Superintendent entered on his duties, he has visited 56 schools. In 92 departments included in these schools, 387 drawing classes were inspected, and 12,839 pupils fully examined. Of these pupils, 3,287 were in Infants' Departments, 5,096 in Boys' Departments, and 4,456 in Girls' Departments; and the results of the examinations showed that 7,005, or 54.5 per cent., were up to, or above, the standard in attainments, and 5,834, or 45.5 per cent., were below the standard.

To assist teachers in improving their qualifications as instructors in drawing the superintendent has given a large number, over 200, of model lessons in the schools he has visited; and this course he intends to continue so far as the time at his disposal will allow. The teaching of drawing in the Sydney High Schools and in the Training Colleges at Hurlstone and Fort-street is favourably reported on. In addition to the courses in Geometry and Perspective taken up at the Fort-street Training School, model lessons in Freehand and Model Drawing will be given by the Superintendent to the students at intervals in the current year.

Further details will be found in the Superintendent's report and the revised course of drawing instruction given as an Appendix.

Discipline.—Our teachers appear to devote due attention to the maintenance of good discipline. In general the government is mild and kind, but firm and effective. Corporal punishment is only resorted to in extreme cases when other means for preserving order have failed. Inspectors are almost unanimous in reporting school work to be carried on in a quiet orderly manner, the pupils to be respectful and attentive in demeanour, and to enter into the work of examination in a cheerful self-reliant spirit.

As aids to the maintenance of discipline, a methodic and well-arranged school routine, and a regular observance of military drill are of the highest value. And it is satisfactory to find that teachers are fully sensible of the importance of these essentials. The ordinary arrangements for teaching are such as provide for the constant and profitable occupation of all the pupils, while sufficient attention is devoted to drill to secure a becoming quietness and order in the school operations.

Drill.—In the new standard of proficiency issued at the beginning of the year "Drill" is recognised as an important school subject; and for progress made and proficiency shown at inspection, marks are now awarded for drill equal in value to those given for other important branches. Moreover, suitable text-books on military and other physical drill, &c., have been largely supplied, and, by this means, teachers have had improved opportunities of making themselves better acquainted with drill subjects. Under these arrangements increased attention has been given to the matter by both teachers and pupils, with results that may be regarded as very satisfactory.

For the better training of the girl pupils in this important subject, supplies of "wands" and "dumb-bells" are granted to schools; and during the year the Superintendent of Drill, Captain Mulholland, has delivered a series of lectures to the lady teachers in the metropolitan and suburban schools on the following subjects:—Calisthenics, dumb-bell, wand, ring, and gallery exercises, and musical drill. The lectures have been well attended and great interest has been taken in them by the teachers. It is also reported that a great improvement is already noticeable in the physique, bearing, and deportment of the girls attending the schools,

In his annual report Captain Mulholland states that all the schools in the Metropolitan District have been visited and examined by him in Military Drill, Calisthenics, Gallery Exercises, and Physical Drill; and that taking "Fair" as the standard, all were either up to or above the standard.

High Schools.—No increase has been made to the High Schools. Those in operation are established at Sydney, Maitland, and Bathursto comprising in all five departments, namely two for boys and three for girls. The aggregate enrolment at these for 1890 was 848 as compared with 774 for 1889, and the average attendance for the same years was 598 and 520 respectively. The enrolment has, therefore, increased 9 per cent., and the average attendance 15 per cent.

Both departments in Sydney are overcrowded and arrangements are in progress for removing the boys to buildings in course of erection in Harris-street, Ultimo, in proximity to the new Technical College. Here an excellent site of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres has been secured, and High School buildings of the most modern type as regards organisation and general equipment are expected to be completed early in 1891. Tenders for a new High School at Maitland are also about to be invited.

Admission to High Schools is gained by candidates passing a satisfactory examination in Reading, Dictation, Arithmetic, and Grammar, together with Euclid, Algebra, and Latin for boys, and French for girls. While the effect of this test is to restrict the attendance, it has the advantage of securing a certain evenness of attainments among the pupils, and of affording a tangible foundation for future work.

In common with other State Schools, High Schools are subjected to periodical Departmental examinations. These examinations are of a searching character. They embrace a minute inquiry into the organisation, discipline, and methods of teaching adopted in each school, the attainments of each scholar and class, the skill and usefulness of the several teachers, and, generally, whether the school is fulfilling its mission. Gauged by these tests, it is satisfactory to find that the results disclosed by the Inspectors' reports are of a favourable character. Viewed also in relation to the examinations instituted by the University, High Schools appear to stand well, as is shown by the following table:—

	No. of Passes. Junior Examinations.	No. of Passes. Senior Examinations.	No. of Passes. Matriculation Examinations.	Total number of Passes.	
Sydney (Boys)	40	9	26	75	
" (Girls)	3Ĝ	6	9	51	
Maitland (Boys)	7	1	1	9	
" (Girls)	6	1	•••••	7	
Bathurst (Girls)	4	3		7	
	93	20	36	149	

It is proper to remark, however, that the position taken by a school at these examinations forms no certain or reliable criterion of the general work done therein. At most but a very small proportion of the pupils are sent up to compete, and these are usually the brightest and most promising scholars, who have been more or less specially prepared for the ordeal. The discipline and tone of the school, the methods of teaching in use, the general character of the instruction imparted, the proficiency of each class, and the progress made by each individual pupil are in no way indicated by the results disclosed by the application of a test, at once partial and unsatisfactory, and eminently calculated to foster a system of "cram." Entertaining these opinions, I am at present considering the advisableness of instituting a scheme of Departmental examinations to supersede, so far as our schools and pupils are concerned, the examinations now held yearly by the University.

The Bursary System came into operation for the first time during the year, and the results attending it are of a hopeful character. Five boys and 3 girls from the High Schools succeeded in obtaining Bursaries at the University.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £7,709 8s. 6d., while the amount received from fees was £4,706. The actual cost to the State, therefore, was £3,002 11s. 2d. or at the rate of £3 10s. for each pupil enrolled.

Superior Public Schools.—Fifty-seven schools of this class were in operation at the close of 1889. This number was increased by 7 during 1890, thereby making a total of 64. The schools thus newly promoted under the provisions of Regulation 5, are situated at Canterbury, Kiama, Picton, Queanbeyan, St. Leonards East, Windsor, and William-street. Superior Public Schools comprise 168 departments, with an enrolment for the closing quarter of the year of 47,213 pupils. These figures show an increase of 18 departments and 4,844 pupils on similar totals for 1889, and afford evidence that the instruction imparted in Public Schools, both as regards quality and range, is improving at a fairly reasonable rate. No school can be promoted to the rank of a Superior Public School unless the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than 20 children who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class. As, however, this class of schools is primarily intended to supply a more advanced education to families residing in localities where the means of obtaining such an education do not exist, it is a question whether greater facilities should not be afforded for their establishment. I am accordingly considering the expediency of so modifying the provisions of the regulation under which they are established as to lead to a more rapid extension of Superior Public Schools throughout the country districts.

The course of instruction embraces mathematics, natural science, French, and Latin, in addition to the subjects taught in ordinary Public

Public Schools. As far as practicable the teaching in English grammar, geography, and history is made to correspond with that prescribed for the Senior and Junior Examinations at the Sydney University.

The Inspectors' reports on the condition of Superior Public They show, among other Schools are of a favourable character. things, that the schools are of modern type, well organised and disciplined, affording sound instruction to the pupils attending them, and staffed by a band of home-trained, zealous, able, teachers. addition to successfully passing the examinations by the Department, 39 of these schools succeeded in passing 146 pupils at the University Junior and Senior Examinations, while no less than 60 pupils from ordinary Public Schools acquitted themselves in like manner. The Superior Public Schools that showed to the greatest advantage at these examinations were the following: -Fort-street, Crown-street, Young, Macdonaldtown, Wickham, Grafton, Mudgee, Parramatta South, It is but fair to mention that Emmaville Public School stands next to Wickham in the number of its successful competitors at these examinations.

Half-time Schools.—The schools taught by itinerant teachers Wherever 20 are of two kinds, Half-time and House-to-house. children, between the ages of 6 and 14 years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than 10 children in each, an itinerating teacher is appointed to visit such places, and the schools so established are designated Half-time Schools. Suitable school houses are required to be provided by the applicants, but necessary furniture, apparatus, and books, are supplied by the Department. of such schools who are appointed and paid by the Department, are expected to divide their time between the schools under their charge so as to effect the largest amount of good. Half-time Schools are classified in the same manner as Public Schools according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which the teacher gives instruction, and in all other respects they are required to be conducted The number in operation in 1890 was 288, and of as Public Schools. these 280 underwent inspection. From the reports furnished on their condition, it would appear that they are reasonably well organised, properly disciplined, and fairly well taught, the results in many instances proving quite equal to those obtained in Full-time Schools. As settlement advances these schools generally grow into Provisional or Public Schools.

House-to-house Schools.—In sparsely populated localities where it is not practicable to collect 20 children within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, three or more teaching stations may be formed under the designation of House-to-house Schools. The teachers employed in these schools while not necessarily trained, must be persons of good moral character, and capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education. They are required

to supplement the school instruction, which is limited to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic, by a systematic course of home lessons, and to furnish at the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period to the Inspector. They are paid at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum, in addition to which they are granted a yearly forage allowance of £10. As population increases, these schools frequently grow into Half-time or Provisional Schools. The number in operation during the year covered by this report was 92, 85 of which underwent full inspection, and, with few exceptions, the work done therein was found to be satisfactory.

Evening Public Schools.—Thirteen applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools were received; 10 were granted, 2 declined, and the consideration of 1 was deferred. The total number of schools in actual operation in the year was 21, but 8 of these had but a brief existence. The number open at the close of the year was 13, attended by 338 pupils.

This class of schools hitherto has not met with much public support. Whether this be due to the comparatively small number of children cut off from other means of receiving an education, whether it be attributable to the conditions under which evening schools can only be brought into existence, or whether it be the result of the limited curriculum laid down for such schools, certain it is that they have proved the least satisfactory feature of our whole educational machinery.

The minimum age of children eligible to attend Evening Public Schools is fixed at 14 years; the course of instruction is confined to reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; a weekly fee, not exceeding 1s. for each pupil, is charged; and an average quarterly attendance of not less than ten is required to warrant the payment of salary to the teacher, who must hold a certificate of classification.

Kindergarten. — The Kindergarten Schools at Fort-street, Riley-street, and Australia-street, Newtown, have been in operation throughout the year, and Kindergarten classes are organised in the Infants' Departments of Waverley, Paddington, Wickham, Goulburn, and other schools. These schools and classes have now nearly 2,000 children, from 4 to 8 years of age, under instruction, and their work is reported to be progressing very favourably.

At Fort-street the Kindergarten staff consists of a mistress (Miss E. L. Banks), two assistants, and one pupil-teacher; and the school has an enrolment of 193 pupils. These are taught and exercised in four classes, the following being an outline of the work carried on:—

The Babies' Class.—This class, which consists of the youngest children in the school, is exercised with "Gift I." The "Gift" consists of six rubber balls, crewelled over with wool, representing the three primary and secondary colours. By means of various exercises with this Gift, the children's perceptive

perceptive faculties are quickened, and the laws of similarity and discrimination are called into action. Musical games are introduced, and lines of poetry repeated, appropriate to the exercises and descriptive of them.

First Class.—This class is exercised with "Gift II," which consists of a sphere, cube, and cylinder, made of hardwood, enclosed in an oblong-shaped box of the same material. What was a ball in Gift I is now called a sphere. The bright colours and softness of the woollen balls are gone; the sphere feels cold and hard and heavy in comparison. The cylinder forms the connecting-link between the sphere and cube. It has one curved surface like the sphere, and can be made to roll, while on its two circular flat surfaces it can stand firm, or slide like the cube. The surfaces, edges, and angles of the cube are examined by the class. Exercises with the three forms of Gift II are worked, and poetry is repeated explaining the different motions.

Second Class.—This class is exercised with Gifts III, IV, V, and VI; and with planes of wood, &c. The Third Gift is contained in a small wooden box of cubical shape, and consists of eight small cubes. The form is the same as part of Gift II, the size only being different. The new experiences consist of notions as regards the whole in its relation to the parts, and of the parts in their relation to the whole. Thus the child acquires the notion, and the names, and both in connection with objects, of halves, quarters, eighths, and of how many of the small divisions make one of the larger. In connection with the Third Gift a new faculty is called forth-imagination, and with it the instinct of construction The cubes are mentally transformed into is awakened. bricks, and with them building commences. The construction faculty suggests imitation, but does not rest with that; it invents and creates. These eight cubes, placed in a certain relation to each other, make a long seat, or a seat with a back, or a cross, or a doorway, &c. The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Gifts consist of the cube variously divided into solid brick-shaped forms, and into smaller cubes and prisms. Observation is called on with increasing strictness, and the opportunity is afforded for endless manifestations of constructiveness; and all the while impressions are forming in the mind which in due time will bear geometrical fruits, and fruits, too, of æsthetic culture.

So far we have been dealing with solids; the next step brings us to plane surfaces. Planes of wood are now introduced. These are thin wooden tablets, painted white on one side and red on the other, of square, oblong, or triangular shape. The triangular tablets are divided into right-angled and isosceles triangles, equilateral, right-angled scalene, and obtuse-angled triangles.

triangles. This Gift teaches form and figure with greater force and effect than the first six Gifts. It also trains the sense of place by means of the different positions in which the tablets may be laid. The tablets are placed by the children upon the second surface of the desks to represent the plane surfaces of known objects, such as churches, houses, trees, &c., or geometrical forms, and forms of beauty or symmetry.

After the exercises with planes, or wooden tablets, "stick and ring-laying" are introduced; thus lines are represented—first the straight line, then the curved. The curved line is supplied by metal rings and half rings. In the circle the child recognizes the outline of the flat ends of the cylinder. Accuracy of work is gently and firmly insisted on, both for the sake of educating the hand and eye, and because accuracy of mind is thereby encouraged. According to Froebel's belief, accurate habits of mind in the child are among the best preventives of exaggeration and falsehood in the man.

Third Class.—This class is exercised in drawing, plaiting, or weaving, pricking and sewing, paper-folding, pea-work, and modelling. For drawing, slates and drawing-paper are used, scored in small squares, and the child's first effort with his pencil is to draw a straight line by following the scoring. Thence he progresses to the square, the triangle, the star, and hundreds of mathematical figures, learning the beauties of symmetry and combination, always aided by the simple network of squares. The teacher shows the child how he can combine lines into patterns, but invention in all these occupations is stimulated from the first.

Plaiting is just the ancient process of weaving, for the plaitingsheet takes the place of the warp, the plaiting-sticks do the work of the woof, and the plaiting-needle represents the Plaiting is one of the most favourite occupations of childhood. A child loves all that contributes to his intellectual and physical development, and there are, perhaps, few occupations more efficacious in this respect than plaiting. It exercises both hands, satisfies the taste for colour (for every pattern requires at least two colours), and it excites the sense of beauty, for it gives rise to beautiful—that is, symmetrical-forms. The child's sense of number and his comprehension of numerical relations are continually exercised; nor is there any better means of instilling into the child's young mind notions of number, at once thorough, based on personal experience and accentuated by differences of form and colour, than the present occupation of plaiting.

Pricking and Sewing.—We now arrive at points. A paper ruled in squares as before is laid upon a cork pad, and the outline of the pattern upon it is perforated at equal distances by

means of a pricking needle. Step by step Froebel returns to the solid, his occupations increase in difficulty, and more creative power is called for. The pricked pattern is embroidered with coloured silk or worsted on cardboard, the line is added to the points. Harmony and contrast of colour are the principal means of decoration.

Paper Folding.—A four-inch square of white or coloured paper is given to each child; and, proceeding from the simple to the difficult, a great variety of forms representing life objects is produced; and, while the work proceeds, the intelligent teacher, by developing the perceptive faculties of the children and calling upon them to describe in correct language, can make this occupation a most interesting one.

Pea Work.—Peas are soaked in water for six or eight hours and when thus softened are used as starting points for lines formed by pointed wires, or short sticks, stuck into them. An endless variety of skeleton forms can thus be constructed, outlines of geometrical figures, of houses, furniture, railing, &c., and these can be put together and remain in shape.

Modelling.—The lump of modelling clay is representative of the dearly-loved mud pies; but in the kindergarten it is handled by fingers that have been trained to work under the guidance of eyes and mind that have been trained to see and think, and the balls of clay become something very different from the little pie moulds that used to stand in a uniform row.

As pointed out in last Report, kindergarten training is included in the course prescribed for teacher students at Hurlstone College; and all female pupil-teachers under the Department are required to make themselves acquainted with the principles of such training.

Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., in connection with Public School instruction and training.—The revised standard of proficiency provides that, in the form of object lessons, instruction in Agriculture, &c., shall be given to pupils in Public Schools; and, early in 1890, the teachers were invited to give special attention to the matter. It was then pointed out to them that the lessons to be given might, with advantage, take up the work in three stages, namely:—

In first stage: The principles influencing the supply of plant food in the soil, the necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.

In second stage: The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food; and manures, as supplemental sources of plant food.

In third stage: The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variations in their yield and quantity.

To assist teachers in the preparation of the necessary lessons, a text-book, specially written for the purpose, was supplied to them.

Oral school instruction in agriculture was thus provided for, but at the same time it was felt that such instruction would be of little value unless followed up by practical work outside. To meet this further requirement, it has been arranged that portions of school grounds may be set apart for the formation of flower and vegetable gardens, and, where practicable, for the keeping of bees. The planting of fruit or shade trees, the cultivation of grain, &c., or of live fences, and the management of bush houses, are also matters that may be taken up; but in all cases it is required that the work be done by the children under the direction and supervision of the teachers. To assist teachers in this practical work a special instructor has been appointed. This officer visits as many schools as he possibly can to advise and direct teachers. He also gives lectures on agricultural subjects, &c., and is ready, upon application being made to him, to furnish written advice in connection with such matters.

With the view of encouraging teachers to persevere in giving the instruction and practical training described, annual bonuses, ranging from £1 to £5, are granted to those who show satisfactory results. To obtain a bonus it is necessary for the teacher, at the regular or ordinary inspection of his school, to fill up a certain form supplied to him, and hand it to the Inspector. The Inspector certifies as to the correctness of the information furnished in the form, and also as to the efficiency of the school in its ordinary work. If such certificate be satisfactory, the teacher is then recommended for a bonus.

The form to be filled up by the teacher contains the following questions:—

What plants have you cultivated?

What instruction in cultivation have you given pupils?

What part did the pupils take in the work?

What kind of manure was used, and what quantity per rod?

What is the nature of the soil, i.e., is it sandy, clayey, or loamy?

How many workings had the soil before planting?

What kind of season was there during growth?

Was any artificial watering employed? If so, state particulars.

What insect or other blight was observed during growth?

What means were taken to eradicate blight? And with what success?

In what length of time did the crop mature?

What was the date of planting?

What would be the yield per acre of the plants specified?

Teachers

Teachers are requested to exercise great care in answering the questions given, and it is hoped that the information thus obtained from all parts of the Colony may become valuable to persons interested in the cultivation of the soil.

During the year the Special Instructor has visited 151 schools in different parts of the colony. At all the country schools and submetropolitan schools visited, and at many of the Sydney schools, lesson lectures were delivered. At a number of schools in different localities, practical out-door lessons were also given in grafting, budding, and pruning, and in the handling of bees, &c.

Supplies of the seed of golden wattle (Acacia pycnantha), with directions for culture, have been sent to nearly all the schools in the Colony. So far, the experiment with this seed is a success beyond expectation. Mr. Gale reports that some teachers divided the seed with their neighbours; others sowed it and distributed the seedlings. The playgrounds of many country schools are surrounded with these young wattles; others have them intermixed with the shade and ornamental trees previously obtained from the Botanic Gardens.

At a large number of schools the teachers and children are becoming greatly interested in agricultural and horticultural work. Most of the teachers now look upon such work as a healthy recreation to intermix with school life; and the children show their interest in it by competing for the neatest and best tended garden plots in the playgrounds. Where the soil is suitable for the cultivation of kitchen vegetables some good results have been produced. Generally, the boys devote themselves to the culture of vegetables, while the girls take up floral culture. Sets of garden tools suitable for the use of children have been supplied to the following schools:—Pitt Town, Lower Lawrence, Thornford, Tipperary Gully, Monteagle, Hoxton Park, Raymond Terrace, Mortdale, Goulburn North, St. Ives, Marrickville, Auburn, Coonabarabran, Coogee, Stanmore, Ryde, Neutral Bay, Granville, North Annandale, Kogarah, Gladesville, Rockdale, Leichhardt, Leichhardt West.

On the whole, good progress has been made among our schools in the year in the introduction and carrying on of operations connected with agriculture, &c., and it is confidently hoped that the teachers generally will engage in and continue this work with increased carnestness and enthusiasm. The time and trouble so spent will certainly be rewarded with good results. A pleasant, healthy, and profitable way of employing their leisure time will be provided for the pupils, the school-grounds will be made more comfortable and attractive, and, where the work is systematically carried out, the children will be taught to beautify the surroundings of their homes and to add to the natural products of the Colony.

As showing the interest already evinced by teachers in the work, and the results achieved by them during the time present arrangements with regard to school instruction and training in agriculture have been

in force, it may be stated that thirty-five qualified themselves for bonuses before the close of the year. These are arranged in the following list in order of merit as regards the results achieved:—

	_				
	_	Same of Teacher. John Warren			Name of School. Cullenbone.
		John Halstead		•••	Eglinton.
		Walter Jurd	•••	•••	Nyngan.
				••	Shadford
	э. 5.	George Streatfield Charles Schowe		•••	Pennant Hills.
		G. H. Shaw	•••	- •	
			• • •	•••	Grenfell.
		Louis H. Witts		•••	Pyree.
		William Peacock	•••	• • •	Wagga Wagga.
		Walter Stevens	•••	• • •	Canoblas.
	_	Robert Pattern	•••		Wallaroo.
		Charles de la Motte	•••	• • •	Bulli Mountain.
		H. E. Page			Dural.
•		Richard Todd	• • •		Mount Hunter.
		John Lumsden	•••	•••	Goulburn South
		J. Drummond	***	•••	Appin.
		Arthur R. Buckland	1	•••	Meadow Flat.
		P. Cavan	•••		Cudgegong.
	18.	Ebenezer Campling	***	•••	Brewarriua.
	19.				Duramana.
	20.	J. O. Miller		• • •	Colyton.
	21.	Maurice J. Henness	şy.		Coonabarabran.
	22.	C. H. Milgate	, , ,		Baradine.
	23.	Samuel Bidwell			Dunkeld.
	24.	W. J. Liggins		• • •	Moorilda.
	25.	John Cusack			Annandale.
	26.	Henry Eggins			Merimbula.
	27.	E. E. Buttsworth	•••	411	Cessnock.
	28.	S. Morrison			Pittwater.
	29.	James Pearson			Balgownie.
	30.	J. P. Buggy			Corowa.
	31.	Sydney Cranc	•••		Dungaree.
		Martin Burke			Pelican Island.
	33.	D. J. Lobban	•••		Forest Hill.
	34.	John Morrison			Verona.
	35.	Walter Knight			Marrangaroo.
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In connection with the cultivation of school grounds, the planting of trees and shrubs for shade and ornamentation is a matter of importance. This has also been dealt with during the year, as the following circular, issued for the information and guidance of teachers and School Boards, will explain:—

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 1890.

The improving of school grounds by tree planting has long been recognised as a work of importance; and by free grants of suitable trees and shrubs, with monetary aid in special cases, it has been the practice to encourage both teachers and School Boards to undertake such work. Hitherto, however, but moderate progress has been made. The educational advantages to be derived from the planting of school grounds by the pupils should be at once apparent to all who are properly interested in the training and well-being of children. The schools will be beautified and made more attractive; and, by the changed character of the school surroundings, an interest in nature will be stimulated, and a love for the beautiful encouraged, among the pupils. In time, also, the summer shade, so necessary in our climate, will be provided for the children, and the general comfort and happiness of their school life will be materially advanced.

The study of trees and plants will likewise be promoted, and useful knowledge respecting them will be obtained by the pupils. They will, moreover, from the interest thus developed in connection with their schools, be led to plant and improve the grounds about their own homes, and in this way the information and advantages gained will be likely to have a permanent effect.

To bring this subject more prominently under the notice of pupils and their parents, and to give them encouragement to take up the desired work, several proposals have recently been made regarding the institution of an "Arbor Day" for Public Schools throughout the Colony. After careful consideration of the whole matter, the Minister cannot see his way, under existing circumstances, to establish the institution of one "Arbor Day" for all schools; but, with the view of creating a warmer interest in tree planting work, he has decided to give aid and encouragement to schools generally, under the following conditions and arrangements:—

- 1. Any Friday in the months of June, July, and August may be set apart as an "Arbor Day" for any particular school, upon a request being made by the School Board to the Minister of Public Instruction, with a statement showing the steps taken, or proposed to be taken, to properly celebrate the day.
- 2. The Department will provide all trees and shrubs necessary, and will deliver them upon the school grounds.

The setting apart of days for tree planting, and the assistance and encouragement offered towards the necessary work and its expense, have been greatly appreciated by those concerned. "Arbor Days" were inaugurated at the Ryde Public School in July, when the first tree was planted by Lady Carrington. During the remainder of the year, 140 schools throughout the metropolitan and country districts have held "Arbor Days"; and trees, shrubs, &c., in large numbers, have been planted. The amount of assistance granted by the Department towards the expenditure incurred for this work has reached £600.

Manual Training in Public Schools.—As stated in the report of 1889, steps had been taken by this Department for the organization of workshops in connection with Public Schools. In Great Britain and Ireland, in France, Germany, and other European countries, and also in America, the establishment of workshops for primary school pupils' instruction and practice in ordinary handicraft has long been advocated; and in connection with many of the primary schools in these countries such workshops have, in the last few years, been organized and brought into successful operation. These workshops are nowhere advocated for the purpose of teaching special trades. them, however, boys from the highest class in the school are trained to the proper use of the ordinary tools; they are made handy by doing things and by learning the elementry parts of many trades; and they are thus led to form habits of industry, perception, and judgment, and are materially helped in selecting the particular work they may afterwards take up as their special trade or occupation.

It was deemed advisable that workshops should be tried in connection with a few of the larger schools under the Department; and with the view of introducing the arrangement in the right way it was decided that one should be first established in the Fort-street School premises for the instruction and practice of the students in training as teachers, and that, subsequently, classes of boys from the Fortstreet Primary School should be instructed and exercised in the same workshop. In connection with large schools in other centres, similar workshops will be gradually established as those first started prove successful.

Early in 1890, a workshop, 30 ft. by 15 ft. was erected and fitted up on the Fort-street School ground. An instructor in carpentry and the use of tools was subsequently appointed, and, in April, workshop lessons for the Training School students was commenced. These lessons have been attended by 56 students, in sections of 9 and 10, for two hours in each week, with gratifying results. Classes for boys were also organised, and, in July, these were voluntarily attended by 55 pupils. The number of boys is limited to 100, in ten sections of 10 each, and each section receives two hours instruction per week.

The programmes adopted for workshop lessons and occupation are the following:—

Students' Programme.—In addition to elementary geometrical drawing, practical geometry and mensuration dealing with artificer's work, students will be required to obtain a general knowledge of practical handicraft, and of the tools in common use; such, for example, as acquaintance with:—

- (a) The construction, peculiarities, and uses of the principal tools used in carpentry and joinery, and in any other of the selected handicrafts.
- (b) The various kinds of nails and screws in common use; and to be expert in driving them.
- (c) The chief technical terms used in the handicrafts selected for study and practice; and to have an intelligent practical expertness in any five of the following, at the student's choice:—
  - 1. To prepare and use glue; to plane up the edges of two boards and glue them together; to make tenon and mortise joints; to make a simple dove-tail joint.
  - 2. To dove-tail two boards together and strengthen them with glue; to rabbet and bead-mould two boards and join them together, using ledger and either screws or nails.
  - 3. To plane up, rabbet, and mitre-point four pieces of wood, so as to form a frame for a tablet or picture.
  - 4. To be acquainted with the several kinds of tacks in common use, with their peculiarities; to put on a lock, using, if necessary, a board to represent a door, &c.; to take off an old lock; to take a lock asunder and put it together again.
  - 5. To be acquainted with the several kinds of hinges in common use; to put on a hinge of any ordinary shape, using, if necessary, boards to represent doors, &c.
  - 6. To be acquainted with the ways of scarfing and splicing; to splice any such thing as a broken broom-handle, rakehandle, pointer, &c., securing the joints with screws or copper wire, or waxed cord; to make a half-lap joint.

- 7. To cut out and make a rail for a clothes-rack, screwing on the hooks; to be acquainted with the different kinds of hooks; to know how to fasten up a rail to a wall by simple plaster railing, as well as by plugging; to understand the construction of several forms of paling.
- 8. To know the composition of hard and soft putty; to be able to cut glass, using either a diamond or an American glass-cutter; to hack out a broken pane and put in a new one.
- 9. To have some knowledge of the ingredients of the most important paints; to mix paint of any ordinary colour and to paint with it; to understand staining; to prepare a board for staining, and to stain, size, and varnish it.
- 10. To understand the nature of soldering; to tin a soldering iron; to do any plain piece of soldering, such as fixing in the wire handle of a tin vessel, soldering together two pieces of tin, brass, &c., to do plain riveting.
- 11. To mount a map with linen, roller, &c.; to mount a travelling map for the pocket; to know how to make paste.
- 12. To mend a break in any common article of furniture, a chair, a gate, a school-desk, &c.; to make any simple article, such as a stool, a box for pencils, a nail-box, a drawing-board, &c.

### Boys' Programme.

First Course.—To measure accurately with a rule to eighths or tenths of an inch; to be expert in the management and use of the following tools, and to describe them intelligently:—Hammer, bradawl, gimlet, spokeshave, plane, penknife, saw—including sawing along a line—turnscrew, pincers or pliers, marking gauge, rule, square, compass, nail-punch.

To sharpen the following tools, using whetstone or oil-stone, or both, as may be necessary:—Chisel, ordinary knife, penknife, scissors.

To have some knowledge of the different kinds of nails and screws; to drive nails and screws, having bored holes of the proper size with bradawl or gimlet.

To sink nail-heads with punch; to counter sink screw heads with chisel, gouge, or penknife.

To exhibit proficiency in any two of the following:

- 1. To make glue; to plane a board; to plane the edges of two short pieces of board straight and square, and to glue the edges together.
- 2. To know the different kinds of hinges in common use; to put on a butt or T hinge.
- 3. To know the usual kinds of locks in common use; to put on a box, cupboard, or door lock.

  Second

Second Course.—In addition to the programme for the first course, to exhibit proficiency in any five of the following:—

- 1. To grind a chisel or plane-iron on a grindstone, or on a whetstone, and to sharpen either on the oil-stone.
- 2. To splice or scarf a broken broom-handle or rake-handle or any stick of like shape; to secure the joint with screws in copper wire or waxed cord.
- 3. To plane up two boards and dowel them edge to edge for a broad shelf; to make a shelf-bracket; to know how to fix up the shelf with brackets.
- 4. To take accurate measures of a pane of glass in inches, &c.; to mark the measures of a pane on a rod as a guide to the glass-cutter; to know the nature and uses of putty; to hack out a broken pane and the old putty and to put in a new pane.
- 5. To understand the use of drying oil and turpentine in painting; to mix dry paint of any colour with oil or turpentine or both; to paint a piece of board; to understand the nature and use of staining; to know something of the different kinds of stain; to prepare and stain a piece of board including sizing and varnishing.
- 6. To mount a map or engraving on linen, and afterwards nail it on laths, or lath and roller; to know how to make paste; to understand the nature and use of varnishing; to know something of the several kinds of varnish; to varnish a map or diagram.
- 7. To know the use of a mitre-box or of the shooting-block; to rabbet and mitre-cut four pieces of wood, and joint them so as to form a frame for a picture.
- 8. To understand the nature of soldering; to solder two pieces of tin, or brass, or iron together; to tin the soldering iron.

For workshop instruction and practice no fees are charged, but each boy is required to provide his own tools. The manual instruction and practice arranged for the classes at Fort-street having already proved successful, it has been decided to extend the system gradually to other large schools. An instructor and supervisor of manual work for the Maitland Public Schools has been appointed, and classes of boys in attendance thereat have received five hours instruction per week during the last four months of 1890. The schools participating in these arrangements are West Maitland High School, West Maitland Superior School, and East Maitland Public School. A class, which teachers may attend, is also instructed at West Maitland every Saturday for two hours. Buildings have been provided and measures are in progress for the establishment of similar classes early in 1891 at the following Sydney schools, namely, Blackfriars Superior Public School, Crown-street Superior Public School, and Sussex-street Public School.

Instruction in Cookery in Public Schools.—The Cookery Class for girls held at Fort-street Public School in 1889, was continued throughout 1890. This class having proved successful, it was decided, in July last, to extend the instruction to other Public Schools. A scheme was at once formulated and adopted to provide for systematic instruction in cookery being given in Ordinary Public Schools, and also in a Central Cookery School at Fort-street, and three courses of work were arranged, namely:—

- 1. An Elementary Cookery Course.
- 2. A Plain Cookery Course.
- 3. A Teachers' Course.

The elementary course is to be one common to all schools in which instruction in cookery is imparted, and it is to be the only one recognized in these schools. While this course is complete in itself for ordinary home work, it lays a solid foundation upon which a professional superstructure may be built, should the skill and taste of the pupils lead them to study the higher branches of cookery as a means of livelihood. One day a week for three months in the cookery class-room should enable pupils to gain the Department's certificate for the course, and such certificate will entitle its holders to further instruction in the Central School of Cookery, should they desire to receive it.

A portable kitchen, on the model of those approved by the School Boards of Great Britain is necessary for the Public Schools giving cookery instruction, and one has already been supplied for use in the Blackfriars' Superior Public School. In the latter half of 1890 this school had a cookery class of 45 pupils, of whom 24 had practice in the kitchen. Of the latter, 22 were examined, and all were successful in gaining the certificate for the elementary course. In an Ordinary Public School having a cookery class, one hour a week is devoted to a lecture, with demonstrations upon cookery and domestic economy, to all the pupils of the fifth class; and this will count as the Science subject for girls in their school examinations.

The "Plain Cookery Course" is taught at the Central Cookery School at Fort-street. This course extends over one year, one day a week, and qualifies the pupils to do any work but that required of high-class professional cooks. All pupils holding the elementary certificate are eligible for this course. They will attend from surrounding Public Schools on fixed days, and such attendance will be marked as their ordinary school attendance.

The "Teachers' Course" is intended to qualify students holding "Elementary" and "Plain Cookery" certificates to conduct cookery classes in Public Schools. A certificate of proficiency will be granted for this course upon a successful examination in teaching.

At the Fort-street School a class of 145 pupils received instruction, two days a week, in the Elementary Cooking Course, of whom 39 attended in the practising kitchen. Of these, 37 were examined, and 34 were successful in gaining the elementary certificate. The

Fort-street Central Cookery School is also in operation for teaching the "Plain Cookery Course" to pupils holding the elementary certificate, and classes are also being arranged there for instruction in the "Teachers' Course." Thus the Cookery School at Fort-street is in full work daily, and supplies a dinner cooked, served, and cleared away by the pupils, for nearly 40 persons. At Blackfriar's School no regular dinner is prepared, but the cooked food is sold to teachers and to parents of pupils, and is often applied for for the sick in the neighbourhood. The receipts from the sale of food are expected to balance the expenditure for provisions, and the charges for the dinners and cooked food are made on a scale such as should produce this result.

A cookery class for the junior students is held at the Hurlstone Training School one day a week. This class has been but tolerably successful in the past year, but with improved arrangements, and the issue of teachers' certificates to successful students, better results may be looked for. Twenty-eight students attended the cookery class and practising kitchen, and all were examined at the close the year. The average percentage of marks gained was about 75.

For earrying out the programme thus outlined, Mrs. Fawcett Story was appointed "Instructress in Cookery," with the following duties, namely, to take charge of this branch of instruction, to organise and arrange suitable courses of lessons for the different classes, to regulate the expenditure for provisions, and to be generally responsible for the conduct and success of the scheme adopted by the Department. An assistant teacher was also appointed to take charge of the class at Blackfriars Public School. Both Mrs. Story and the assistant teacher have given every satisfaction in their work; and of the pupils attending the classes, it may be stated that, in studying and practising for the cookery certificates, they gain an amount of knowledge and skill the value of which, in their future lives, can hardly be over estimated.

In December, 1890, about 270 pupils were receiving instruction under the scheme. Of these, 88, who had completed the practice course, presented themselves for examination. All passed but 4.

In addition to her duties in connection with Public Schools, Mrs. Story gives cookery instruction to 50 girls at the Parramatta Industrial School. There she takes a class weekly, and the girls are reported to be improving very satisfactorily under the instruction they receive.

Needlework.—In any general scheme of elementary instruction the teaching of needlework to girls must always hold an important place. To render the teaching more efficient in the larger schools special work-mistresses are appointed; while in the smaller schools, the female teachers and pupil-teachers, and the wife of the master-incharge, are, jointly or separately, held responsible for the work. Also at the annual school inspections, specimens of sewing have been regularly examined and reported upon with other school subjects. But notwithstanding the attention thus given to needlework, and the apparently satisfactory results, a feeling has gradually arisen among

responsible officers and teachers that, in view of the acknowledged importance of the subject as forming, with the cookery instruction, the technical education to be obtained by school-girls, something more should be done to render its teaching thoroughly efficient throughout all our schools. Accordingly, to effect this desirable object, a complete reorganisation of the work has been planned and carried out. For the pupils of each class a carefully-considered course of sewing has been arranged in half-yearly portions, the combined work of all the classes forming a complete standard of practical school needlework. For female pupil-teachers a similar course and standard have been arranged, and in future no pupil-teacher will be allowed to pass her examination for promotion from class to class unless she also shows that she has reached the required standard in needlework. The new standard of proficiency was issued early in the year, and a "Directress of Needlework" was appointed to inspect and supervise the work carried on in connection with this branch of school-training.

The schools in the Metropolitan District have since received 240 visits from this officer, who has also fully examined and reported on 40 of them. The work done in the first and second class schools was found to be very satisfactory, and the sewing-mistresses employed are reported to be capable and efficient. In lower class schools, where the needlework is taught by the mistresses-in-charge, by assistant teachers, or by the teachers' wives, the general standard of proficiency has, with few exceptions, been well maintained, while in many of the schools excellence in the work has been reached. It is further reported that the female pupil-teachers in the different schools visited have been well taught in the cutting out and setting of work, and that the specimens of their own work exhibited were sufficient to show that the standard required for their individual grades at examination had been met.

In carrying on school teaching in needlework one difficulty is encountered which is common to a large number of schools. This is that suitable sewing material is not provided by mothers for pupils to receive their first instruction in the lower classes. To meet this difficulty it is suggested that a small grant should be made for the purchase of the material necessary. At present, either the pupils' progress is greatly hindered, or the teachers of needlework are compelled to purchase material out of their own limited means.

The new standard of school needlework issued is being faithfully and rigorously adhered to by the teachers. It is working satisfactorily in all respects, and is likely to produce excellent results.

Public School Savings Banks.—At the close of 1890 there were 554 school banks in operation, as compared with 547 at the close of 1889. Seven new banks have been opened, but the total amount deposited in 1890 was only £11,191 10s. 7d., as compared with £13,762 15s. 11d. deposited in 1889. The extremely wet weather which prevailed in the first half of the year, and the subsequent great strike, no doubt caused the falling off in the bank deposits. The same causes

also led to the withdrawal for current use of a still larger sum. The moneys so withdrawn totalled £8,282 19s. 2d., as compared with £7,651 14s. 1d. withdrawn in 1889, while the amount transferred to accounts in the Government Savings Bank was only £3,562 16s. 0d., or £300 14s. 6d. less than in 1889.

For the four years school banks have now been in operation the aggregate deposits have been £42,770 3s. 5d., while the number of banks has steadily increased from 255 in 1887 to 554 in 1890. Of the total sum deposited in the four years, £22,999 3s. 11d., or  $53\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., has been withdrawn by depositors for current use; £12,997 8s. 10d. has been transferred to children's own separate accounts in the Government Savings Bank, and the balance, £6,763 10s. 8d., still remains in the school banks to the credit of depositors.

Owing to the unfavourable events of the year already referred to the progress of school banks has been somewhat hindered; nevertheless, good work has been done, and the institutions are being gradually developed as important aids to public education. Further development and more satisfactory progress may be confidently expected to take place in the near future.

State Scholarships and Bursaries.—From the time Public High Schools were first established State Scholarships for such schools have been annually granted to a specified number of successful competitors; and, as pointed out in the report for 1889, an extended scheme, to include Scholarships and Bursaries for pupils of State Schools, and also Bursaries to enable deserving State School pupils to attend the Sydney University, had been arranged under the Department to come into operation from 1890. The proposed scheme has since been slightly modified, and the following are the exact terms and conditions upon which the Scholarships and Bursaries referred to are now granted:—

- 1. Examinations for Scholarships and Bursaries in State Schools shall be held half-yearly, in June and December; and at each of these examinations twenty Scholarships and twenty Bursaries—namely, ten of each for boys and ten for girls—may be awarded to those candidates who gain the most marks and show the requisite proficiency.
- 2. A Scholarship will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in any State High School or Superior Public School. A Bursary will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in any State High School, in any Superior Public School, or in the Sydney Grammar School; and when any pupil holding a Bursary must necessarily board away from home in order to attend one of these schools, an allowance not exceeding £30 a year, in addition to free education and text-books, will be made.

- 3. The examination for Scholarships will be open to all boys and girls under 14 years of age; but no pupil will be awarded a Bursary whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education. Subject to this provision, the examination for Bursaries will be open to all boys and girls under 14 years of age who have attended a Public School with reasonable regularity for the two years preceding the date of examination.
- 4. Candidates who compete more than once will be only eligible for a Scholarship or a Bursary for the period remaining out of three years from the date of their first examination, and no candidate will be permitted to compete after having attended a High School.
- 5. Ten Bursaries, six for boys and four for girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, will be awarded annually on the position of candidates at the March Matriculation Examination.
- 6. Candidates for University Bursaries must be under 18 years of age, and must have attended a State High School, a Public School, or, as State Bursars, the Sydney Grammar School, for the two years preceding the examination; they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the head masters of the schools they have attended; and they must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To each successful competitor who resides at such distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily, a full bursary will be awarded, while to one who resides in the Metropolitan or sub-Metropolitan Inspectoral district within easy access of the University, part of a bursary only will be awarded. The candidates' status as to whether they be deemed eligible for a full bursary, or part of a bursary will be decided by the Minister before their admission to examination.
- 7. A University Bursary will entitle students to text-books and free education together with allowances not exceeding £20 per annum each to those who need not board away from home, or not exceeding £50 to those who must necessarily do so. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he shall continue to hold the Bursary on condition that his conduct be good and that he pass creditably the examinations at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.
- 8. The parents or guardians of candidates for State School and University Bursaries must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application at least six weeks before the date of examinations. Such forms may be obtained at the office.

The Bursary scheme came into operation in March, 1890, when 15 boys and 10 girls went as bursars from Public Schools to High Schools, Superior Schools, or to the Sydney Grammar School, and 5 boys and 3 girls from the High Schools were selected by competitive examination to hold bursaries at the Sydney University. In December, 1890, the first annual examinations under the revised conditions was held, and as the result of such examinations 20 State School Scholarships and 7 bursaries were awarded to successful competitors. Of the 25 who gained bursaries in March, 1890, 17 have since attended State High Schools, 4 have attended Superior Public Schools, and 4 have attended the Sydney Grammer School; while of the 7 who gained bursaries at the December examination, 4 will (in 1891) attend High Schools, 2 Superior Schools, and 1 the Sydney Grammar School. Two of the bursars who, in 1890, attended Superior Schools will, in 1891, attend the Sydney Grammar School.

The 32 competitors to whom State School Bursaries were awarded, in 1890, came up for examination from the following Public Schools, namely:—Crown-street and Young, three each; Blackfriars, Eskbank, Paddington, Port Macquarie, Singleton, and Woonona, two each; and Ballina, Berrima, Blayney, Darling Road, Forest Lodge, Guntawang, Marrickville, Nyngan, Plunkett-street, St. Leonards, Wagga Wagga, Wattle Flat, West Maitland, and Yarrunga, one each.

After the Matriculation examination, in March next, the University Bursaries for 1891 will be awarded to successful candidates.

The Board, appointed to conduct the examinations, is of opinion that the time for the preparation for the State School bursary examination was too short to enable the pupils to qualify themselves. At the December examination 194 candidates for bursaries presented Of these 163 passed the High School entrance examination, and 31 failed. The percentage of marks, 70 per cent., fixed for a bursary is very high, but the Board consider that it should not be lowered, as the good results expected to accrue from these bursaries can only be obtained by fixing a high standard and encouraging pupils to work up to it. In some cases teachers were not fully acquainted with the revised conditions, and, as a consequence, pupils were sent up to the examination who had not received adequate preparation for the ordeal they had to face. Taking all circumstances into consideration, however, the results may be regarded as satisfactory. With a longer time for preparation and a fuller knowledge of the bursary conditions, more satisfactory results may be confidently looked for.

School Books.—At present there are two series of Reading Books in use in our schools, namely, the Irish National School Series, and the Australian School Series, published by Messrs. Collins and Sons; but, in the opinion of our Inspectors and Teachers, these as well as other series now published are in several respects objectionable as School Reading Books for Australian pupils, and it is considered very desirable that a new series, specially suitable for Australian schools,

schools, should be obtained. The matter was discussed at the Conference of Inspectors and Teachers held in December, 1889, and it has since been referred, for special consideration and report, to each Inspector on the staff, and to a number of the best informed and most experienced teachers employed under the Department. The objections to the reading books in use may be summarized as follows:—The primer, or first book, instead of being written in a continuous narrative form, is to a large extent made up of detached words and sentences expressing no connected meaning; while the more advanced works are too difficult, and otherwise unsuitable, for the pupils for whose use they are intended, and their subject matter is not sufficiently Australian.

After careful consideration of the whole matter, and the reports furnished thereon, it is deemed advisable that a new series of books should be obtained, arranged in six "Readers," to suit pupils of different ages and progress. Touching the contents of the new Readers and their general characteristics, it is considered necessary that the subject matter of the lessons should be interesting and appropriate throughout all the books, and that the lessons should be carefully graduated with special reference to the difficulty of the words used. In the first two Readers the new and difficult words in each lesson should be printed at its head, with meanings, roots, prefixes, affixes, explanatory notes, &c. To a large extent, the subject matter of the lessons should be Australian, while other subject matter used should also be dealt with, as far as practicable, from points of view interesting to Australians. As a rule, rhymes and poems should not be invented or compiled for the Readers, but copious selections of these, of kinds suitable to pupils in the different stages of progress, should be carefully chosen from the writings of the best authors, and the whole of the Readers should be copiously illustrated in the most subjects, be suitable lessons on Agriculture, The Laws of Health, Natural Science, Art and Literature, Australian Birds, Mammals, Timbers, &c., on Education, and the Choice of Occupations in Life, on Sanitation, and on Political Economy and the Higher Duties of Citizenship, &c.

The production of the books required is the next matter to be considered, and here some difficulties will have to be overcome. As the books are to consist to a large extent of Australian matter, and are to be made suitable in all respects for Australian readers, it is not likely that any writer or compiler, personally unacquainted with Australia, will be able to produce what is required. Under these circumstances, the production of the proposed series should be entrusted to local people; or, if the series be produced by a writer residing in another part of the world, local revision will be necessary before the books are published.

In the adjoining colonies the want of a series of school reading books suitable to Australian requirements is also felt, and some steps have been taken towards obtaining such a series. If one series could be produced which would meet the requirements of all the Australian Colonies, the interests of Australian education would certainly be better promoted than by having a separate series for each colony; and with this important consideration in view it has been deemed advisable, before coming to a decision as regards the production of a series for New South Wales, to ascertain whether or not joint action could be taken by the Instruction Departments of the different colonies.

A School History of Australia.—The Public Instruction Act of 1880 provides that lessons in the History of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction in State Schools, and for the carrying out of this provision a suitable school text book of Australian History has always been deemed necessary. Sutherland's History of Australia is the text book now used; but in many respects it does not properly meet the wants of the case, and a more modern work, specially prepared as a school reading book, is greatly needed. From time to time the question of having such a book written has arisen, and during 1889-90 definite action in the matter has been taken by the Department. It has been decided that an endeavour be made to procure a suitable School History of Australia written primarily for the use of children about 12 years of age, the book to be octave size, of about 300 pages, divided into thirty-four chapters.

In addition to acquiring an ordinary knowledge of the history of their country, our State School pupils should also receive suitable instruction in matters relating to the Constitution under which they live, and as to the rights, duties, and privileges of citizenship generally. To this end it has been further decided that in chapters XIV to XX subjects such as the following shall be suitably and systematically dealt with: -Our Constitution and its laws, and the obligations they impose upon all who live under them; municipal government, with its privileges and obligations; our land and mining laws, and judicial systems generally; the laws specially relating to public health, public decency, obscene language, riotous behaviour, cruelty to animals, the rules of the road, walking or driving, and of general good behaviour in public, whether in the open air, in public buildings, or in rooms and offices; the respect due to all women from males; the deference due to seniors; and, generally, the duty of the strong to assist the aged and the weak.

With these preliminaries arranged, it was further determined to advertise in the public press, inviting qualified persons to undertake the work of writing the history required, and offering prizes for the best two productions furnished in accordance with specified conditions. It was also notified that chapters XIV to XX of the proposed history might be furnished separately before completing the whole book, and for this portion a separate prize was offered.

In response to the Department's advertisement there were numerous applications for particulars respecting the history required, and eventually competitors submitted productions of the work in manuscript, manuscript, chapters XIV to XX being furnished separately by ten competitors. A Board, consisting of the Under Secretary, the Chief Inspector, and the Superintendent of Technical Education, was then appointed to thoroughly examine the works submitted and report as to their merits. These officers reported that of the productions sent in those written by H. L. Lusk and Rev. J. Milne were the best. Accordingly Mr. Lusk was awarded the prize of £150 for chapters XIV to XX, separately submitted, and the first prize of £300 for the whole work, while to the Rev. J. Milne was awarded the second prize of £150.

A revision of the prize works is now being made with the view of obtaining a School History of Australia fully suitable to our requirements.

Teachers.—The number of persons offering themselves for the work of teaching is in excess of the requirements of the Department. Openings for additional teachers most commonly occur in connection with small schools, and appointments of this kind are tolerably numerous. The reason of this lies in the fact that applications for new schools are chiefly received from the more remote or less settled parts of the Colony. In these places the pioneer school is either a House-to-house, a Half-time, or a Provisional School, and as the number of pupils attending such schools is small, and the course of instruction limited in range, the teachers required to conduct them need not be possessed of great attainments, or of large scholastic experience or training. Usually they have received their education in the Public Schools of the Colony, although a few have been taught elsewhere. They must be not less than 18 years of age, of good moral character, and must satisfy the Department's officers that they possess the requisite attainments and aptitude for teaching. Candidates for small schools can be trained in any Public School of which the teacher holds a classification not lower than III A. They are required to defray the cost of their training, and to take their chance of obtaining employment in the School Service, as the Department undertakes no responsibility in connection with these matters. Such as are successful in obtaining employment may, at the end of two years, provided they conduct themselves well and afford evidence of becoming useful teachers, be permitted, under certain conditions, to undergo a more extended course of training in one of the existing Training Schools. There are, as pointed out in a former report, some features in this mode of procedure likely to command the approval of such as have had experience in the education and training of teachers. These may be briefly stated thus: a large proportion of the schools of the Colony become, practically, training schools; the teachers so trained, being for the most part used to a bush life, are content to labour in remote or isolated places where the prevailing modes of living are rough; the cost of training falls on the trainee; and the expense of the Department incurred on account of travelling by those appointed to small schools is much less than it would be if they received their appointments from

Sydney. During the year, 102 teachers trained in the manner described were placed in charge of the smaller Provisional schools or of House-to-house Schools.

Vacancies in the higher grades of the School Service are usually filled by the appointment of teachers whose training has been completed in one of the Training Schools established at Fort-street and Hurlstone. There are no openings for teachers trained elsewhere unless they are persons of exceptionally high attainments and skill in teaching.

The number of teachers on the list in the last quarter was 4,181, showing an increase of 179 on the number for the corresponding quarter of 1889. 2,086 were classified teachers, 834 unclassified, but certificated for small schools, 61 Training School students, 1,107 pupil-teachers, 61 work mistresses, and 32 High School teachers. Of the whole number 43.8 per cent. are males, and 51.2 per cent. females; and of the teachers in charge of schools or departments, 63 per cent. are males, and 37 per cent. females.

The following table will exhibit full information respecting the several classes into which teachers are divided:—

	1	۸.	1	В.	п	A.	11	В.	111	Δ.	111	B.	111	C.	Uncla	ssified.	Tot	als.	Gran
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	P.	Total
Principal Teachers	26	1	48		242	4	172	6	396	45	205	83	107	101	335	450	1,531	690	2,221
Mistresses of Depart- }		14		38	ļ	124		25		5						2		208	208
Assistants			12		62	47	25	104	11	100	3	66		14	5	42	118	373	491
Students examined for classification, but unappointed for 1890						•••		 	   						 1		28	33	61
Totals	26	15	60	38	304	175	197	135	407	150	208	149	107	115	340	494	1,677	1,304	2,981
	-	Class I	.	C1	ass II.		Ciass I	11.	Clas	s IV.	Pro	batione	r	<u>'</u>			<u>.                                    </u>		
	М		F. (	М.	F,	_ -	d,	F.	М.	F.		1	<u>-</u>					<b>!</b> !	<u> </u> 
Pupil-teachers	86		160	69	15	50 8	34	178	118	160	36	6	6	<b></b>			393	714	1,107
Workmistresses								******						•••••	• • • • • • • • •			61	61
Tot	al te	acher	s of a	ll ran	ks		•••										2,070	2,079	4,149

Note.—The High School teachers, numbering 32, are not included in the above table.

Exclusive of High School teachers, workmistresses, and pupil-teachers, the number is 2,981, or 110 more than in 1889. Of these 59.6 per cent. are males, and 40.4 per cent. females; while 72 per cent. are classified, and 28 per cent. unclassified. The unclassified teachers have passed the usual examination and been certified, and nearly all of them are in charge of small country schools. Of the total number of classified teachers, 6.5 per cent. are in Class I, 37.8 per cent. in Class II, and 55.7 per cent. in Class III. In 1889 the percentages in the three classes were respectively, 6.2, 38.7, and 55.2; and in 1888 they were 5.9, 39.6, and 54.5.

The

The next table shows the number of classified schools, the number of classified teachers required, and the number of such teachers actually in the Service at the close of 1890.

			partments t quarter		cachers, &c. requi or the classed sch		Classified Teac	chers and Student	s actually in the	Service on 31st	December, 1890
in ola	of	1890.	b quarter		the last quarter of		Teac	hers.	Stor	lents	
dehools.	Depart- ments.	Of Class.	Requiring Teachers of Class.	Principal Teachers.	Assistants.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31	92	I.	I. A.	95, I.A.	95 of Class I, and 23 of Class III.	190 23	26, I. A.	15, I. A.	** *********	, }	41, I. A,
33	93	11.	I. B.	99, I.B.	1						,
20	56	III.	II. A.	52, II. A.	373 of Class	99	60, I. B.	38, 1. B.		***********	98, I. B
46	84	IV.	1I. A.	86, II. A.	II.	511	304, II. A.	175, II. A.	,,	**********	479, II. A.
119 179	124 179	v. vi.	ĺ	124, II. B. 179, H. B.	1	$124 \ 179 \$	197, II. B.	135, H. B.	28	33 {	332, IL B.
191	191	VII.	1II. A.	191,11I. A.	<u>!</u>	191	407, 11I. A.	150, III. A.	** *******		557, 111. Λ
289	289	vIII.	III. B.	274,III. B.		274	208, III. B.	149, III. B.			357 <b>, III</b> . B
623	623	IX,	III. C.	537,III. C.	,	537 )				1	
292	292	X.	III. C.	254,III. C.		254	107, III. C.	115, 111. C.	*****	***********	222, 111. C
i,823	2,030	•••		1,891	491	2,382	1,309	777	28	33	2,147

The following points may be noticed in the information exhibited in the last table. At the close of 1890 the number of classified teachers in the service was 2,147, as compared with 2,140 in 1889. The total number of classified teachers required to fill positions in classed schools was 2,382, namely, 289 of Class I, 814 of Class II, and 1,279 of Class III; while the numbers of the different classes actually in the service were 139 of Class I, 811 of Class II, and 1,197 of Class III.

Pupil-teachers.—The number of pupil-teachers employed under the Department at the close of the year was 1,107, namely, 393 males and 714 females. Some difficulty was, for a time, experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of suitable male applicants for the office; but this difficulty has been removed by increasing the rates of remuneration paid to these young persons, and by offering greater inducements in other respects to eligible candidates to enter the service. The number of female applicants has, for years past, been in excess of the requirements of the Department, and full facilities have thus been afforded of making a selection of a superior class of candidates. Pupil-teachers are required to undergo a tolerably searching examination before appointment, and only those who give promise of becoming good useful teachers have any chance of passing at the close of the usual three months probationary period. They are engaged for four years, and, after completing this term of service and passing the prescribed yearly examinations, are permitted to enter one of the Training Schools for an extended course of training upon their proving successful in the yearly competition for scholarships. Classes for the special instruction of pupil-teachers in Music, Drawing, French, Latin, and Mathematics are held in Sydney, Newcastle, and Maitland. These classes are in a flourishing state, and are instrumental in doing a large amount of good. Those in Sydney alone are attended by 477 students, who are reported to be regular, punctual, and attentive to their work.

The Training of Teachers.—To carry on the work of National Education effectively a supply of thoroughly qualified teachers for State Schools is absolutely necessary; and, to cusure such supply, it is deemed expedient the State should itself provide an efficient system of educational training for teacher candidates. To be efficient, the system adopted must be such as will secure to candidates the best facilities for (a) acquiring full information in the subjects to be taught in schools, and (b) obtaining the highest professional skill in the art of teaching, or pedagogy. Under the Department the full course of training for teachers is made to extend over a period of seven years, commencing from the time when a boy or girl candidate has finished the ordinary school curriculum. The candidates pass four years of this course as pupil-teacher apprentices in State Schools under qualified Pupil-teachers, as the term implies, are both pupils and teachers. As pupils they receive from the principals of the schools, outside of school hours, instruction in school subjects and in school organisation and methods of teaching; and as teachers they teach and manage junior classes under the principal teacher's direction and supervision. Before admission as pupil-teacher a candidate has to pass a competitive examination in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and vocal music; and has also to teach a junior class in the presence of an inspector. At the end of each of the four years of apprenticeship, pupil-teachers also pass examinations in attainments and skill before being allowed to proceed to the next year's course.

At the close of the apprenticeship a pupil-teacher is partly equipped for future work, and may be usefully employed as the teacher of a small school; but he is not yet competent to undertake the full work of a teacher in the more important State Schools under the Department, of which there is a large and increasing number. A further and higher course of training is required to provide qualified teachers for such schools; and hence the most intelligent and best advanced among the ex-pupil-teachers are afforded an opportunity of entering the training institution which has been established for the purpose of providing this higher and completing course.

The ordinary Training College course is arranged to extend over two years, provision is made for students in training to attend University lectures, and, as pointed out in last year's report, a few of the most satisfactory second year's students may be permitted to remain for a third year's course, and proceed to examination for the B.A. degree. A further step has now been decided upon, and it is intended to erect suitable Training College buildings on a portion of the University ground, and to establish the institution as "A College within

the University." At present lectures and lessons are given in the theory and practice of pedagogy by professors of the highest qualifications for such work, and by making the Training School a College within the University, the students will have similar advantages in connection with the study of literary and scientific subjects. After leaving the Training College and University thus equipped for their work, the students will be employed for two or three years as assistants in large city and suburban schools before being themselves appointed to the sole charge of country schools. In view of the important character of the educational work required of our State School teachers, this comprehensive and complete course of education and training to qualify them for such work may be considered absolutely necessary. Moreover, by adopting the proposed arrangement, and establishing the Training Institution as "A College within the Sydney University," the following important advantages will probably be secured, namely:-The Training College will be conducted economically; the profession of teaching will be fostered by drawing to it young persons of the highest intelligence; public opinion will be moulded in favour of our Public School system; and the general education of the people will be made more thorough and complete.

The following are the arrangements made for the erection of buildings and the establishment of the Training Institution as a College within the University:—

A site approved by the Senate of the University and the Department has been selected and surveyed, and a Bill has been prepared under which the land selected may be resumed and the College established. Plans and specifications for the erection of College buildings have been prepared to provide for the residence and instruction of 51 students. The estimated cost of the buildings, exclusive of the value of the site, is £37,500; and the matter is now under the consideration of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Works.

The proposed College will be for male students only, and its operations will be so conducted as to gain for these students as full a benefit as is possible, under the circumstances of their position, from the University course of lectures and studies. The College will, by its Act of Incorporation, be declared to be a College within the University, having a Principal recognised as ex-officio a member of the University, and having the same rights and privileges as are conferred by the University Act of 1861 on Principals of the Affiliated Colleges. The management of the College, including the appointment of its staff, will be under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, but the students will be amenable to the rules and regulations of the University so far as they may affect them as undergraduates or members of that body.

Fort-street Training School.—From time to time important alterations and improvements have been made in the pile of buildings at Fort-street, in which the work of training of male teachers is carried on. As a makeshift, these premises are now fairly suitable for the purpose, and consist of two large lecture-halls, lavatories and retiring-

rooms for the students, and a very complete laboratory. They are fitted with the most modern types of furniture and apparatus, and are otherwise well-found in educational appliances. In point of organisation, therefore, this training institution has been rendered as complete and effective as circumstances will permit. A workshop, wherein the students may receive instruction in manual training, has been recently erected, and a competent instructor in carpentry appointed. So far, the results of this experiment are encouraging.

Fifty-six students have attended the course of training during the year, divided into 28 seniors and 28 juniors. Of these, 37 hold full scholarships, and one is defraying the cost of his training. Twenty-one of the seniors matriculated in March last, and have since attended the University lectures. Two of those who failed to pass decided to attend the evening lectures with a view to making a second attempt to matriculate. In this, it is pleasing to note, they have been successful. The remainder of the seniors who failed to matriculate have confined their studies to the subjects prescribed for a II A certificate. Of the 28 juniors, 7 matriculated in March last, one holds the status of a second year student at the University, and the remainder, with one exception, are preparing for the Matriculation in March, 1891. At an examination attended by all the students towards the close of the year all passed in Pedagogy, Music, and Drawing. The following table shows the results achieved by the students at the several examinations held:-

Nature of E		4:-m			Number w	ho passed.
Pattire of E	жинна	ilion.			Seniors.	Juniors.
University, 1st year					21	7
,, 2nd year					${f 2}$	
" 3rd year	• • •			,		1
Second-class Certificates	• • •	•••			5	*********
Third-class "	•••				** *** ****	.1
Special Training School 1	Examir	nation	• • •		*** ***	19
T	otal	•••	***		88	28

Mr. John M. Taylor, formerly master of the Practising School, has succeeded Mr. P. J. Edmunds as Assistant Master and Lecturer in Science; Mr. J. Woodhouse has taken Mr. J. Plummer's place as Drawing Master; and the vacancy in the Practising School has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. Finney. The Principal, Mr. Conway, discharges his very responsible duties with vigour, ability, and success. He is efficiently supported by his assistants, Messrs. Maclardy and Taylor.

The Practising School, under Mr. Finney, is ably conducted, and affords excellent opportunities for the students to improve their knowledge of practical School Management. A more suitable building however is a desideratum.

Hurlstone Training School for female students.—The buildings occupy a commanding position at a short distance from Ashfield. They are in very good repair, commodious, suitably furnished, and amply supplied with the working materials usually found in similar educational institutions. The grounds comprise 26 acres, and are fairly well kept.

Fifty-

Fifty-one students were in session arranged in two divisions, namely, 23 seniors, and 28 juniors. Seventeen of the seniors matriculated in March last, 3 taking honors in Latin and French. The 6 who failed to matriculate, owing solely to their deficiency in Latin, subsequently applied themselves to the study of the subjects prescribed for a second-class certificate, and their efforts in this direction were rewarded with success. The juniors not having been grounded in Latin and Mathemathics prior to their admission to training were unable to present themselves for Matriculation in March last, but will attend the next Matriculation Examination in March. 1891. In addition to the usual training course, special instruction is given to all the students in Physiology, and Elementary Ambulance Work.

Provision is made for the physical training of the students. They receive regular instruction in Drill and Calisthenics from Captain Mulholland, and have attained considerable proficiency in these important essentials. Lawn tennis and other means of healthful recreation are provided in various parts of the college grounds.

The Staff is that of last year, and consists of Miss Everett, Principal; Miss Nicol, Assistant; and Mr. Maclardy, Lecturer in Languages and Mathematics. Herr Alpen has charge of the Music, and Miss Douglas the Drawing. All appear to work with earnestness and zeal. Mr. Maclardy's labours in particular have been signally successful.

The Practising School, ably conducted by Miss Nicholls, is doing excellent work.

Teachers' Examinations.—The total number of Examinees reported on during the year was 2,122, showing an increase of 501 on the number for 1889. The percentage of passes of Pupil-teachers was 76.9 as compared with 74.9 in 1889, while the percentage of passes of applicant Pupil-teachers was 63.5 as against 58.8 for the preceding year. The examination work of Teachers and Assistants was inferior to that of 1889. This is due in a great measure, to the fact that new text-books had been prescribed, and Examinees had not sufficient time to make themselves thoroughly conversant with their contents. It is thought, however, that the number of failures will not be so great in future, and that it is better to insist on a thorough acquaintance with definitely fixed text-books than to be content with a general though vague knowledge, the result perhaps of wider but less careful study.

The average attainments of Pupil-teachers, especially those of the first class, are manifestly improving, a result, no doubt, largely attributable to the system of competition for scholarships in connection with the Training Schools, and also to the possibility now presented to students of securing a University degree as an incident in the course of preparation for the office of Teacher.

The work entrusted to the Board of Examiners has proceeded in a satisfactory manner throughout the year. The several members of the Board have examined with care the papers of Examinees in the respective respective subjects allotted to them, evincing a desire to treat the Teachers both fairly and liberally, and, at the same time, safeguard the interests of the Department. They appear to have secured the confidence of the teaching profession, inasmuch as no complaint has so far been made calling in question their action in any case.

In addition to the duties originally assigned to the Board, it has now undertaken the work connected with the examinations for admission to the High Schools, including those of candidates for State School Scholarships and Bursaries.

During the year two changes have taken place in the personnel of the Board by the resignation of Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, Vice-Chairman, and the retirement of District Inspector John McCredie. The offices thus vacated were filled by the promotion of Mr. R. N. Morris, M.A., LL.D., to the office of Permanent Examiner and Vice-Chairman of the Board, and the appointment of Mr. W. McIntyre, Deputy Chief Inspector of Schools, as Examiner in Geography. Mr. John McCredie's place on the Board, as Examiner in History, was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. F. Thompson, M.A.

The Board has now completed the first full year of its existence, and the results secured seem to justify the expectations entertained at the time of its appointment. It is satisfactory further to know that the new system effects a saving of fully one-third of the amount formerly expended, while the results of examinations are made known with at least as much promptness as heretofore.

The following table furnishes the results of the several examinations in detail:—

		Results.	
Persons examined.	Passed successfully.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers, and Assistant Teachers	124	226	350
" " II. A			I
Total	611	192	833
Total	441		11 5 1
Students of Training Schools— Completing first year Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher Candidates for State-school Bursaries— Number examined, 108	423   28	213 80	67 666 108
Supplementary examinations, or not otherwise reckoued			81
Totals	1,216	741	2,122

Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—This Association which has now been twenty-two years in existence, continues to carry on its beneficial operations quietly and unobtrusively. There have been four deaths during the year; and in each case the claim, amounting to about £80, has been met with promptitude, the necessary payments being taken from the monthly salaries of the surviving members. Ordinary members continue to pay 5s. at each death; but at the close of 1889 an alteration in the rules was made whereby new members who join when under the ages of 30 and 25 years are required to pay only 4s. and 3s. respectively. As this change becomes known among the younger teachers, it is hoped it will have the effect of causing numbers of them to join the Association, and assist in extending its usefulness.

Since the formation of the Association in 1869, the annual death-rate of members has been 1.2 per cent., or twelve per thousand. This is a very low rate of mortality, and members reap the advantage of it. During the last ten years the amounts paid annually by way of premiums averaged £1 5s. 0d. or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the sum payable at death. This together with the smallness of each payment and the fact that such payment is made only after a death occurs, should especially recommend the Association to teachers in the smaller country schools.

Teachers' Emoluments.—Under the regulations, Primary Schools are divided into ten classes, and to each is allotted a fixed rate of salary. The emoluments of teachers of all ranks are given in the subjoined table:—

		King	l of Tc	achers	•			i			Males.				F	emales	9,	
									Salary.		alue o sidene		Income.	Salary.		alue o sidenc		Incom
nchers of L. A.	in ch	irge i	of 1st c	lass sci	hools	or der	artm	ents	£400	+	£100	_	£500	£300	+	£26	_	£326
,, I. B.		,,	2nd						330	+	100	=	436	252	÷	26	=	278
, II. A		,,	3rd			1)			252	+	80	=	332	204	÷	26	-	230
,, H. A	١.	,,	4th			"			240	÷	80	=	320	192	<u> i</u> .	26	=	218
/ , II. I	ι,	13	ħth			11			228	4	80	=	308		•			
j, II. I		,,	6th			23			216	÷	80		296					
, III.	A	.,	7th			**			180	÷	50	==	230					
7 . III.	TO	.,	8th			,,			156	÷	50	=	206					
., 111,	n i	,	9th			,,			132	4-	50	=	182					
( , III.	п		10th						103	÷	20	=	128					
eachers unclass	ed in c	harg	e of 1st	class l	Provis	ional	Schoo	da i	96	•								
11		_	2nc			"			84									
,,			3rd	l		"			72									
rst Assistants (	of class	s I. iı	i 1st el	ass sch	ools .				250					168				
cond ,	1)	ΪÍ,		†1					150					120		•••		
hird ,,	"	ĦÍ,		12					108				• • •	100				
ssistants of	"		n 2nd	11					180		•••			144				
11	"			33					150					114				
			447.	21					150					114				
upil-teachers of		Ĭ							72					48				
.,	22	ш							60					36				
		ĬII.						,	48					30				•
**	11	ΪŸ.							42					24		• • • • •		• • • •
***	11					• • • • • •			15				****	24				* * * * *
				<del></del>										· · ·				
	(a) $W$	ork-	mistres	ses in	ist ch	rsa ect	cools,	with no	t fewer	tha	ກ 250 ຊ	rirl:	s£120	per anni	ım.			
	(b) (c)				11	- 11		,,		,,	150	-	£100	- 17				

Evening School Teachers' Salaries: - In addition to school fees, a salary of £20, £26, £32, or £38, according to the number of pupils in average attendance, is paid to Evening School Teachers.

\* In schools ranking below Class IV the salaries of unmarried teachers and of married teachers not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation, are £12 per annum less than the rates stated above.

## III.—LOCAL SUPERVISION.

In last year's report it was regretted that the efforts made to arouse Public School Boards from their apathy and indifference had not met with the success anticipated, and that with a view to remedy the lack of interest shown, it had been decided to remodel the Public School sub-districts and to reconstitute the Boards throughout the Colony.

<sup>\*\*\*\* \* \*\*</sup> 

Colony. The hope was expressed that "next year it will be a pleasing duty to have to report that the unsatisfactory experience of past years has been completely altered, and that under the changes now being effected Public School Boards generally have evinced carnestness, activity, and judgment in the performance of the work entrusted to them, and have thus rendered signal service in the cause of education."

The work of reconstructing the Boards, especially in the Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan Districts, has been steadily carried out, and in all instances where practicable ladies have been included among the members appointed. In the country, where large cumbrous Boards previously existed, sub-districts have been arranged with beneficial results. These, as a rule, embrace schools not more than about 6 miles from the central school, and may therefore be visited periodically by the members of the Board without great inconvenience or sacrifice of time.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that the anticipation of increased earnestness and activity on the part of the Boards has been, in a large measure, realised, and that members of Boards have during the year made their influences for good perceptibly felt. Where apathy formerly existed the Boards have, under the new arrangement, shown an intelligent and discriminative interest in school matters, which not only redounds to their own credit, but has been decidedly beneficial and of practical value to the schools placed under their supervision.

Apart from the appointment of additional members to Boards 64 new Boards have been appointed during the year, on 43 of which ladies hold scats, and show an increasing interest in all matters coming under the notice of members. Their presence in the schools will be highly and gratefully appreciated by the lady teachers, who will now be able more readily than hitherto to communicate with the Boards on school matters. There are many points appertaining to school work which require essentially a woman's mind and heart to understand, and such matters may most fittingly be allotted to the ladies section of the Boards, whilst they should, at their option, be relieved of many of the more irksome and less appropriate duties.

Reference has been made in a former portion of this report to the institution of "Arbor Days." It is felt that much of the success achieved in this direction is largely attributable to the Boards connected with the schools where the "Days" have been celebrated. By active co-operation with the teachers in raising funds for the necessary preparation of the grounds, in arrangements for the entertainment of the children, and in various other directions requisite for making the proceedings of a pleasant and instructive character, the members of Boards have deserved the thanks of all concerned.

It is hoped that during the present year Public School Boards will not allow their efforts to flag, but that the activity and interest shown by them in the performance of their duties during 1890 may increase and strengthen.

#### IV .-- SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In November, 1889, a Technical Education Branch of the Public Instruction Department was instituted under Mr. F. Bridges, This branch took over the management of all as Superintendent. matters relating to Technical Education, which up to that time had been in the hands of the Technical Board. At the same time the course of study and standard of proficiency for primary schools were carefully revised, and additional provision was made in them for systematic preliminary instruction in technical subjects, such as kindergarten, drawing, agriculture, manufactures, &c. also taken to improve the practical training of pupils in technical work, the boys in gardening, bec-keeping, the use of ordinary tools, &c., and the girls in sewing and cookery. During 1890 operations have been carried on vigorously under these new arrangements, and very satisfactory results have been achieved.

As regards the whole work done in the year, Mr. Bridges reports that the total number of Technical Classes under his supervision in Sydney, Suburban, and Country districts, has been 225, as com--pared with 119 in operation in 1889. The old established central branch schools at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Newcastle have been continued, and new central branch schools brought into operation, under resident masters, at Broken Hill, and Maitland. The Sydney classes have been carried on in the same buildings as formerly; and the suburban and country classes generally meet in Public School buildings, or in rooms belonging to local Schools of Arts. crection of new Technical College buildings for Sydney is being pushed on, and the Engineering workshops will be ready for the commencement of the lessons for 1891. There is every probability that in the course of a few months the classes of the Sydney Technical College will be accommodated in class and lecture rooms equal to the best provided elsewhere for similar purposes. It has also been decided to erect College buildings at Broken Hill, to include Hall, Museum, Class-rooms, Laboratory, Carpenter's workshop, Machine-shop, &c., at an estimated cost of £10,500. The preparation of plans for the whole building is in an advanced stage; and for the ercetion of the Laboratory and Workshop, tenders have already been invited.

In 1890, the number of enrolments for the several classes was 6,580, as compared with 3,497 in 1889; the number of individual students, 5,207, as compared with 2,586; and the average attendance, 1,885, as compared with 1,184. The students examined at the close of the year numbered 1,538, of whom 864 passed successfully; while in 1889 there were 1,219 examined, of whom 823 passed. At the technological examinations of "The City and Guilds of London Institute," held in this Colony in April last, 32 candidates presented themselves, and 20 obtained certificates; and at the annual national competition, held at South Kensington in May, 1890, under the auspices of the

Science and Art Department of Great Britain, the works of 13 students of the Sydney Technical College obtained classification from the Imperial examiners.

The subjects taken up in the different classes are the following:--Agriculture (elementary and advanced), Engineering, Architecture, Art, Chemistry, Commercial Economy, Domestic Economy, Geology, Mineralogy, Mining, Pharmacy, and Physics. 178 popular science lectures, 44 in Sydney and 134 in the suburban and country districts, were delivered during 1890, as compared with 61 given 1889, and in most cases the lectures were very well attended. The total number of teachers and lecturers employed under the branch was 113, being an increase of 44 to the staff of the previous year. At the close of 1889, Mr. Edward Dowling, who had been promoted to the position of Some months assistant-superintendent, retired from the service. later, Mr. D. Codrington Selman, a gentleman lately from England, was appointed to the vacant position. Mr. Selman, who has a good record as a student and worker in connection with technical education in England, was selected for employment in the Colony, by the Agent-General and Sir Philip Magnus, from over 100 applicants. appointment of a gentleman of Mr. Selman's training and experience should be a decided gain to the Colony, and it is but reasonable to expect that he will render valuable assistance in superintending the work of technical education carried on under the Department.

The Technological Museum, under Mr. Maiden as curator, was transferred to Mr. Bridges' superintendence in January, 1890. The number of visits made to the museum in the year was nearly 100,000, the Sunday visits numbering 36,000. The museum is also a very important aid to technical education in acting as a bureau for supplying information on all kinds of subjects, but especially those connected with the resources and industries of the Colony, and the work is carried on by the Curator with enthusiasm, ability, and success. Branch museums have since been established at Bathurst, Goulburn, West Maitland, and Newcastle.

The system of technical education thus inaugurated by the State is complete and homogeneous, extending as it does step by step, from the preliminary technical work done in the kindergarten, or infants' division of the primary school, up to the advanced work proper to a fully organised technical college or polytechnic institution. The work of each advancing stage is based upon the stage preceding it, and, perhaps, in no other country has a system so well graded and comprehensive in its character been yet organised.

The total expenditure on technical education during the year, including £3,389 12s. 7d. expended on the technological museum, has been £28,341 6s. Of this amount £25,439 9s. 8d. was obtained from the Parliamentary grant, and £2,901 16s. 4d. from fees paid by students.

Details of the technical education work carried on in 1890 will be found in the Superintendent's report, with its annexes.

# V.—PUBLIC SCHOOL CADET FORCE.

Under the scheme of reorganisation, set forth in last year's report, the Public School Cadet Force has made very satisfactory pro-In the latter part of that year, before the arrangements of the reorganisation scheme had been brought into operation, the number of enrolled cadets had fallen to 1,084; but it was confidently expected that as a result of the reorganisation decided upon the numbers enrolled in 1890 would reach over 4,000. This expectation has been more than realised, as the actual enrolment at the close of 1890 was 5,842, including 3,208 from Sydney and suburbs, and 2,634 from country places. This growth of the force has been steady throughout the year, each quarter showing an increased enrolment. The teachers in the schools manifest a warm interest in the expansion and efficiency of the cadet force, and it is to their well directed efforts that so marked a development is largely due. The commanding officer of the force bears testimony in his report to the "unselfish and loyal manner in which the teachers generally have assisted the Cadet staff in furthering the interests of the cadet movement.

Major-General Richardson held an inspection of the corps in June. The display then made was very creditable, and called forth the commendation of that officer. In August, Lord Carrington reviewed the force in Moore Park. The review was a pronounced success, and the field state showed an attendance of 4,525 of all ranks. The whole of the Sydney and Suburban Corps, and many of the Country Corps took part in the review. Cadets were in attendance from the following country places: Bathurst, Blayney, Bombala, Bungendore, Blackheath, Cathcart, Cooerwull, Cooma, Camden, Cudal, Campbelltown, Canowindra, Dubbo, Emmaville, East Maitland, Eskbank, Frogmore, Grafton, Grenfell, Goulburn, Glen Innes, Gundagai, Junee Junction, Kiama, Mount Keira, Murrurundi, Mudgee, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Nowra, Nyngan, Newcastle, Orange, Penrith, Picton, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, Wickham, West Maitland, Yass, and Young.

Besides the Public School Cadet Corps there are in existence six other school corps, which have been formed under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867. Five of these corps were also well represented at the review, namely, the Sydney Grammar School, the King's School Corps, Newington College Corps, St. Ignatius College Corps, and Cooerwull Academy Corps. The corps not represented was that connected with the Windsor Grammar School. The year's total enrolment in the six school corps referred to was 673, and when this number is added to the enrolment in the Public School Cadet Corps a total cadet force enrolment is shown of 6,523.

A healthy interest in the cadet movement has now been created throughout the country, and this interest is being well maintained in our Public Schools. It is confidently expected, therefore, that the results

results of the past year will be fully equalled, if not surpassed, by those of 1891, and that the cadet force will become firmly established as a permanent National Institution.

#### VI.—FINANCE.

The sum available in 1890 for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £705,060 16s. 7d. made up as follows:—

Balance from 1889	£ 171	8. 1 <i>7</i>	
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote		•	Ū
for 1890	615,733	17	2
Amount received as special allowance	5,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote	80,000	0	0
Amount received from Public School Property			
Trust Account	4,154	15	5
	£705,060	9	7

The total outlay in the year was £704,259 16s. 7d., £150,441 0s. 2d. having been expended on school premises, and £553,818 16s. 5d. on Maintenance of Schools, Administration, &c. The balance at the close of the year was £793 9s. 10d.

General Statement of Expenditure for 1890.

#### I. On School Premises:-

 $\pounds$  s. d. For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c. ... 150,441 0 2

#### II. On Maintenance of Schools:-

1.	Teachers' salaries and allowances	£	я.	d.			
	in Ordinary Schools	466,362	9	5			
	Other Maintenance Expenses in	·					
	such Schools	23,917	9	6			
2.	High Schools, Salaries and Main-						
	tenance Expenses	6,507	1	11		-	
	State Scholarships and Bursaries	562	14	6			
3.	Administration, including Training Schools and enforcement of						
	School attendance	56,469	1	1			
	,,,				553,818	16	5
					704,259	16	7
	Refunded to Treasury on account of	o <b>f 18</b> 88 an	d18	389	7	3	2
					£704,266	19	9
							_

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £71,826 15s. 7d., namely £67,119 18s. 3d. from ordinary day schools, and £4,706 17s. 4d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure there will remain £632,433 1s. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds, showing an increase for the year of £69,241 16s. 2d. as compared with a similar outlay in 1889.

22—H

The total expenditures under the following heads in 1881, 1885, 1889, and 1890, were :—

	18 Exper	81. iditur	Per- centage of total expen- diture.	188 Expen		Per- centage of total expen- diture.	1889. Expendituro.	Per- centage of total expen- diture.	189 Expend		Per- centage of total expen- diture.
L. School Previses and Architect's Expenses: -	£	s. d		r	s. d.	}	£ s. d.		£	s. d.	1
For sites, buildings, additions, &c	  120,903	11 9	25.49	178,001	15 7	26.82	109,575 18 10	17-24	150,441	0 2	21.36
II. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS, not including administration :-							)				
1. Ordinary Schools—Salaries and allowances	303,830	8 5	64 08	391,192	9 4	58.95	451,240 17 6	71 00	406,362	9 5	60.22
2. ,, Other maintenance expenses	8,097	5 5	171	22,893	12 10	3.61	15,735 9 R1	2.48	23,917	9 6	8.40
8. High Schools—Salaries and allowances		• • • • •		5,241	17 9	.79	5,672 3 4	-89	6,212	9 4	*88
4. Other maintenance expenses including Scholarships			.	186	6 9	-02	173 13 11	*03	857	7 1	-12
III. Administration Expenses :-									<u> </u>		}
1. General management	9,319	2 6 1	1.96	11,659	7 1	1.76	11,658 1 4	1.84	12,658	4 0	1.80
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training-Schools	24,982	8 9	5.28	87,024	18 11	5.57	39,253 10 3	6.17	42,333	13 <b>10</b>	6.01
3. Chaef Examiner's Brunch	1,700	0 (	35	2,465	13 3	.37	2,199 3 4	'35	1,477	3 3	.21
4. School Attendance Branch	5,331	2 9	1.12	13,815	17 3	2:08	*			*	
IV RETIRING ALLOWANCES:-						İ			! 		}
To certain Teachers of Public Schools.				806	19 0	13					٠.
Refund to Treasury			·			i 	798 6 0		7	8 2	
Totals	   474,157 	5 7	100-00	663,696	11 9	100.00	636,207 4 4	100.00	704,268	19 9	100-00

\* Included under Inspector's Branch.

The foregoing statement shows that of the total year's expenditure of £704,259 16s. 7d. about  $21\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. was spent on school premises, nearly  $69\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on the maintenance of ordinary schools, 8 per cent. on administration, including training and examination of teachers and the enforcement of school attendance, and about 1 per cent. on High Schools. In 1889, the corresponding per centages were:—Premises,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, maintenance of ordinary schools  $73\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., administration  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and High Schools about 1 per cent.

The following table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the ten years elapsed since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

		i		T	ne State Expenditi	are.	
Years,	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	On School Premises.	On maintenance of Schools, including administration, &c.	Total.	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure.
1831	1,067	148,106	£ s. d. 102,903 11 2	£ s. d. 371,253 14 5	£ 8, d, 474,157 5 7	£ s. d. 46,847 5 4	£ s. d. 427,810 0 3
1882	1,795	166,611	223,401 11 2	390,398 17 7	618,800 8 9	51,312 5 11	567,488 2 10
1883	1,706	155,918	391,000 2 7	430,852 13 8	821,852 16 3	51,427 7 10	770,425 8 5
1994.:	1,912	167,134	304,383 9 7	469,973 16 5	774,357 G <b>0</b>	56,766 13 1	717,590 12 11
1885	2,016	173,440	173,601 15 7	485,694 16 2	663,696 11 9	58,925 17 11	604,770 18 10
1886	2,170	179,990	155,072 0 7	499,338 18 4	654,410 18 11	68,164 10 7	591,246 8 4
1887	2,236	184,060	119,957 3 10	505,025 12 11	624,982 16 9	63,895 17 5	501,086 19 4
1888	2,271	186,692	84,575 0 9	512,627 1 6	597,102 2 3	69,553 14 4	527,548 7 11
1889	2,373	191,215	109,725 18 10	525,932 19 6	635,508 18 4	72,317 17 6	563,191 0 10
1890	2,423	195,241	150,441 0 2	553,818 16 5	704,259 16 7	71,826 15 7	632,433 1 0
Total 10	years' exp	enditure	1,824,911 14 3	4,744,817 6 11	6,569,129 1 2	605,538 5 6	5,963,590 15

It thus appears that the net State expenditure under the Public Instruction Act, for the ten years ending December, 1890, was £5,963,590 15s. 8d., or an average of £596,359 1s. 7d. per year; and that, in 1890, the expenditure was £69,242 more than in the previous year, but considerably less than it was in 1884, or in 1883. Of the total expenditure for the ten years, £1,824,911 14s. 3d., or 30.6 per cent., was spent in providing school premises.

The next table will show the expenditure more in detail.

Heads of Expenditure.	1881			1885			1889	'.		1890		
I. School Premises:	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	9,	<b>d</b> .	£	۶.	d.
1. Sites	9,538	4	8	26,525	10	2	5,521	17	8	14,820	0	1
2. Buildings, &c. (including Hurl- stone, in 1881)	73,366	17	7	71,240	6	1	45,472	17	3	-	11	5
3. Tents	2,574		ò	123		ē	10,772			04,740	11	U
4. Additions, repairs, &c	13,908	16	2			2	42,574		1	34,596	6	7
5. Weather-sheds	7,083		7	2,455	6	9		5	0	1,564		9
6 Architect's expenses	6,149		2			0	,,,,,,		1	F,757	19	7
7. Rent	8,282		0	19,943	18	_5	8,325	3	9	7,954	2	9
	120,903	11	2	178,001	15	7	109,575	18	10	150,441	0	2
II. Maintenance of Schools:			_									
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances	<b>303,</b> 830	8	5	393,313	6	4.	456,913	0	9	472,574	18	9
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	1,054	8	6			1			5			
3. Teachers' forage allowances	380	17	8	1,023	8	8	1,733	6	0			1
4. School fuel allowances	448	9	3			0	532	17	9	803		G
5. School cleaning allowances				8,617		7	1,779		8			11
6. School materials	5,576	4	6	12,725	1	10	8,666	18	10	9,925	12	7
advortising	637	9	4	1,279	19	2	1,008	16	2	1,603	4	8
	311,927	17	8	419,862	0	-8	472,822	4	7	497,349	15	4
III. Administration and Training Schools:					•							
General management     Chief-Inspector's Branch:	9,312	6	7	11,659	7	1	11,658	I	4	12,658	4	O
(a) Inspection	17,512	6	0	26,618	14	1	32,075	0	]	33,244	19	7
(b) Fort-street Training School .	******		. 1	6,098	9	6			i			-
(c) Hurlstone Training School	9,470	2	3	4,307	15	4			1			3
3. Chief Examiner's Branch	1,700		0			3	2,199	3	4		3	3
4. School Attendance Branch	5,331	2	5	13,815	17	3	Included und	er the	Ch	ief-Inspector's	Bra	nch.
	42,325	16	9	64,965	16	6	53,110	14	11	56,469	1	_i
IV. RETIRING ALLOWANCES:	_								_			
To Public School Teachers			.	866	19	0	••••••••				•••	
Total expenditure $\pounds$	474,157	5	7	663,696	11	9	635,508	18	4	704,259	16	7

The last table shows that the total expenditure has increased in the year by £68,750 18s. 3d. Of this increase, £40,865 1s. 4d. was for school premises (repairs, sites, and new buildings), £6,736 3s. for fuel and cleaning allowances, which had been discontinued in 1888 and for part of 1889, and £15,661 18s. for salaries of the increased number of teachers necessary for the 56 new schools, &c. These three items total £63,263 2s. 4d. of the whole increase, and the balance of £5,487 15s. 11d. represents the total increase in the whole of the remainder of the services under the Public Instruction Act. The extension of Technical Education in connection with Public Schools has also added to the outlay. The cost for administration, &c., is larger in amount than it was last year, but is less as a percentage of the total expenditure. It is also less in an amount than it was in any year from 1883 to 1887 inclusive.

The total cost per child, and the average cost respectively for "School Premises," the "Maintenance of Schools," and "Administration" including inspection, the training and examining of teachers, and the enforcing of school attendance, are shown in the next tables.

(a) Average cost per child of the Year's enrolment.

	Year.		For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total,
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
881			$0\ 14\ 1$	$2 \ 2 \ 8\frac{1}{4}$	0 8 11	3 4 10‡
882			175	$2 \ 1 \ 0\frac{1}{4}$	0 5 10	3 14 3 <del>1</del>
888		أز	$2 \ 10 \ 1\frac{1}{9}$	267	j 088	5 5 41/3
884	•••		1 16 5	$2 7 11\frac{1}{4}$	083	$4 12 7\frac{3}{4}$
885		• • •	1 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 44	0 7 71	3 16 6
886	• • •		$0 \ 17 \ 2\frac{7}{4}$	$2 7 9\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 81	3 12 81
1887			$0 \ 13 \ 0^{\frac{1}{4}}$	284	0 6 61	3 7 103
1888	•••		$0 \ 9 \ 0^{\frac{7}{4}}$	2 9 1	0 5 10	$3 \ 3 \ 11\frac{7}{3}$
889	•••		$0  11  5^{1\over 2}$	$2 9 5\frac{1}{4}$	0 5 61	3 6 5
890	•••	,,.	$0.15  ext{ } 4\frac{7}{4}$	2 10 114	0 5 9	$3 12 1\frac{1}{2}$

# (b) Average cost per child of the mean Quarterly enrolment.

	Year.	; !	Fo School p				r tenance ools,	including paid fo	g tl r tre	istration, ne amount ining and teachers,		Tota	al.
			£ 8.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.	£	8.	d.
881			0 16	4 <u>1</u>	1 2	9	81	0	9	51	3	15	6
882	•••		1 13	10‡	2	10	8	0	7	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	84
883		j	3 0	0 <del>1</del>	2	15	$9\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	$4\frac{3}{4}$	6	6	$2\frac{1}{3}$
884	714		2 3	8‡	2	17	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	103	5	11	3
885			14	$3\frac{1}{4}$	2	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	0	4	10	6‡
886	114		1 0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	2	16	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	$0\frac{1}{3}$	4	5	$4\frac{3}{4}$
887			0.15	31	2	16	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	73	3	19	5₹
888			0 10	$5\frac{1}{2}$	2	16	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	91	3	14	2 <del>1</del>
.889	•••		0 13	$3\frac{1}{3}$	2	17	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	6	$5\frac{1}{4}$	3	17	11
890	•••		0 17	8	2	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	$7\frac{1}{3}$	4	2	8

# (c) The average cost per child of the average attendance.

Year.		Year.		Year. For School premises,		For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1881			$1 \ 4 \ 9\frac{3}{4}$	3 15 3	0 14 3 4	5 14 44				
1882	4.1		$2 \ 10 \ 2\frac{3}{4}$	3 15 14	0 10 81	6 16 03				
1883	441		4 8 3 4	4 2 0	0 15 31	9 5 71				
1884			3 3 11	4 4 23	0 14 57	8 2 71				
1885			$1\ 15\ 5\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 7	0 13 11	6 12 13				
1886		,	$1 9 4\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 6	0 13 11	6 4 O				
1887	•••		$1 \ 2 \ 6^{\frac{1}{2}}$	4 3 7½	0 11 3	5 17 5⅓				
1888			0 15 1	4 1 73	0 9 8	565				
1889	,		0 19 0	4 2 6	0 9 31	5 10 9½				
1890	•••		1 5 $9\frac{1}{2}$	, 4 5 3	0 9 81	6 0 87				

0

In the last three tables the total year's expenditure is dealt with in calculating the average cost per child; but in the succeeding tables the amount of school fees paid into the Treasury has been deducted, and the average cost per child has been calculated on the reduced amount as being the actual cost to the State.

(a) Average cost (to the State) of a child's education.

		, .			
	In 1881.	In 1885.	i In 1839.	In 1890. <b>1</b>	Average cost per child for 10 years.
Cost per child, calculated upon the— Year's enrolment of distinct children Mean quarterly enrolment	0.30 00	£ s. d. 3 9 83 4 2 64 6 0 43	3 8 41	£ s. d. 3 4 91 3 14 23 5 8 5	£ s. d. 3 8 9 4 1 31 5 19 11

# (b) Average cost (to the State) of a child's education—exclusive of the cost of School premises.

	In 1881.	In 1885.	In 1889.	In 1890.	Average cost per child for 10 years.
Cost per child, calculated upon the— Year's enrolment of distinct children Mean quarterly enrolment	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	2 4 5½	2 9 2½	2 5 71	2 9 4½	2 7 3
	2 11 9½	2 18 3	2 15 1	2 16 7	2 15 84
	3 18 4½	4 4 11¾	3 19 2	4 2 7½	4 1 7

The total cost per child for the State Schools in the principal Australian Colonies, is given below:—

	Number of Schools.	Mean quarterly enrolment.	Average attendance.	Average number of pupils per School.	Cost per head of mean enrolment.	Cost per head of average attendance.
New South Wales	2,062 584	170,357 190,497 55,860 38,602	116,665 130,829 40,472 28,314	70 92 95 68	# e. d. 4 2 8 4 6 8 3 19 2 3 7 7	# 8. d. 6 0 8% 6 6 2% 5 9 31 4 11 64

The net State expenditure in the principal colonies, in the last year for which reports are available, was:—

-			£	s.	d.
New South Wale	s	 	 632,433	1	0
Victoria		 ,	 826,020	14	11
Queensland		 	 217,359	18	10
South Australia		 	 101,634	17	4

I cannot close this portion of my Report without pointing out clearly that the expenditure upon school sites and new school buildings, and for additions to and repairs of existing schools, by no means has met the fair requirements of the Colony. During the last seven years works of necessity have been delayed, and in many cases postponed from year to year, owing to the annual votes from Parliament becoming exhausted. Complaints are made frequently of inadequate accommodation for scholars in many places, and the resources of the Department have been taxed to the uttermost to meet even the more urgent of these cases. The rapid extension of the railways, the increased population extending along these railways, together with the new settlements created by new mining-fields, by free selections, and by pastoral occupations, have all been creating great demands for expenditure for new schools. The policy, too, of recent years in erecting temporary wooden

wooden buildings in well-established school neighbourhoods is coming home to this Department as a disappointment. Most of these buildings, owing to the materials used in their construction, viz., wood and iron, are warm and stuffy in the summer; and, from the number of ventilators necessary, they are cold and draughty in the winter. They are, moreover, eyesores from their rough appearance, and altogether are out of keeping with the private buildings in many of the localities where they have been placed. The ravages of white ants, too, in these buildings have shown that the structures have been but a poor economy to the State where a brick building with some architectural design could have been erected at a moderately-increased outlay. During the year 1890 I have rarely sanctioned the erection of these temporary structures, but have caused the larger proportion of the new buildings to be erected for permanency, and upon designs calculated to admit of future extensions upon a complete plan. In all the chief towns of the Colony, and in the suburbs of the city, wherever new buildings have been erected they have been of such a character as to be worthy of the State, whilst not too ornate or too expensive in their style. The temporary buildings which have become overcrowded, and which are admittedly unsuitable, are being rapidly replaced by the permanent structures; but there remain still many which are a constant source of complaint, on the grounds above mentioned, and which must in the near future be dealt with.

In the matter of repairs, I have found that schools of an inferior character are constantly draining the vote for this purpose, to the detriment of the fair claims of other schools needing only the "stitch in time." Some schools erected at a cost of thousands of pounds have gone for seven to eight years without a coat of paint or other repairs and renovations necessary every three or four years; and this has occurred simply because of the constant strain upon the votes to meet cases of extreme urgency. The value of the school buildings the property of the Department is estimated at £2,000,000, exclusive of sites, and at least a sum of £30,000 per annum should be set apart to keep such a valuable State asset in fair repair. The accumulations of previous years, unsatisfied demands for new buildings and repairs, will necessitate ere long a large outlay.

The Church and Schools lands bring in now an income of £17,586 19s. 6d. per annum, and there is an accumulation of £193,342 12s. 5d. in a trust account in the Government Treasury. As the law now stands, none of this money is available for the purposes of our schools, and some amendment of that law is necessary in order that the Department may reap the benefit of a revenue clearly intended to aid in the maintenance of the State schools.

But whether that source of revenue is made available or not, it must be clear to all that as the State has undertaken the education of the children there will of necessity be an ever-increasing and large expenditure, and the experience of the past few years of the inception of the system has only revealed the larger demand which the future must bring forth if the work is to be done as a State should do it—in a spirit of progress and thoroughness.

The following table of statistics gives a general summary of our school work done in 1890, and also shows the progress made under the Department since the passing of the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

Statistics of 1890 compared with those of 1881, the first year of the last decade, and also the first complete year of work under the Public Instruction Act of 1880:—

	1881.	1890,	Inc	rease.
•	7001.	1000,	Number.	Per centage
Estimated population—Total	781, <b>2</b> 65	1,170,000	388,735	49.75
Population, aged 4 to 6 years	42,492	63,635 229,362	21,143 76,206	********
, 4 to 14 years (manufactory school age)		292,997	97,349	
Number of echools in operation—				·
Institutions Departments	1,546 1,667	2,423 2,630	877 963	56·7 57·8
Accommodation provided in schools	124,721	198,898	74,177	59.5
Number of scholars enrolled	146,106	195,241	49,135	33.6
" present at inspection	86,741	127,515	40,774	47
in average attendancel Jumber of Infants' and Kindergarten Schools (depart-	82,890 71	116,665 117	33,775 46	40·7 64·8
ments).			1	0.0
Number of Mixed Schools for boys, girls, and infants	1,471	2,291	820	55.7
Number of Departments for older children, boys and girls		40	15	60.
,, boys only	50 <b>5</b> 0	90 89	40 39	80.
Jumber of Superior Public School classes, boys	18	48	30	166.6
-2.3-	18	48	30	166.6
boys and girls	2	14	12	600-
Sumber of Public High Schools, boys	,	2	2	
., girla	60 POA	3 79,428	3   10549	26.3
Number of scholars examined in Course of Instruction for Classes I. and II.	62,880	15,440	16,548	200
tumber of scholars examined in Higher Class Courses in Public High School	22,311	48,087 583	25,776 583	115 5
Course.	*****		500	
Number of scholars who passed in—				
Reading	61,605	102,941 100,361	41,336	67· 46·
Writing	68,700	65,761	31,661	40
Arithmetic	41,457	85,451	43,994	106.1
Grammar (Advanced)	11,568	19,961	8,393	72.5
Geography ,,	12,558	21,546	8,988	71.5
Object Lessons	53,732	86,918	33,186	61.7
History	96 204	32,502	32,406	161.3
Drawing Vocal Music	27,324 43,352	71,410 85,549	44,086 42,197	97.3
Scripture Lessons	16,528	90,596	74,068	448.1
Needlework	21,328	37,414	16,086	75.4
Drill	31,771	83,144	51,373	161.6
Geometry	1,813	5,272	3,459	190.7
Trigonometry	27	17		********
Natural Science	1.040	5,048	5,048	40.5
Algebra	1,243 704	1,785 1,358	542 654	43·5 92·8
French	29	1,149	1,120	
Number in Public High Schools who passed	*****	536	536	1-11-11-1
Number of classified Principal Teachers—Males	785	1,196	411	52.3
,, ,, Females	253	446	193	76.2
,, unclassified ,, Males		335	63	23.1
Females	225	452	227	100.8
,, classified Assistant Teachers—Males	29	118	84	296
, unclassified , Males	194 1	331 5	' 137 · 4	70.6
Famalas	13	42	29	4-11-11-1
", Training College Students waiting appoint-	28	28		1
ment—Males.  Jumber of Training College Students waiting appoint-	26	33	l	
mont—Females.				,
Number of Pupil Teachers—Malcs	233	393	160	68.6
Females	444	714	270	60.8
, Work Mistresses	109	61 32	32	
Total number of Teachers (all grades)	2,612	4,181	1,569	60.

	1881.	1890.	Inc	rcase.
	1001.	1890.	Number.	Per centage
Number of Evening Schools in operation	57	21		
		l îî		
Average number of scholars attending	456	205	111 1111	
Number of Public School Savings Banks		554	********	
" Bank depositors		43,000	441	····
Amount of deposits added in the year	*** 1	£11,191		1
Amount transferred to children's accounts in Govern- ment Savings Bank,	******	£3,562	********	
Amount otherwise withdrawn		£8.282		
Amount remaining to credit of depositors		£6,773	*******	
Sumber of Public School workshops	****	2	<del></del> -	
" boys instructed in workshops	****	108		
Number of Public School Cadet Corps		138		
" Cadets enrolled	***	5,389		
Number of Public School Cookery Classes		2		
" girls instructed in Cookery		270	********	******
Number of Public School Districts and Sub-districts	58	272	214	111
" Public School Boards	27	272	245	*******
	£	£	£	
Amount of Parliamentary Grants, &c., for Public In- struction.	486,226	705,060	218,834	45
amount of School Fees collected and paid into Treasury	46,347	71,826	25,479	55.
Expenditure on School Premises	120,903	150,441	29,538	24.4
., Maintenance of Schools	311,928	497,349	185,421	59 4
" Administration, &c	41,326	56,469	15,143	36.6
Total expenditure under the Public Instruction Act	474,157	704,259	230,102	48.5

Information respecting educational institutions connected with the Department, but not carried on under the provisions of the Public Instruction Act, is furnished in the following summaries:—

#### THE SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

In 1890, the matriculated students attending lectures in the University numbered 376; 33 non-matriculated students also attended day or evening lectures. In 1889 the students numbered 293. Of 245 candidates who presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination, 171 passed successfully. In addition to these, 64 passed the Senior or Junior Examination in the matriculation subjects, while 66 passed the Matriculation Examination for Articled Clerks. Beginning from 1891, 10 State Bursaries for the University, 6 for males, and 4 for females, will be annually offered for competition among State School pupils. Arrangements for Training School students matriculating at the University came into operation at the commencement of the rear, and 46 such students have since attended lectures.

The University Staff has been considerably increased, and appointments have now been made to the Challis Chairs of Law, Anatomy, Logic and Mental Philosophy, and History.

The Senate has consented to given up a portion of the University land as a site for a residential college for male students in training for the office of Public School Teacher, and measures are in progress for the erection of the necessary buildings. The college will be under the direct control of the Minister of Public Instruction, but it is intended that it shall be affiliated to the University, and that the Principal, like the Principals of the other affiliated colleges, shall be ex-officio a member of the University.

As

As pointed out in last year's report, an Act of Parliament has been passed granting the sum of £5,000 towards the erection of an affiliated college for women, and providing £500 towards the salary of a Principal, contingent upon £5,000 being first raised by the promoters of such college. The required £5,000 has now been subscribed, and the further steps necessary towards the establishment of the college will shortly be taken.

The year's expenditure, exclusive of the sums disbursed for private scholarships, bursaries, &c., was £26,075 4s. 1d. Of this sum £18,633 18s. 11d., or about  $71\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was received from the Government, and £5,426 10s. 7d., or about 21 per cent., from fees. Including the payments already received from the Challis bequest, the amount of the private foundation account of the University now stands at nearly £300,000.

#### THE SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The total enrolment of pupils in 1890 was 526, of whom 117 with 1889, these figures show that the number of pupils over 14 years of age has increased by 109, that the number under the age mentioned has decreased by 95, that the increase in the total enrolment was 14. 178 new pupils were admitted, being 14 more than in 1889. Of these 97 were under the age of 14, while 81 were above it. The mean quarterly enrolment for 1890 was 429, and the average daily attendance 405. The University Examinations were attended by 55 pupils from this school, as against 65 in 1889. All but two were successful, as shown thus: -Junior Examination, 21 attended, all passed; Senior Examination, 5 attended, all passed; Matriculation, 29 attended, and 27 passed. In addition to these, 6 boys presented themselves at the Law Matriculation and passed. The per centage of new pupils under 14 years of age was higher than in 1889, being  $54\frac{1}{2}$ . In 1889, the per centage was 45; in 1888, 52; in 1887, 54; and in 1886, 60. income of the school for the year amounted to £9,905 12s. 10d. being comprised of State Grants, £3,649 18s. 10d.; School Fees, &c., £6,105; and from other sources, £150 14s. The year's expenditure reached £9,225 11s. 3d. The cost per pupil in average attendance was £22 15s. 7d. in 1890; £21 10s. 6d. in 1889; £24 3s. 7d. in 1888; and £26 3s. 4d. in 1887. The expense to the State, per head of the average attendance, was £9 0s. 3d. in 1890; as compared with £5 17s. 9d. in 1889; £7 19s. 8d., and £5 19s. 8d. in 1887.

### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

At the end of 1890, the Library contained a total number of 86,284 volumes, being an increase of 298 over the number for 1889, 3,941 over that for 1888, and 10,322 over that for 1887. The number of new works added during the year was 4,653, being an increase of 658 on the number added in 1889. The reading-room was visited by 102,279 persons, showing the large increase of 23,567 over the visits

paid in 1889. The number of visits made to the Lending Branch by borrowers of books was 53,543, making the total number of visits to the Library to be 155,822. The number of persons employed in the Institution was 27, being an increase of five on the staff for 1889.

The expenditure for 1890 is shown hereunder:--

						£	s.	d.
On	building	gs, repa	irs, &	æ. (tbro	ough			
	the	Colonia	ıl Arc	hitect's	De-			
	part	ment)				2,309		
,,	Books					<b>2,</b> 33 <b>1</b>	18	7
,,	Salaries	and m	ainte	nance	•••	6,039	12	4 —
		Total		•••	•••	£10,681	8	0

#### THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Museum during the year was, on week-days, 87,900; on Sundays, 36,824; total 124,724. As compared with 1889, the attendance has fallen off, inasmuch as there were 4,958 fewer visits paid on week-days, and 8,728 less on Sundays, the total decrease being 13,686. Twenty-five persons were employed in connection with the Institution. The Trustees report the expenditure to have been as under:

On buildings, repairs, &c 223 6 1 For maintenance 1,160 13 6 , Specimens, purchase, collection, and					£	s.	d.
	ouildings, repairs, &c	c.	• • •		223	6	11
Specimens nurchase collection, and	maintenance		***		1,160	13	0
,, Opcomions, paromass, correction, and	Specimens, purchase	e, co	llection,	and			
carriage 818 0 10	-				818	0	10
" Books 520 4	Books				520	4	1
" Salaries 4,667 5	Salaries	•••		•••	4,667	5	8
Total £7,389 10	Total	•••			£7,389	10	6

#### NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

This Institution was visited in 1890 by a total number of 211,544 persons, namely: 128,513 on week days, and 83,031 on Sundays. A decrease on the attendances in 1889 has here also to be recorded to the extent of 20,583 on week-days, and 17,572 on Sundays, or a total decrease of 38,155. The staff of employees consisted of five persons.

The following is a statement of the year's expenditure:-

				${f \pounds}$	s.	d.
On repairs, &c.	•••			86	12	6
For works of art p	urchase	ed		6,753		
For maintenance	,			514	7	8
For salaries	•••	• • •	• • •	972	17	3
Total			£	8.327	$-\frac{1}{3}$	 8

NEW

# NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The number of immates of this institution in 1890 was 99, being 1 more than in the previous year. Of these 56 were under 14 years of age and 43 were above it. The new admissions numbered 19—15 under 14 years and 4 over that age. 25 inmates were discharged, of whom 24 were 14 years or age or upwards. The income of the Institution was,—from State grants, £450; from other sources (including legacies to the amount of £6,198 18s. 5d.), £11,016 10s. 2d., making a total of £11,466 10s. 2d. This income exceeded that of the previous year by the sum of £5,557 2s. 9d—a result mainly due to the legacies mentioned. The expenditure was as under:—

			€.	s.	d.
For buildings, &c		• • •	639	19	3
For maintenance			2,021	18	0
For salaries and wages		***	2,327	10	5
Total	•••	- £	£4,989	7	_ <del>_</del> 8

# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PARRAMATTA.

The number of girls enrolled during the year was 123, of whom 39 were under 14 years of age and 84 over that age. The new admissions were 36, 11 being under, and 25 over, 14 years. 1 inmate died of consumption, and 58 were discharged in the following ways, namely,—for apprenticeship, 32; on attaining the age of 18 years, 10; transferred to Boarding-out-Officer, 13; to the Benevolent Asylum, 1; and on the order of the Governor in Council, 2. At the close of the year 1890, 74 girls remained in the Institution. On a comparison of the above with the returns for the preceding year, the enrolment in 1890 shows a decrease of 46; the new admissions were fewer by 40; and the number discharged was 24 less; 9 persons were employed in the Institution. The expenditure for the year amounted to, for maintenance, £1,491 11s.; and for salaries, £883 1s. 4d.; total, £2,374 12s. 4d. Calculated upon the number enrolled, this represents an expenditure of £19 6s. 1d. per head, exclusive of amounts spent on buildings.

Very important changes have been made in the management and character of this Institution since my last report. On several occasions, grave defects in the system that obtained were brought prominently into notice, and the escape of five girls from the Institution at the same time and their disorderly and defiant conduct, together with other abscondings of a less serious nature, at length made it necessary to hold a searching inquiry into the entire working and condition of the establishment. This inquiry was conducted by officers of the Department, with the result that, in regard to the discipline and the character of the management in general, the methods employed, although carried out by the existing staff to the best of their ability, were not calculated to effect any permanent good

in the conduct or the future life of the inmates. As, therefore, it was evident that the Institution did not successfully carry out its mission as a Reformatory for the young females committed to it, a thorough reorganisation and remodelling were eventually resolved upon. For this purpose a new staff of officers were appointed in May 1890, comprising a Male Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent or Matron (the wife of the first-named officer), a teacher, an assistant teacher, and a sewing mistress. A suitable person to fill the position of Superintendent was found in Mr. C. H. Spier, late head master of the Parramatta Public School, a gentleman who had served under the Department for twenty-six years, and was deemed to possess high qualifications for the discharge of the duties pertaining to his new office.

In connection with the system of management, also, various reforms have been inaugurated, which there is every reason to believe will materially increase the efficiency and usefulness of the Institution. The beneficial effects of some of these have already been manifested. One very important reform related to the classification of the inmates, with a view to prevent the younger and more innocent girls from being contaminated by association with those who, on their entrance to the Institution, are found to possess some of the vicious traits which the unfortunate surroundings of their earlier lives render them peculiarly liable to. The latter class are disposed, notwithstanding the utmost watchfulness, to narrate their experiences to the comparatively innocent ones, and with a view therefore to avoid too close a contact between the two classes, it has been arranged to allow the younger In order, further, to children the use of a separate playground. encourage good conduct, it has been decided to provide small rooms, or "cubicles," in one of the dormitories for the separate use of the best behaved girls. These rooms will be furnished in a home-like manner, and the girls will be stimulated to take a pride in their neatness and arrangement, and to acquire a love for domestic habits that will probably be retained in after life. For the health and well-being of inmates of an institution like this, plenty of active work is a necessity, and it was therefore decided that the laundry work of the Hurlstone Training College for female teachers should be done by these girls. This has not only resulted in a great saving of expense to the Department, but the Superintendent has noted with satisfaction the pride and interest taken by the girls in this branch of domestic work.

A Cookery Class has been formed under the charge of Mrs-Story, Instructress in this subject at Public Schools, and lessons, both practical and theoretical, are now given with encouraging results. Needlework is regularly taught under the Sewing Mistress, and the girls will be helped to make, as well as sew, their own dresses. Ordinary School instruction is imparted under two trained teachers. The behaviour and demeanour of the girls are equal to those of pupils in a well-managed Public School; and the discipline and progress in learning are reported to be creditable. The health of the inmates has been very good and their general conduct has much improved.

The object of the reforms herein referred to is twofold. The girls in the first place, will be taught to regard the institution as a home, in which each girl will have her set duties to perform and will be encouraged to habits of industry and allowed to develop her individual tastes as far as practicable. Secondly, the girls will be trained to become thoroughly conversant with household duties and thus be enabled to earn honest livelihoods as competent domestic servants. A feeling of self-respect will, it is hoped, be so acquired, which, aided by the education received and the moral influence exerted, will make this institution the means of accomplishing all that it is possible perhaps for the State to do in the way of preventing the girls from relapsing into vicious habits and of helping them to become respectable members of society.

# NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

The total enrolment of boys was 340; 177 of these being under the age of 14 years and 163 over. 113 new admissions were made, of whom 85 were under and 28 over 14 years. The number discharged for apprenticeship or otherwise was 132, 48 under and 84 over 14 years old. In comparison with 1889, the enrolment was 73 less, the new admissions were 91 less, and the discharges 54 less. The expenditure has increased by £865 9s. 9d.; and amounted to the following:—For maintenance, £4,468 7s. 2d.; for salaries, £2,277 2s. 7d.; total, £6,745 9s. 9d. The cost per head of the enrolment was £19 16s. 9d.

The Superintendent Captain Neitenstein, reports as follows:—
"The Institution has worked smoothly during the year, and the boys have behaved satisfactorily. The new building on Cockatoo accommodates 60 boys, and the overcrowded state of the ship has been relieved. The apprentices, of whom there are over 400, have received more than 90 per cent. of good reports, and the demand for these boys greatly exceeds the available supply."

### J. H. CARRUTHERS,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9th April, 1891.

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXII.—Public XXII.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Half-	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on Et on S: t on S: t on St on Nt on tl t on T t of th Board ce Scho ons, &c sional assific assific	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Inging Icokery Icoker	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, vained in I he Archit rs' Report n operation	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai contrai c	the e	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone	Staffs	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231
25 25 27 21 21 22 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXII.—Public XXII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Holgan Cl XXV.—Half-	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S: t on Cot on N t on II t on II t on II c Schoot of th Board of Schoons, &c sional assific time assific e-to-ho	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Inging Icokery Icoker	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, vained in I he Archit rs' Report n operation	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai contrai c	the e	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone	Staffs	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273
22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXII.—Public XXII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Holgan Cl XXV.—Half-	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S: t on Cot on N t on II t on II t on II c Schoot of th Board of Schoons, &c sional assific time assific e-to-ho	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Inging Icokery Icoker	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, valued in 12 hhe Archit tr's' Report tion at the operation s in operation s in opera	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai contrai c	the e	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone	Staffs	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231
22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXII.—The B XXII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Half- Cl XXV.—Half- Cl	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S t on S t on S t on S t on th t on th t on th c Scho cons, &c sional assific time assific assific assific	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Iigh School Orawing Inging Inging Iookery Veedlework he Public S Pechnical Et ol Sites obt the work of i of Examine ols in opera c Schools in ations, &c. Schools in ations, &c. ouse School ations, &c. ouse School ations, &c.	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal S chools Cad ducation, v ained in l the Archit rs' Report tion at the operation s in opera	ong's F Report of Trai	deport	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273
22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXII.—The B XXIII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXV.—Half- Cl XXVI.—House XXVI.—House XXVI.—Even	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S t on S t on S t on S t on I t on I t on I c Scho ons, &c sional assific time assific assific ing Pu	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Inging Cookery Veedlework he Public S Cechnical Ec ol Sites obt of Examiner ols in opera c Schools in ations, &c. Schools in ations, &c. ouse School ations, &c. ouse School	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal S chools Cad ducation, v ained in l the Archit rs' Report tion at the operation s in opera	ong's F Report of Trai	deport	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273 277
22 23 23 24 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—Repor XXII.—The B XXIII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXV.—Half- Cl XXVI.—House XXVI.—House XXVI.—Even	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S t on S t on S t on S t on I t on I t on I c Scho ons, &c sional assific time assific assific ing Pu	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Inging Cookery Veedlework he Public S Cechnical Ec ol Sites obt of Examiner ols in opera c Schools in ations, &c. Schools in ations, &c. ouse School ations, &c. ouse School	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, vained in Ithe Archit rs' Report tion at the n operation s in operation s in opera	ong's F Report of Trai	deport	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273 277
22 23 23 24 24 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—The B XXII.—Public tic XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Half- XXVI.—Hous Cl XXVI.—Hous Cl XXVI.—Even Cl	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S: t on S: t on S t on T t on T e Schoo t of th Scard o e Scho assific e-to-he assific essific assific assific	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Cookery Cooke	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, valued in 1: che Archit rs' Report tion at the operation s in opera s in opera	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai  let Fore with Ar Seo e end on at the internal at the internal at the internal at the internal at the	deporting in	School, School	Fort-Hurls 1 Tea 1890, 1890,	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs, Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273 277 280
22 23 23 24 24 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—The B XXII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Half- CI XXVI.—House Cl XXVII.—Even Cl XXVIII.—Priz	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S: t on S: t on S t on T e Schoo t of th Scard « e Scho assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Cookery Cooke	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, valued in 1: che Archit rs' Report tion at the operation s in opera s in opera	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai  let Fore with Ar Seo e end on at the internal at the internal at the internal at the internal at the	deporting in	School, School	Fort-Hurls	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273 277 280 281 281
22 23 24 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—The B XXII.—Public XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Half- CI XXVI.—House Cl XXVII.—Even Cl XXVIII.—Priz	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S: t on S: t on S t on T e Schoo t of th Scard « e Scho assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific e-to-he assific	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Cookery Cooke	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, valued in 1: che Archit rs' Report tion at the operation s in opera s in opera	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai  let Fore with Ar Seo e end on at the internal at the internal at the internal at the internal at the	deporting in	School, School	Fort-Hurls 1 Tea 1890, 1890,	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs, Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273 277 280 281 281
22 23 23 24 24 25 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	XIII.—Repor XIV.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVI.—Repor XVII.—Repor XVIII.—Repor XIX.—Repor XXI.—The B XXII.—Public tic XXIV.—Provi Cl XXIV.—Half- XXVI.—Hous Cl XXVI.—Hous Cl XXVI.—Even Cl	Z7. Z8. Z9. t on F t on S t on S t on C t on N t on T c Schoot of th c Schoot of th c School ons, &c sional assific e-to-ho assific e-to-ho assific e-to-ho assific ulation	Inspector Inspector Report of Report of Report of Igh School Orawing Inging Inging Icokery	Rooney's Smith's R Principal Principal Principal S chools Cad lucation, vained in Ithe Archit rs' Report tion at the operation s in opera s in opera s in opera Schools in	ong's F Report eport of Trai of Trai  let Forwith Ar S90 ect's Of  at the  at the  tion at	deporting the commerce of 180 the commerce of	School, School	Fort-Hurls 1 Tea 1890, 1890,	street tone with with	Staffs Teach Teach Teach	, Classing	ssifica- Staffs, Staffs,	168 170 172 173 176 177 179 182 183 184 188 226 227 229 231 273 277 280

APPENDIX I.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools, received during the year 1890.

Name of Place.	Distance	N	umber	of Chil	dren ro	siding	in th	e locali	ity.	1	Numb	or of Chi	ldren p	promis	sed to	attene	1.	N	umber under	r of Pa taking	rents to ser	or Gur	ırdianş ldren.	Mataula
Name of Flace.	of nearest School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E	. R.C.	Pres	Wes	. Ors.	Total.	Minister's Decision.
Awaba Ballina, South Benmore (Murrumburrah Gold-field) Bombira Borec Cabonne (Cheseman's Creek). Bossley Park Broken Hill, West (Burke Ward) Burwood South, near Neweastle Carlton	3 4 3 4 12 4 4 5 1 2 2 3 1 4 5 1 2 2 3 1 4 5 3 2 3 1 2 1 2 4 3 7 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	13 7 14 14 15 18 140 34 200 14 14 24 18 16 9	9 12 100 27 27 20 8 19 11 17 12 6 19 15 36 18 46 67 20 13 36 61 11 9 22 21 30 67 21 30 67 21 30 67 21 30 67 21 30 67 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	16 34 79 34 97 123 80 203 18 23 65 40 40 28 28 29 265 40 22 28 23 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	22 11 12 7 7 77 18 50 100 13 8 5 15 19 18 180 21 200 9 10 37 11 22 8	13 7 12 4 18 60n no 15 12 1 26 11 8 42 10 5 13 10 8 9 4 4 7 7 300 16 7 10	8 tr giv 3 14 2 12 tr grv 12 tr grv 14 13 13 11 6 6 15 10 6 10 16 6 10 11 14 11 14	en. 48	2 2 2 10 24 6 31 1 4 15 1 2 15 14 3 3 3	14 15 24 18 15 9 13 35	67 17 8 36 18 46 67 20 13 36 105 6 11 9 22 21 31 11 45 6 105 8 15 15 16 105 8 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	28 20 26 105 89 87 51 20 26 30  18 31 22 43 28 20 20 31 21 28 20 20 31 21 28 20 20 31 21 21 22 31 23 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	8 12 777 27 17 18 50 100 13 8 5 15 19 18 64 21 107 22 8 16 59	6 31 6 10 11 3 12 4 4 13 7 12 6 11 3 4 2 10 5 13 10 8 9 4 4 5 8 18 2 1 1 7 10	5 3 14 2 2 4 4 2 2 12 8 13 11 6 15 10 16 50 5 12 2 4 13 11 27 1 14	3	10 24 28	53 3 2 C 9 15 230 10 4 9 3 7 8 5 1 6 3 6 6 2 27 11 6 5 17 5 4 4 3 3 4 4 6 6 6 14 4 8 4 5 19	1111133115225241144221136662135514222	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 1 3 3 1 2 2 8 4 4 4 4 4 5 3 3 5 5 19 1 2 2 4 4	24 22 77 1 5 3 2 2 100 1 6 1	1 2 4	10 8 11 8 5 10 40 32 43 17 14 7 9 5 11 10  5 10 7 3 3 4 4 6 8 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Granted, 10th June. Declined; application premature; 20th October. Granted, 13th October. Declined; aid granted to a Provisional School, 28th Oct. Declined; aid granted to a Provisional School, 20th May. Granted, 25th September. Granted, 16th December. Under consideration. Declined, 3rd September. Declined, 3rd September. Declined, 9th August. Declined, 20th November. Declined, 20th November. Declined, 2nd September. Declined; aid granted to a Provisional School, 22nd Dec. Declined; aid granted to a Provisional School, 22nd Dec. Declined; aid granted to a Provisional School, 22nd Dec. Declined; 18th March. Under consideration. Under consideration. Declined; 11onse-to-house Teacher offered, 24th Mar. Granted, 23rd July. Under consideration. Deferred. Granted, 17th July. Granted, 17th July. Granted, 17th July. Granted, 19th February. Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 23rd July. Declined, 20th November. Granted, 12th June. Declined, 21th June. Declined, 21th June. Declined, 20th November. Granted, 17th June. Declined; aid granted to a Provisional School, 5th May. Under consideration. Granted, 7th November. Under consideration. Declined, 9th May. Under consideration. Declined, 29th September. Declined; aid offered to a Half-time School, to be worked with Telegraph Point, 13th September. Declined, 13th June. Under consideration.
Woodstock (Waugoola) Woodstock [Renewal] Yellow Water-holes	1	34	35 35 11	69 69 23	32 32 17	22 22 	3	$\begin{array}{c c} 12 & \\ 12 & \\ 6 & \\ \end{array}$		34 34 12	35 35 11	69 69 <b>23</b>	$\begin{array}{c c} 32 \\ 32 \\ 12 \end{array}$	22 22 	3 3 .:	12 12 11		11 11 4	8 8	1	5 4	   	25 25 8	Declined, 15th May. Under consideration. Declined, 21st April.

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APPENDIX II.

Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1890.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest	N 	umber	of Child	ren re	eiding	in the	local	ity.		Numbe	er of Chi	ldren :	promi	sed to	atten	ì.	Ni t	umber indert	of Pa aking	rents to ser	or Gu d Chi	ardians ldren.	Windows S. C.
	School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys,	Girls,	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	- Minister's Decision.
Antonio Creek Argenton	4 <u>1</u> 9	12 11	14 10	26 21	5	21 3		7	iï	12 11	14 10	26 21	5	21 3		7	iii	2	6				8 7	Aid granted, 31st March. Aid granted, 14th July.
Barnes' Greek. Bear Hill Bendora Berrigan (New Township) Bibby Harbour Billimari (Rock Station) Bingara, Upper Birriwa Blackman's Flat Black's Reserve (Macleay River)— Aboriginal.	5 4 4 5 4 8 5 3 1 Not	14 14 14 9 5 10 6 13 11 give	14 13 14 9 9 10 12 11 11	18 27 28 18 14 20 18 24 22 20	5 18 15 13 14  18 17 12	13 5 13  15  7 6	 4  5  4	   	giver	15 14 14 9 6 11 11	7 13 14 9 9 8 12 10	22 27 28 18 14 17 18 21 22 20	6 18 15 13 14  18 14 12 	5 13  12	5		Not	2 6 3 3 4 5 4 3 giver	4 1 4  6  2 2	 1  3  1			6 8 7 5 4 9 5 6	Aid granted, 31st December. Aid granted, 20th March. Aid granted, 4th October. Aid granted, 5th September, Undor consideration. Aid granted, 9th April. Aid granted, 22nd December. Aid granted, 20th June. Under consideration. Aid granted, 9th December.
Boco Bombira Bomen Boyong Brush, Parish of Bulbodney Bullenbolong Bushjidge Bunyip Plain Burroway Bute Byron Bay (Cavvanba) Byron Bay (Renewal)	3 31 12 12 27 5 6 4 12 7 6 6	18 12 15 10 10 9 5 10 7 6 11 4	3 16 11 9 10 9 15 6 4 13 13	21 28 26 19 20 18 14 25 13 10 24 17	9 13 8 19 12  2 8  10 6 13	6 15  6 7 7  18 1	3 2  7 12 5  13 	3 3 3	6	18 12 15 9 10 9 5 10 7 6 11 4	3 16 11 8 9 9 15 6 4 13 13	21 28 26 17 19 18 14 25 13 10 24 17 16	9 13 8 17 11  2 8 10 6 13 7	6 15  1 6 7 7  18	3 2  7 12 5  13 	3 3 3   4 	6	4 3 7 4  1 2 3 2 4 3	3 1 3 1 1 2 2 2 4 1	1 1  2 3 2  3 	3 1 1   2  	1   2 	77 77 77 44 58 33 66 66	Aid granted, 4th Junc. Declined, 2nd April. Declined; 27th February. Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 28th Ma Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 13th Ma Aid granted, 24th November. Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 8th Oct. Aid granted, 2nd October. Declined, 16th August. Declined, 25th June. Aid granted, 18th August. Declined; aid granted to a Half-time School, 7th August. Declined, 23rd Docember.
Oable's Siding Canimbla Creek Castle Rag Cheviot (Broad-water Creek) Ulonalton Cooma Creek	6 5 4½ 7 6	12 13 8 7 9	9 14 12 16 14 16	21 27 N 20 23 13 21	10 5 fot gi 5  2	23 11	ii  5 11	3 5  3	11	11 13 12 8 7 9	7 14 20 12 16 4	18 27 32 20 23 13	7 5 27 5	5 4 23 11	5	5	1	3 1 11 1 	 3 1 6 8	2	1 2	3  1 	6 9 14 7 6 4	Declined, 16th September. Aid granted, 31st December. Public School granted, 5th March. Aid granted, 31st January. Aid granted, 22nd April. Declined; aid granted to a Half-time School, to worked with Bunyan, 29th May.
Cuerindi, North Curragundi  Darby's Branch, Tingha Dane Farm Darke's Forest Doodle Cooma Dunvegan (Orara, Upper) Durren Durren	4 25 4 4½ 9 14	13 14 10 9 10 10 9 12	9 10 7 9 9 10 8 12	22 24 17 18	11 19 11 10  12 13	3 13  4	5 5 4	3 9	16	13 14 10 9 8	9 10 7 9 7 13 8	18 22 24 17 18 15 26 17	11 19 11  8  12	3 13	8 5  5  4	3 3 7	7 4 	3 4 4  4  2 5	1 1 3  2	2 2  2 	1  1  2	3 1 	6 7 5 6 5 6 12 6	Aid granted, 7th August. Declined, 31st December. Declined, 29th September.  Aid granted, 22nd May. Declined, 21st August. Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 7th August. Under consideration. Aid granted, 1st July.

#### APPENDIX II—continued.

	Distance		Num	ber of	Childre local	n res	iding i	the		Nu	mber	of Child	rer pr	omise	d to at	tond.	·	No c	imber indert	of Par	ents o	r Gua l Chile	rdians iren.	Minister's Decision.
Name of Place.	of nearest School.	1	Girls	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	   Wes. 	Ors.	Total.	
Emu Creek	miles.	8	12	20	20					5	8	13	13					5					5	Declined; aid granted to a Hulf-time School, to be worked with Molroy, 23rd December.
Eŭlimore	41	13	7	20	9	8	3			13	7	20	9	8	3		j	2	1				5	Aid granted, 25th August.
Forest View (Ballallaba) Forster (aboriginal) Furracabad	Not	giver 6		15 18 17	7 	1	1	Not	 giver		10	15 18 21	7	8  12	1		Not		1.	•	2		6  9	Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 1st Sept. Aid granted, 9th December. Aid granted, 15th May.
Glenbrook Goonengerry Gowengreen Green Valley (Bendemeer).	5 7 6	7 8 7 14 7	13 6	20 20	7 14 10 7 5	10				7 8 7 14 9	7 6 12 6 13	14 14 19 20 22	7 14 9 7 14	10 9 3		2		4 4 2 2 5	3	   ï	1		7 4 5 6 7	Under consideration. Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 28th May Under consideration. Declined, 21st March. Aid granted, 12th Feb., but superseded by application for a House-to-house teacher at Toogimbic.
Holy Camp Homewood Hue Hue	. 44	10 5 6	8		3 1 15		.	2	10	10 5 6	7 8 9	17 13 15	3 1 15	11	1	2 	1	1 1 5		.,,	2	ี   5	5 8 5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 24th March Declined, 18th December. Aid granted, 13th September.
Ironbarks (Gulargambone)	. 5	14	6	20	8	12	ı			14	6	20	8	12				4	4				8	Under consideration.
Jeogla Jones' Bridge		9 14						1 1		9 14	7 8	16 22	12 15		4			5	2					Aid granted, 27th May. Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 15th July
Lamb's ValleyLansdowne, UpperLittle Gundary	. 31	15 8 13	12	20	1	111	└ │	1 4	4	8	8 12 14	23 20 27	4 1 16	11	,	4 2	4		5			1	8	Under consideration. Declined, 13th September. Declined; aid granted to a Half-time School, to b worked with Shaw's Creek, 25th February.
Little Narrawa	. 6	8	9	17	1	. 13	ι	5		8	9	17	1	11		5	·	1	3		1		5	Under consideration.
Marcota (Cooper Creek)  Matong  Milhang  Millic, West  Mingelo  Mount Wilson  Muddy Creek  Mulgrave Place (Port Macquaric	12 51 14 5 18 4		13 12 9 10 10 9 18	24 21 19 30 17	6  7 10 5 24		\$   L	7 1 3 7		11 9 10 16 8 14	8 9 18	21 19 24 17 32	12 6  7 8 5 24 16	14 11 11 9	18  7 1	7		2 2 1 8	3 2 2 3	4	2 1 1 3		6 6 7 5 7	Declined; House-to-house Teacher offered, 11th Nov Aid granted, 23rd May. Aid granted, 7th October. Under consideration. Declined, 17th November. Aid granted, 21st June. Under consideration. Public School granted, 25th September.
Road). Munyabla	1	8 17							- 1		8 14	21 31							1 4 4					Aid granted, 22nd May. Superseded by application for a Public School.
North Arm (Bellinger River) North Arm (Bellinger River)	34			19 17			5 10 5 9				8 10	14 17			6 9						1			Declined, 30th May. Declined, 24th July.
Renewal. Oakborough Ourimbah Oreek	. 5	11 5				. l !	.   8 Not gi		:	11 5	13 4	24 9	8		3	( 13			·n.	. l 1	4	, I . <b>.</b> .	9 2	Aid granted, 19th May. Declined, 19th November.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest		Nur	nber of	Childre local		ding ir	the			Numb	er of Ch	ildren	promi	ised to	atter	d.						or Gua d Chil	rdians dren.	Minister's Decision.
	School.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ons.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E	. R.C	. Pre	a. we	s. Or	s. C.	. E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	
Pine Rocks (Oakey Creek) Pinnacles Pleasant Valley (Bynya)	. 10	14 12 8	9 10 7	23 22 15	3 9	11 12 	  6	9 3	7	14 12 8	9 10 7	23 22 15	3	12		3	7	7   .	2	3 3 	 2	2 2 	 3	7 8 4	Aid granted, 26th August. Aid granted, 13th February. Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 25th October.
Puen Bucn (Brogo, Upper)	6	7	12	19	8	11				7	12	19	8	11		<b> </b>	•	-	3	2			] <i>.</i>	5	Aid granted, 27th June.
Ravensdale Reid's Flat (Numby) Bodd's Creck Rose Bank Rosewood	4 4 <del>1</del> 3 <del>1</del>	17 6 11 7 8	9 9 10 12 11	26 15 21 19 19	18 7 3 11 5	5 8 12 	  4,	 6 4 3	3  4	15 6 11 7 8	10 12	23 15 21 19 19	15 7 3 11 5	12 	4	6			6 3 1 4 3	2 3 3 		 3 1	1	9 6 7 6 8	Declined, 2nd May. Aid granted, 23rd August. Declined, 26th August. Aid granted, 2nd September. Under consideration.
Sandy Creek (Wagga Road) Sodwalls Staggy Creek Stanley Swan Peak (Dovewood)	3 7 31	12 16 13 12 7	. 13	22 21 26 22 15	19  10 14 3	3 9 16 5 1	12  3 11	•••		12 16 13 12 11	10	22 21 26 22 24	19  10 14 3	9 16 5	12			.   .	4 3 3 1	1 3 4 2 1	 3  2 5	  1		б 6 7 7 8	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 3rd June. Declined, 31st October. Declined, 24th March. Declined, 13th October. Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 6th May.
Taloumbi Station	8	4	4	8	8					8	4	12	12						5					5	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 25th
Tealby (South Bellinger) The Battery Thompson's Creek Tiara Tooleybue Townsville Tregeagle Trigalana (Clydesdale, North)	6 4½ 6 14 14	10 13 11 10 4 11 8 13	6 4 12 10 8 10 15 8	16 17 23 20 12 21 23 21	4 10 19 20 7 11 8 11	3 7 4  2 5 7 10	6  3 5 5	3	3	10 13 11 10 4 11 8 13	12 10 8 10 15	16 17 23 20 12 21 23 21	4 10 19 20 7 11 8	7 4  2 5	 8 5	3			3 3 5 7 1 4 3	1 1 1 2 2	1  1 1 2	   1	1	6 5 6 7 8 6 8	September. Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 2nd June. Declined, 13th September. Aid granted, 25th February. Aid granted, 20th November. Declined, 27th June. Under consideration. Aid granted, 25th April. Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 19th December.
Tucabia Tuckurimba Tunstall	4	11 11 9	6 7 9	17 18 18	6 14 4		3  4	5 	3 	11 11 9		17 18 18	6 14 4	4	· [			.		1 4	2 	2 	1 	8 7 8	Decimer. Decimed, 29th August. Aid granted, 4th June. Decimed, 16th June.
Urangeline Uriduc	15 4	10 9	8 14	18 23	 16	18				11 9	10 14	21 23	3 16						1 4	4 3				5 7	Aid granted, 16th May. Aid granted, 5th June.
Wallaby Hill Walla, West (Pleasant Hill) Wallundry Watson's Creek Wollondilly Woodend Wooyeo (Murrin Bridge)	4 5½ 15 5 4	18 11 7 9 13 14 9	9 5 8 13 6	26 20		Not Not 14	giver   7 given	10	18	18 11 7 9 13 14 9	9 5 8 13 6	35 20 12 17 26 20 17	10  6 17	14	7	Not	18   18   give 	n. Not	1 / 4 / 5 giv. 3	en.		2	6 	12 7  7 6 6	Declined, 30th May. Aid granted, 22nd May. Declined, 24th February. Declined, 29th April. Aid granted, 17th December. Declined, 31st October. Declined; Aid granted to a Half-time School to be
Yarragong Yourie	7 6	6 7	8	13 15	6 2			1 8	 	6 7	7 8	13 15	6 2	6 5			١		4 1	2 2	{	1 3		7 6	worked with Murrin, 14th October. Declined, 18th March. Declined, 18th December.

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APPENDIX III.

Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1890.

Name of Place.	Distance of nearest	N	ımber	of Child	ren re	ading	in the	local	ity.		Numi	ber of Cl	ildren	prom	iscd to	o atte	nd.	Nu	mber nderta	of Par king t	ents o	r Guai Child	rdians ren.	Minister's Decision
Name of Place.	School.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Воув	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C	Pres.	Wes	ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total.	1
Biamble and Bundullen	8 3 3 3 3	4 5 8 7	4 5 6 8	8 10 14 15	6 10 11 10	2  3	 3 2			4 5 8 7	4 5 6 8	8 10 14 15	6 10 11 10	2 3	3		:	2 3 6 3	1  3	 1 1	  	 	3 } 3 } 7 } 7 }	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 25th August. House-to-house teacher offered, 16th October. Public School to be continued, 16 October.
Chfton (10-mile) and	4. 4. 4. 4.	6 3 8 7	6 11 12 4	12 14 20 - 11	3 8 4 9	9 16 2	4 	2 		7 3 8 7	8 11 12 4	15 14 20 11	3 8 4 9	12  16 2		2		1 2 3 4	4  6 1	1	 	  	5 } 4 } 9 } 5 }	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 16th June. Aid granted, 24th April.
Goonigal and	8 8	9 6	4 3	13 9	2	11 9				9	4 3	13 9	2	11 9				1	3				${3 \choose 3}$	Aid granted, 4th December.
Jones' Creek and	3 3	7 9	6 2	13 11	4 10	9 1				7 9	6 2	13 11	4 10	9				3	4 1				$_{f 4}^{5}\}$	Aid granted, 31st October.
Kalkite	31	5	11	16	1	3	12			5	11	16	1	3	12			t	1	4	٠		6	Aid granted; to be worked with Townsend, 8th September.
Long Swamp	4	8	2	10	8			2		8	2	10	8			2		2			1		3	Aid granted, 5th February, but proposal subsequently lansed.
Long Angle and		7 4	4 6	11 <b>1</b> 0	7	4 10				7	4 6	1t 10	7	10				1	1				${2 \choose 1}$	Declined; House-to-house teacher offered, 5th December.
Mable Downs and West Holme Marian Valc  Markdale and Crooked Corner	б 10 6 	5 3 6 10	1 6 4 14	6 9 10 24	2 4 10 20	5  4	2  	2  		5 3 6 10	1 6 4	6 9 10 24	2 4 10 20	5  4		2		1 2 3 6	 2  2	1 	1		${3 \brace 4} {3} $	Declined, 8th October.  Under consideration.  Declined; House-to-house teacher offered at Five-mile Tree, Bigga Road, 29th October.
Niel's Creek and	4 <del>1</del> 4 <u>1</u>	9 4	8 9	17 13	3 3	14 10				9 4	8 9	17 13	3	14 10			1	1	4 3				$\left\{ egin{array}{c} 5 \ 4 \end{array}  ight\}$	Under consideration.
Oswald	21	11	10	21	10	4		7		11	10	21	10	4	<b></b>	7	·	5	2		5		12	Declined, 15th December.
Pinnaele Swamp	5	4	6	10	3	4	4	3		4	6	10	3		4	а		1		1	2		4	Aid granted; to be worked with Rawdon, 7th July.
Rats Valley	4 4	6 7	4 10	10 17	10 8	 6		 3		6 5	4 9	10 14	10 8	 6				2 3	2			 	2 5	Declined, 30th September.  Aid granted; to be worked with Cave Creek, 28th October.
Tanto (Illawambra)	 2½	 9	 10	 19	12	7	·   ···	· 	·   ···	9	10	,   <sup>19</sup>	$\stackrel{\cdot}{ }_{12}^{\operatorname{In}}$		ation		given.	3	2			· 	 6	Aid granted; to be worked with Wandella, 28th June. Aid granted; to be worked with Jettiba, 30th September.
Tindary Vale	3	3	6	9	1	8	]			3	6	9	1	8			.	. 1	2			,	3	Declined, 24th January.
Tucabia	51/2	6	7	13	1		3	6	3	6	7	13	1		1 .	i		1		2	2	1	6	Aid granted; to be worked with Lavadia, 30th October.
Wauchope and	} <b></b>			26			]	) Not g	 jiven.	ŀ	ļ	26					l	ι.	i Not g	iven.	i	'	***	Aid granted, 9th December.
Willow Glen (Delegate River),	1	6	8	14	4	8	2	[ ]		6	8	14	4	8				1	2	2			5	Aid granted; to be worked with Tombong, 3rd June.

APPENDIX 1V.

Application for the appointment of House-to-house Teachers, received during the year, 1890.

	No. pro	mised to	attend.	
Teaching Stations.	Boys.	Girle.	Total	Minister's decision.
Bargong	2	3	5 {	Granted, to be worked with Dun Dun and Lower Pyramut, 25th April.
Belbourie	6	4	10	Granted, 28th March.
Bowra Creek and	6	5	11 }	Under consideration.
Taylors Arm, Upper	8	6	145	Shact considers for.
Corrowong, Fairview, and	10	5	15	Granted, 1st December.
Mayfield (North Bringagee)	2	8	10	
Corrowong, Upper (Delegate) Crackemback	10	11	21	Declined, 31st December. Granted, 25th March.
Delmain	7	5	12	Declined, 30th October.
Glenarm and	7	5	12)	l '
The Hermitage	7	3	10}	Granted, 24th September.
Gunbar Farm	2	4	6	Declined, 19th April.
Hillington	9	6	1ฮ์ {	Aid granted to a Half-time school to be worked with Essington, 30th October.
Капдагоо Сатр	10	11	21	Declined, 18th February.
Mable Downs and	8	7	15	Declined, 8th October.
Mullaley	14	7	$21$ $\Big\{$	Aid granted to a Provisional School, 21st. July.
Silver Lake	2 4	4	6)	•
Ballina and	2	ï	$\frac{4}{3}$	Declined, 16th October.
Spickett's Creek and	5	3	์ เรา	
Upper South Arm	6	4	10 }	Granted, 26th July.
Spring Vale and	11	_	- 1	The U all pools Many Is
Boom Farm	11	5	16	Declined, 20th November.
Spring Vale, Myall Valley, and	11	10	21	Under consideration.
Boom Farm				
Toogimbie (Gum Creek)	12	11	23	Granted, 30th August.
Wuradgery (Booligal Road)	8	9	17	Declined, 2nd June.
Wemmera Whangrah Creek	10 6	8 2	18 8	Granted, 14th October. Declined, 25th August.
Woodvale (Drildool)	5	7	12	Declined, 23rd December.
TOOLINE (DIMOOL)		4	בנ	Decimed, 2014 December,

APPENDIX V.

Applications for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1890.

Name of School.	Period for which attendance	Numbe	r of Persons v	who will	Minister's Decision.
	is guaranteed.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Alma Araluen West Balgownie Broken Hill, North Canoblas Canowindra Hartley Vale Hoxton Park Mitchell Pitt Row Round Hill Ryde North Wagga Wagga	12 ,, 6 ,, 3 ,, 6 ,, 6 ,, 6 ,, 12 ,, 3 ,,	12 17 17 14 11 10 21 19 19 15 13	2	12 17 19 14 11 14 21 19 19 15 13 12	Declined, 31st December Granted, 17th July. Granted, 10th June. Granted, 22nd April. Deferred. Declined, 13th September Granted, 22nd August. Granted, 27th March. Granted, 8th July. Granted, 18th July. Granted, 25th September Granted, 17th March.

APPENDIX VI.

General Abstract of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1890.

				Number of	! Children o	n the Rolls				Averag	e Daily Atten	dance.	Amount of	Amount of School	F	Tree Pupils.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	School Fees paid.	Fees in arrear.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
March Quarter.						1							£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
High Schools Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools House-to-house Schools Twening Schools	285 80,993 3,166 1,908 937 358	342 73,929 2,894 1,647 860	627 154,922 6,060 3,555 1,797 358	351 80,413 3,121 1,800 994 161	31 22,165 1,869 1,225 547 81	80 16,376 605 277 162 35	79 19,815 340 205 73 53	86   16,153 125 48 21 28	627 154,922 6,060 8,555 1,797 358	269·3 52,376·7 2,165·9 1,341·4 698·3 180·5	288:2 45,716:4 1,924:2 1,134:6 656:2	557·5 98,092·1 4,080·1 2,476·0 1·354·5 180·5	1,130 12 6 14,222 10 5 497 6 11 166 9 7 84 18 10 79 3 0	2,420 0 8 37 3 3 31 13 0½ 10 0 10½ 4 15 0	3,615 180 107 63	3,169 132 54 60	6,78 31 16 12
Total	87,647	79,672	167,319	86,840	25,918	17,535	20,565	16,461.	167,319	57,022-1	49,718.6	106,740.7	16,181 1 3	2,503 12 10	3,969	3,419	7,38
JUNE QUARTER.  High Schools	291 81,777 3,226 1,946 947 458	363 74,710 3,022 1,682 896	654 156,487 6,248 3,628 1,843 458	377 81,076 3,198 1,855 1,020 216	33 22,513 1,932 1,247 555 93	80 16,350 650 287 155 36	74 19,990 370 195 83 72	90 16,558 98 44 30 41	654 156,487 6,248 3,628 1,843 458	267·7 57,361·7 2,309·9 1,437·9 723·0 223·8	312·6 50,609·8 2,138·6 1,250·8 695·7	580·3 107,971·6 4,448·5 2,688·7 1,418·7 223·8	1,148 0 2 15,639 4 9 567 0 8 178 13 1± 91 0 9 100 2 6	1,921 4 7 29 15 6 27 4 1 8 12 44 1 7 0	5 3,818 181 127 70	3,320 125 61 69	7,138 306 188 138
Total	88,645	80,673	169,318	87,742	26,373	17,558	20,784	16,861	169,318	62,324.0	55,007-5	117,331.5	17,733 1 111	1,988 3 61	4,201	3,580	7,78
SEPTEMBER QUARTER.  High Schools	311 83,399 3,198 2,043 860 523	403 76,323 2,991 1,809 812	714 159,722 6,189 3,852 1,672 523	394 82,652 3,147 2,031 854 273	38 22,635 1,965 1,264 535 124	100 16,793 643 296 146 39	81 20,459 360 214 109 51	101 17,183 74 47 28 36	714 159,722 6,189 3,852 1,672 523	293·6 58,513·1 2,302·5 1,482·7 651·9 243·7	353-8 52,041-4 2,119-6 1,305-2 628-3	647·4 110·554·5 4,422·1 2,787·9 1,280·2 243·7	1,238 4 10 16,899 15 9 599 16 11 197 4 6 89 10 5 129 17 9	1,923 18 8 36 17 3 25 4 6 2 15 9 1 0 0	6 3,766 174 112 59	3,309 121 55 64	7,076 296 16' 123
Total	90,334	82,338	172,672	89,351	26,561	18,017	21,274	17,469	172,672	63 <b>,437</b> ·5	56,448.3	119,935.8	19,154 10 2½	1,989 11 3	4,117	3,550	7,66
DECEMBER QUARTER.  High Schools	83,088 3,246 2,040 950	394 76,046 2,959 1,833 936	685 159,134 6,205 3,873 1,886 338	386 82,229 3,135 2,009 970 182	32 22,485 1,957 1,295 594 89	103 16,762 644 297 185 20	71 20,383 364 226 113 28	93 17,275 105 46 24	685 159,134 6,205 3,873 1,886 338	270·2 59,549 6 2,382·2 1,475·8 733·2 171·3	338-9 53,499-4 2,159-5 1,346-8 724-4	609·1 113,049·0 4,541·7 2,822·6 1,457·6 171·8	1,181 14 2 17,683 11 6 623 7 10 213 2 2 101 2 2 85 8 6	1,754 10 7 37 16 3 22 6 2 3 11 9 0 10 0	6 4,000 181 119 62	9 3,515 123 64 78	16 7,516 304 183 144
Total	00.050	82,168	172,121	88,911	26,452	18,011	21,185	17,562	172,121	64,582.3	58,069·0	122.651.3	19,888 6 4	1,818 14 9	4,368	3,789	8,1

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## APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1890, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		lumber o lren on H		Wech	Average ly Attend	ance.		Expendi	ture from Public	: Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys,	Girls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildinge, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Aberdeen Aberfoil Aberglasslyn Acacia Creek Acacia Dam Adaminaby Adamstown Adelong Adelong Crossing Adelong Crossing Adelong, Upper Albion-street Albury Aldavilla Alectown Alexandria Alfredtown Allandale Alma Alstonville Altar Alumny Creek Amaroo Amosfield Anarel Angledool Annandale Angledool Annandale Anson Appin Arable Arakoon Araluen Araluen Araluen, West Aramagong Argent's Hill Armidale Armidale Armidale, West Arnoliffe Ashfield Ashford Ash Island Ashlea Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Attunga Ashrord Ash Island Ashlea Ashord Ash Island Ashlea Ashord Ash Island Ashlea Battunga Attunga Barridale Avoca Balgownie	21 111 43 122 37 35 308 115 35 14 43 27 21 15 26 21 17 23 15 24 44 48 6 31 28 29 19 45 9 14 48 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	27 4 28 17 39 48 304 119 31 7 33 245 14 37 123 15 32 50 16 20 7 18 21 7 379 17 25 5 5 30 32 8 9 1 11 341 11 29 12 22 17 15 8 7 91 31 19 8 139 509 39 17 2 11 12 26 25 11 12 28 11 12 28 11 12 28 11 12 28 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 11	485 15 71 29 76 83 612 234 66 21 67 9 647 31 4238 425 461 19 37 37 40 33 445 32 246 19 37 37 40 33 345 32 246 33 35 524 246 33 35 524 246 33 31 32 55 38 35 524 22 246 35 37 42 22 22 246 35 37 42 22 22 246 35 37 42 22 246 35 37 42 22 246 37 42 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	Boys.  16-2 9-2 28-6 8-7 3 22-8-6 8-7 3 22-9 4 12-1 15-3 5 14-5 20-2 21-2 12-1 15-3 5 14-5 20-2 12-1 15-3 5 14-5 20-2 12-1 15-3 5 14-5 12-5 13-3 13-2 13-2 13-2 13-2 13-2 13-2 13-2	20.8 3.1 12.3 28.4 29.5 215.3 29.4 215.3 20.4 215.3 20.4 215.3 20.4 215.3 20.4 210.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 20.4 2	37-0 12-3 7 21-7 52-3 445-8 163-5 -0 14-7 52-3 445-8 163-5 -0 14-9 52-5 14-9 52-5 14-9 52-5 14-9 52-5 14-9 52-5 14-9 52-5 14-9 52-5 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 14-9 15-9 13-9 15-9 15-9 15-9 15-9 15-9 15-9 15-9 15	£ s. d. 156 0 0 0 844 5 2 238 10 2 0 100 0 0 0 293 0 0 1,475 6 2 610 10 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 157 0 0 158 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 6 98 0 0 0 1,701 12 0 0 156 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 1,231 17 8 2 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	## Apparatus.  ## 8. d.  1 15 6  1 15 3  7 17 5  21 2 8  10 17 4  4 3 10  2 15 7  3 17 2  18 14 11  21 9 2  2 8 8 8  1 1 1 8  1 1 4 5  2 2 7 7  2 10 1  1 10 5 6  21 2 11  1 17 5  2 10 1  1 10 5 6  21 2 11  1 17 6  2 13 0  1 1 1 6  2 1 1 1  2 1 1 6  3 1 1 0  4 1 1 1 6  3 1 6 3 10  5 3 17 0  1 1 2 9  4 1 1 1 6  1 1 2 5  1 3 2 10  0 1 1 0  1 2 9 8  0 1 3 6  1 1 2 5  1 3 1 6 8  1 1 0 7  1 5 19 9  4 0 1 7  3 13 6  1 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 13 6  1 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 13 6  1 1 8  2 2 2 2  1 8 10  1 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  1 1 5 8  2 1 8 10  1 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  1 1 5 8  2 1 8 10  1 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  1 1 5 8  2 1 8 10  1 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  1 1 5 8  2 1 8 10  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  3 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  3 1 6 8  1 1 7  3 1 3 6  3 1 6 8  3 1 6 7  3 1 8 0	Expenses	Rent Furniture, &c.    £ s. d. 2 18 3 1 15 10 234 14 7 73 10 10 0 281 11 3 932 0 0 65 9 0 20 10 6 6 3 6 14 11 136 0 9 4 3 1 1 6 1 6 1 6 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	## Total.  ## 8. d.  160 13 9  480 6 6  480 6 8  480 6 8  209 8 10  122 15 0  686 16 4  297 14 4  138 2 5  17.5 2 10  1,612 7 2  226 17 1  282 10 0  2,190 17 2  2346 10 2  136 15 2  346 10 2  137 17 2  138 16 2  2,346 10 2  137 17 2  138 16 2  2,346 10 2  137 17 6  120 6 1  157 2 8  103 9 3  21 0 6 8  171 14 11  296 1 6  171 14 11  296 1 6  171 14 11  296 1 6  171 14 11  296 1 7  4 136 3 7  1,301 2 10  1,20 6 8  1,301 2 10  1,20 6 8  1,301 2 10  1,20 6 9 10  1,30 9 8  21 6 9 10  1,20 6 9 10  1,30 9 8  21 7 9  1,30 9 8  21 1 6  21 1 7 9  1,30 1 1 1  22 1 1 1  23 1 1  24 1 7 9  15 1 1 1  25 1

		Number dren on		1	Average kly Atten			Expend	iture from Publi	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Baulkham Hills Baw Baw Bayly Beardy Beardy Beardy Beardy Beardy Bear Hill Beaufort Braumont Bedellick Beechwood Bega Beggan Beggan Belanglo Belar Creek Belford Belgravia Bellawongarah Bellinger Bellinger Bellinger Heads Bell's Lagoons Bellrees Belmore River Belmore River Belmore River Belmore River Belmore River, Upper Belowra Benandarah Ben Bullen Bendeela Bendemeer Bendenine Bendick Murrell Bendolba Beneree Beni Ben Lomond Berebangalo Beresford Bergalia Berkeley Bermagui Berridale Berrima Berrima Colliery Berry Beryl Beryl Berhungra Bex Hill Bexley Bibbenluke Big Hill Big Plain Big Ridge Binalong Binda Bindogundra	26 33 24 20 14 18 18 18 18 19 14 19 11 18 18 19 11 18 18 19 10 20 20 30 30 11 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 16 17 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	24 24 10 11 123 14 17 10 12 18 19 12 18 18 19 12 18 18 19 11 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	50 57 34 31 37 36 37 31 32 31 32 31 32 33 31 32 32 33 33 34 31 32 33 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	$\begin{array}{c} 17.34 \\ 4.99 \\ 0.23 \\ 15.99 \\ 0.36 \\ 3.65 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 18.48.15.77.84.24.1.19.99.65.94.22.17.84.24.24.19.86.77.83.93.85.77.84.24.19.99.65.94.85.77.84.99.94.99.91.33.86.11.19.99.91.33.86.11.19.99.91.33.86.11.19.99.91.33.86.11.19.99.91.33.99.79.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.$	48-1	£ s. d.  180 0 0  180 0 0  180 0 0  190 0 0  120 0 0  120 0 0  121 0 0  121 0 0  122 0 0  133 0 0  134 10 0  156 0 0  128 0 0  136 0 0  137 0 0  138 0 0  138 0 0  139 0 0  130 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  132 0 0  133 0 0  134 10 0  135 0 0  136 0 0  137 0 0  138 0 0  138 0 0  139 0 0  130 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  132 0 0  133 0 0  134 10 0  135 0 0  136 0 0  137 0 0  138 0 0  139 0 0  130 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  132 0 0  133 0 0  134 10 0  156 0 0  135 0 0  136 0 0  137 0 0  138 0 0  139 0 0  130 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  132 0 0  133 0 0  134 10 0  156 0 0  135 0 0  136 0 0  137 0 0  138 0 0  139 0 0  130 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  131 0 0  132 0 0  133 0 0  134 10 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  156 0 0  157 0 0  158 0 0  158 0 0  159 0 0  150 0	£ s. d. 1 6 1 2 13 5 2 10 1 1 10 5 0 18 2 2 9 2 1 11 4 7 1 6 11 1 9 4 0 18 9 2 1 1 4 0 18 9 2 1 1 4 0 18 9 2 1 1 3 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 15 1 1 17 4 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 7 8 1 1 1 8 10 1 1 1 1 8 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	£ s. d.  1 0 0  1 0 0  2 10 0  1 5 3  1 16 6  4 6 0  3 18 6  2 7 0	\$\frac{\psi}{15} \frac{10}{10}	£ 8. d. 196 18 11 282 3 7 6 0 117 10 0 101 15 0 0 101 15 0 124 10 5 124 10 5 124 10 5 124 10 5 124 10 5 124 10 5 125 13 15 15 6 3 75 13 8 9 135 16 9 14 1 12 36 10 5 164 16 10 184 7 2 136 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 17 17 16 18 17 18 18 18 11 11 18 18 11 11 18 18 11 11

97.	Chil	Number dren on	of Rolls.	Wee	Average kly Atter			Expend	liture from Publi	ie Funds.	
Name of School,	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total,	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
ombala	71	60	131	44 1	36.2	80.3	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 7 3 6	£ s. d. 1 2 6	£ s. d.	£ s. 701 4
omballaway ombo	$egin{array}{c} 9 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 17 \\ 27 \end{array}$	$\frac{26}{53}$	6:3 18:6	$\frac{14.4}{21.7}$	20·7 40·3	120 0 0 0 98 0 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} & 1 & 13 & 6 \\ 10 & 2 & 0 \end{array}$		16 2 8	137 16
ombowlee	$\overline{13}$	10	23	10.3	7.3	17.6	108 0 0	10 2 0	1 18 0	82 13 7 3 2 10	190 15 113 0
ondi	142	89	231	102.8	64 3	167-1	385 2 10	9 3 7		344 8 3	738 14
ookham ooligal	$\frac{7}{14}$	10 17	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 31 \end{array}$	4·9 ( 10·5	$\begin{array}{c} 7.4 \\ 12.8 \end{array}$	$egin{pmatrix} 12.3 \ 23.3 \ . \end{bmatrix}$	86 0 0	0 10 0	2 6 3	0 10 0	89 6
oolong	îŝ :	7	25	10 0	4.2	14.2	$\begin{bmatrix} 156 & 0 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 16 7 1 6 11	*****	$egin{array}{c cccc} 8 & 1 & 10 & 1 \\ & 2 & 12 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$	165 18 $135 19$
onoo Boonoo,,	17	7	24	14.7	6.4	21.1	104 0 0	îőî	6 4 5	$\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{1} & \tilde{1}\tilde{4} & \tilde{0} \end{bmatrix}$	113 4
oral	$\frac{27}{17}$	$\frac{20}{9}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 47 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix}$	15.8   12.0	13 5 4 9	29.3	156 0 0	1 17 4		322 13 6	480 10
tambil	16	13	29	10.6	8.9	16·9 19·5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 18 2	**********	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 15 & 0 \\ 4 & 7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 98 & 15 \\ 124 & 5 \end{array}$
order Saw-mill	.8	6	14	6.9	5.5	12.4	24 0 0			0 4 5	24 4
ree renore	$\frac{10}{21}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 25 \end{array}$	21 46	4.9	6.9	11.8	79 0 0	1 13 1		0 10 0	81 3
ro, Lower	îî	12	23	13.8   7.9	13·6 10 1	27.4 18.0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$\begin{bmatrix} & 3 & 11 & 10 & 10 & 17 & 0 & 17 & 0 & 17 & 0 & 17 & 0 & 10 & 1$	$\frac{161}{105} \frac{2}{10}$
tany	125	107	232	93.9	79·6	173 5	407 1 6	18 8 8		389 8 1	814 18
tany Headstobolar	$\frac{10}{22}$	4	]4	8.6	2.6	11.2	58 0 0	0 9 5		3 17 10	62 7
urke	186	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 171 \end{array}$	52 357	$\frac{12.8}{111.7}$	$\frac{14.3}{96.4}$	$27.1 \\ 208.1$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 9 6 15 18 6	** *** * *	44 17 1	228 6
urke, North	24	30	54	13.7	18.4	32.1	96 0 0	111 1	***********	$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 626 & 7 & 0 \\ & 2 & 15 & 1 \end{array} \right]$	$1,386$ $\epsilon$ $100$ $\epsilon$
wanwenfels	$\begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$	24	50 51	16.9	17:3	34.2	156 0 0	$2 \ 16 \ 1$		2 7 0	161 3
wling Alley Point	28	19 40	51 68	$\frac{21.0}{19.0}$	13·1 31·0	34·1 50·0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	********	13 11 10   7 11 6	195 ( 261 1
owna	23	28	51	19.0	21.4	40.4	180 0 0	2 9 11	**** *** ***	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 & 11 & 6 \\ 37 & 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	$261  ext{ } 1$ $219  ext{ } 19$
wning	43	35	78	28.7	23.9	52.6	$235\ 10\ 0$	3 16 6		4 10 2	243 16
owraville	40   195	31 { 167	$\frac{71}{362}$	$ \begin{array}{c c} 29.6 \\ 144.6 \end{array} $	$25.6 \\ 117.4$	$\begin{vmatrix} 55.2 \\ 262.0 \end{vmatrix}$	$180  0  0 \\ 742  19  11  1$	I 0 2	4 10 0	18 12 10	199 13
aidwood	136	99	235	91.6	67.3	158.9	415 0 0	28 4 8 17 0 7	4 10 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 207 & 7 & 4 \\ 11 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$983  ext{ 2} 443  ext{ 0}$
andon Hill	15	7	22	8.1	3.3	11.4	110 0 0	**********	*********		110 0
angaanxton	25 40	$\begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 42 \\ 72 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 20.0 \\ 32.1 \end{bmatrix}$	11.0	31.0	108 0 0	$\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{6}{10}$ $\frac{9}{3}$	** *******	3 15 0	114 1
awlin	17	15	$\frac{72}{32}$	10.6	23.6 $9.9$	55.7 20.5	$\begin{bmatrix} 249 & 12 & 7 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	*** ** ***	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$rac{461}{135} rac{16}{3}$
eadalbane	19	29	48	13.1	19.5	32.6	180 0 0	1 12 3	********	18 1 2	199 13
edboeeza	11 26	15 17	26	9.6	11.0	20 6	110 0 0	0 17 7		2 17 0	113 14
ewarrina	6l	51	$\frac{43}{112}$	$\frac{15.2}{40.0}$	9·8 34·8	25.0 74.8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	***********	342 13 2   89 15 6	$525 6 \\ 374 2$
ewongle	28	14	42	21.3	8·ŏ	29.3	156 0 0 1	1 4 9	***********	3 12 1	160 16
ingelly isbane Valley	13	10	17	9.3	3.1	12.4	132 0 0	0 9 8		$2\ 11\ 10\ _{1}$	135 1
oadwater	12 73	71	$\begin{array}{c c} 22 \\ 144 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c c} 8.6 \ 52.5 \end{array}$	$\frac{7.2}{54.1}$	15·8 106·6	$\begin{bmatrix} 120 & 0 & 0 \\ 300 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	3 16 1		3 12 0	$\begin{array}{c} 123 \ 12 \\ 312 \ 13 \end{array}$
ocklehurst	25	17	42	17.5	10.2	27.7	132 0 0	0 10 1	**********	8 7 4   18 1 10	$150  ext{ } 1$
ocklesby, Westodie's Plains	8	17 21	25	7.2	12.9	20 1	132 0 0			49 6 0	181 6
ogo	$\frac{22}{9}$	13	$\begin{array}{c c} 43 \\ 22 \end{array}$	16·6   6·6	12·1 10·0	28·7 16·6	156 0 0 1	2 14 9		8 16 4	167 11
UKG	23	16	39	15.9	11.0 {	26-9	86 0 0 1 156 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 1&10&2\\2&6&3 \end{array}$	***********	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	158 5 160 18
okenback	33	32	65	23 8	19.6	43.4	180 0 0	3 17 0	,.	62 2 8	245 19
oken Hilloken Hill, North	378 333	352 279	$\begin{array}{c c} 730 \\ 612 \end{array}$	$\frac{243.0}{221.8}$	207·6   179·8	450.6	968 15 7	14 3 3	47 17 9	712 0 10	1,742 17
okenshaft Creek	14	7	21	9.5	4.9	401·6 14·4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	86 12 6	224 0 9	1,407 8 93 0
olgan	26	29	55	18.0	22.2	40.2	186 0 0	2 12 2		2 12 1	191 4
ombinonte	17 17	14 21	31 38	$\frac{12.3}{13.2}$	10·0 12·8	22·3 26·0	$\begin{bmatrix} 155 & 0 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 18 5		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	159 7
ooktield	16	9	25	10 3	5.4	15.7	120 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 13 & 1 \\ 0 & 18 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	**********	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 15 & 1 \ 2 & 11 & 10 \ \end{array}$	$135 - 8 \\ 123 - 9$
ooklet	26	13	39	19.0	9.2	28.2	109 0 0	0 16 10		15 18 0	125 14
ooklynooks' Creek	$\frac{29}{15}$	23	$\frac{52}{22}$	23·5 10·1	14·1   4·7	37 6 14 8	$\begin{bmatrix} 190 & 0 & 0 \\ 94 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 11 6	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$193 18 \\ 99 5$
ookside	7	7	14	$\tilde{5}\cdot\tilde{7}$	$\hat{4}\cdot\hat{1}$	9.8	80 10 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	0 10 0	83 13
ookstead	$\begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$	11 14	25	8.2	7.2	15.4	107 0 0	1 8 10		6 5 10	114 14
oughtonsworth	10	9	$\frac{28}{19}$	$\frac{11 \cdot 1}{7 \cdot 5}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 10.6 \\ 7.0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{21.7}{14.5}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 13 8 1 4 3	5 17 11	$\begin{array}{cccc} 14 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$	135 18 112 8
oughton Vale	31	22	53	24.5	16.8	41.3	148 0 0 1	1 8 9		2 11 7	152 0
oughton Village	10	18	28	7.5	12.0	19.5	100 8 6	2 15 3		4 9 2	107 12
ownlea	13   14	13   8	$\frac{26}{22}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 10.8 \\ 11.8 \end{array}$	9·8 5·8	20·6 17·6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 4 0	*********	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \ 13 \\ 95 \ 12 \end{array}$
wn Mountain	38	29	67	28.0	23.3	51.3	216 0 0	2 18 1	***********	97 19 0	316 17
wnmuirwwn's Creek	8	$\frac{8}{34}$	16	7:0	7.2	14.2	96 0 0	1 12 2		14 2 0	111 14
cedale	$\frac{23}{24}$	8	$\begin{bmatrix} 57 \\ 32 \end{bmatrix}$	17·2 18·3	$\begin{bmatrix} 23.6 \\ 7.5 \end{bmatrix}$	40 8 25·8	180 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 14 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$184 16 \\ 123 1$
shy Hilll	10	12	22	7.9	ś·ï	16·0	84 10 0	1 15 2		45 0 0	131 5
an's Gap	34	27   19	61	21:3	18.6	39.9	192 17 0	2 11 2	6 2 0	3 2 0	204 12
hanan	9 24	$\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$	21 49	$\left. egin{array}{c} 6.6 \ 17.5 \end{array} \right\}$	$\frac{8.7}{13.9}$	$\frac{15.3}{31.4}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 120 & 0 & 0 \\ 180 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	3 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 20 & 17 & 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 122 & 6 \\ 205 & 2 \end{array}$
kendoon	16	29	45	10.1	18 5	28.6	156 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	3 0 0	10 4 1	169 9
khobble	9	15	24	8.1	10.8	18.9	$95 \ 0 \ 0$	1 2 9		163	97 9
ljong Vale	13	10 13	$\begin{bmatrix} 23 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}$	11·9 8·7	$\frac{7.8}{11.1}$	$\frac{19.7}{19.8}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 96 & 0 & 0 \\ 96 & 0 & 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 12 & 4 \end{array}$	*********	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	98 8 3 17
budgerie	16	13	29	10.1	8.5	18 6	120 0 0	3 3 0	*********	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{3}{125} \frac{17}{14}$
ga	24	14	38	17 2	9 1	26.3	156 0 0			5 18 3	161 18
goladelah	$\frac{15}{42}$	14 38	29 80	7·7   31·7	$\begin{bmatrix} 7.5 \\ 29.2 \end{bmatrix}$	$15\cdot2$ $60\cdot9$	$\begin{bmatrix} 140 & 0 & 0 \\ 234 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{10}{7}$	15 0 6	2 11 10	143 15
li	99	85	184	65.8	57.7	123.5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 7 \\ 6 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	15 0 6	20 16 0   396 13 8	274 0 832 4
li Mountain	8	13	21	5.5	9-0	14.5	96 0 0	1 5 0		2 11 10	99 16
li, Northlokreek	22 14	$\begin{vmatrix} 24 \\ 15 \end{vmatrix}$	46 29	13·5 11·8	$\frac{17.4}{12.8}$	30.9	233 7 8	2 12 11		8 3 5	244 4
- v - v & W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	1.3	19	28	77.9	14.0	24.6	96 0 0	2 1 11	**********	48 17 0	146 19

		lumber o iren on F		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.		Evpendi	tare from Public	Funds.	
Name of School.	Воув.	Girls.	Total.	Boy's.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furmture, &c.	Total.
Bumbury Bunaloo Bundaburra Gap Bundanoon Bundarra Bungawalbyn Bungawalbyn Bungendore Bunglegumbie Bungowall Flat Buninyong Bunnabunoo Burkeville Burnt Yards Burraduc Burraga Burragan Burra Lake Burrangong Burrangong Burramoong Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burrawang Burramoota Burrundulla Burry Burwood Byangum Byerock Caddigat Cadia Caergurle Callaghan's Creek Callope Calloola Cambewarra Cambewarra Cambewarra Canden Camdenville Campellitown Canadian Lead Canberra Candola Canberra Candola Canterbury Carroll Gap Castle Hill Castle Hill Castle Rag Castlercagh	110 325 89 415 33 7 49 24 30 31 47 180 48 48 41 40 111 28 14 49 15 111 28 14 49 15 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	13 12 8 40 32 18 8 40 32 18 9 31 13 12 18 24 11 12 22 11 17 8 8 11 12 22 24 11 13 12 24 11 12 22 20 11 17 8 7 55 12 24 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 25 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	30 196 1677 836 460 286 33 19 341 330 441 387 508 863 19 341 330 441 38 77 508 865 19 326 72 881 445 517 79 44 55 170 77 74 144 366 32 103 405 104 27 867 19 61 320 104 36 32 24 34 34 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	12.9 13.7 15.5 16.2 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5 17.5	10·2 9 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·4 1 10·7 3 30·5 3 30·5 1 10·7 3	23·17 11·49 58·9 50·2·2 11·4·6 62·2·2 11·6·5 62·2·2 11·6·5 62·2·2 11·6·5 11·6	## S. d. 132 0 0 98 0 0 0 116 0 0 0 238 19 9 243 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 87 0 0 0 342 0 0 0 121 0 0 143 9 8 152 0 0 0 144 0 0 0 144 0 0 258 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 160 0 0 160 0 0 170 0 0 180 0	£ 8. 2 5 0 0 8 1 2 1 5 5 0 10 6 13 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$ 16 6  8 16 0  1 10 0  2 8 6  3 0 0  3 0 1	239 18 5 251 13 2 34 13 6 18 1 10 17 9 0 4 4 0 20 9 4 9 3 0 9 4 19 2 198 0 9 11 15 3 3 6 10 36 16 7 4 11 10 154 9 6 2 11 10 3 1 10 16 4 74 3 6 2 11 10 3 1 10 16 4 15 10 222 13 6 4 0 10 104 15 2 10 6 0 2 11 5 2 10 6 0 1 1 5 2 10 6 0 1 1 8 10 4 1 18 10	£ s. d. 136 4 2 101 10 2 122 13 0 258 4 9 259 3 6 2 258 4 19 258 1 2 7 235 17 6 235 17 6 235 18 6 143 16 15 1 121 2 8 213 18 17 4 149 2 3 292 7 1 258 18 7 202 12 2 259 19 3 265 7 3 127 0 6 125 18 7 202 12 2 259 19 3 265 7 3 127 0 6 125 18 7 202 12 2 259 19 3 265 7 3 127 0 6 125 18 7 202 12 2 259 19 3 265 17 3 125 18 6 216 4 5 293 8 6 306 13 7 119 14 12 5 266 4 15 270 6 1 136 12 5 136 13 1 126 3 8 6 115 10 1 267 6 1 1,665 3 2 1,77 13 1 1,665 3 2 1,893 2 2 1,893 2 2 1,893 7 6 1,468 7 282 15 121 11 2 282 15 121 11 2 282 15 121 11 2 282 15 121 11 2 282 15 121 11 3 123 7 124 8 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 135 19 136 15 137 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 135 19 136 15 137 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 135 19 136 16 137 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 135 19 136 17 137 17 134 17 134 17 134 17 135 19 136 16 137 17 134 17 1

	Chile	Number on I	nf Rolis	Weekl	Average y Attenda				litare from Publi	e Funds.	<del></del>
Name of School.	Boya.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Charlestown Charleville Charleyong Chatsbury Chatswood Chatswooth Island Chichester Clairwaulx Clairwood Claremont Clarence Town Clarendon Clareval Clarkson's Crossing Clearbank Clevedon Cleveland-street Clifton Clunes Cobar Cobargo Cobbity Cobborah Cockatoo Flat Cockburn River Cockle Creek Codrington Codrington, North Coffey Hill Cogo Coldstream, Upper Collateram, Upper Collateram, Upper Collateram, Collengullie Colonna Colo, Upper Collector Collengullie Colonna Congo Comeroy Road Conargo Comeroy Road Conargo Concord Condobolin Conjola Cooba Creek Cooerwull Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coogee Cookardinia Cook's Hill Coolae Coonabong Concord Condabolin Conjola Coonber Coormal Coonabrabran Coolangatta Coolangatta Coolangatta Coolangatta Coolangatta Coolangatta Coormalic Coormick's Creek Cooranbong Coota Coormick's Creek Coormick's Creek Cornwallia Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal Cottawalla Corrimal Courbyra Corrimal	105 9 19 134 468 161 177 1138 1767 120 161 172 173 156 167 173 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	94 13 11 7 35 36 36 15 19 19 19 10 10 14 10 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 10 10	199 22 300 84 133 234 253 21 199 22 109 244 253 21 199 1,456 103 22 144 25 21 21 27 21 21 21 27 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	$\begin{array}{c} 76.9 \\ 14.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 8.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 6793330277894071822938002132767259072538179938330221312829938179132767259072131566033772259938179797979797979797979797979797979797979$	143·2·4 15·2·4 15·2·4 15·3·9 16·4 15·3·9 16·4 16·4 16·4 16·4 16·4 16·4 16·4 16·4	## 8. d. 380 10 0 0 94 0 0 0 143 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 249 0 0 0 330 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 364 6 5 96 0 0 0 364 6 5 116 5 5 96 0 0 0 364 0 0 272 19 9 120 0 0 0 130 13 4 116 0 0 150 0 0 1	£ s. d. 6 11 2 1 5 1 0 16 2 1 13 8 3 0 2 2 11 11 2 8 9 1 10 5 1 12 3 1 16 5 1 19 11 3 5 7 1 10 1 2 10 7 2 10 3 1 18 9 1 18 9 1 18 19 11 1 19 3 1 18 2 1 17 7 2 2 8 9 2 1 10 1 2 11 7 2 1 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$ 5 d  0 10 0 0 12 10  0 19 2  1 3 0  2 7 7  3 15 9  15 0 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  11 4 0  1 10 0  2 5 6  1 14 0  1 10 0  1 4 1	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	\$\frac{\psi}{636} \begin{array}{c} 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 98 & 16 & 11 \\ 117 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 98 & 16 & 11 \\ 117 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 351 & 12 & 9 & 12 & 0 \\ 128 & 6 & 0 & 121 & 7 & 11 \\ 1288 & 6 & 121 & 7 & 11 \\ 1203 & 16 & 3 & 3 \\ 121 & 7 & 12 & 12 & 2 \\ 1203 & 16 & 3 & 3 \\ 121 & 7 & 12 & 12 & 2 \\ 121 & 12 & 12 & 2 & 3 \\ 124 & 0 & 12 & 2 & 2 \\ 124 & 0 & 12 & 2 & 3 \\ 125 & 16 & 4 & 3 \\ 125 & 16 & 4 & 3 \\ 125 & 16 & 3 & 3 \\ 126 & 17 & 12 & 3 \\ 127 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 \\ 128 & 127 & 12 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 127 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 127 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 127 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 127 & 3 \\ 128 & 127 & 127

		Number of the direction on the direction of the direction		Weel	Average kly Atten			Expend	iture from Public	: Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage,	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total,
Crawford River Croki Croobyar Crookwell Crookwell River Croome Crown Ridge Crown Ridge Crown-street Croydon Croydon Park Crudine Cucumbark Cudal Cuddel Siding Cudgebegong Cudgell Creek Cudgen Culcairn Cullen Cullen Cullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Cummeragunja Cunnock Cundletown Cundunbul Cungegong Curabubula Cura Creek Currawarp Currawarpa C	13 36 31 98 10 16 11 837 288 172 24 65 52 22 26 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	17 30 24 78 12 14 847 151 169 28 84 110 169 27 12 12 14 169 28 160 17 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	30 66 51 76 22 37 52 38 39 134 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 26 38 39 27 38 39 28 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39 39	$\begin{array}{c} 33998004183712371229866418339187755592110985222770995033312311504490886624336011552221470995033331231504490886623333243601155221479950333311504490886623333243601155224470986623333243601155224470986623333243601155224470986623333243601155264490886653383324360115526449088665338332436011552644908866533833243601155264490886653383324360115526449088665338332436011552644908866533833243609866533833324360986653383332436098665338333243609866533833324360986653383332436098665338333243609866533833324360986653383332436098665338333243609866533833324360986653383332436098665338333243609866533833324360986653383332436098665338333243609866533833324360986653383332436098665338333243609866553383324360986665338333243609866653383332436098666533833324360986665338333243609866666666666666666666666666666666666$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.91 & 7.82 & 8.62 & 7.82 & 8.62 & 7.82 & 8.62 & 7.82 & 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 20.2 \\ 37.5 \\ 8.2 \\ 118.5 \\ 20.7 \\ 37.5 \\ 8.2 \\ 20.7 \\ 37.5 \\ 20.7 \\ 20.$	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	£ 1 10 4 5 0 3 1 0 0 9 5 5 6 14 1 1 1 1 7 6 0 9 1 3 14 17 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	\$\frac{\pi}{13 10} 0 \$\frac{10 0}{3 10 0} \$\frac{3 10 0}{3 10 0} \$\frac{0 14 6}{3 10 0} \$\frac{6 2 0}{3 10 0} \$\frac{6 2 0}{3 10 0} \$\frac{6 2 0}{3 10 0} \$\frac{10 0}{3 10 0} \$\	£ s. d. 7 9 5 61 15 3 2 11 10 520 11 7 0 10 0 0 8 8 10 52 14 1 906 9 10 6 10 5 2 9 0 0 118 6 3 2 14 0 0 76 7 10 2 11 10 377 9 9 74 19 9 74 19 9 74 19 9 74 19 9 74 19 9 74 19 9 74 19 9 74 19 16 8 35 16 0 8 15 6 4 1 39 9 4 4 16 9 2 12 1 3 5 12 11 10 85 19 7 5 13 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 6 324 3 0 18 10 10 10 1 10 27 10 6 0 15 0 3 12 1 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 5 1	\$\begin{array}{c} \text{s.} & \text{d.} &

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		lumber of iren on I		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.		Expendi	iture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Воуя.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Dungaree Dungarubba Dungog Dungowan, Lower Dungowan, Upper Dunkeld Dunmore Dunolly Dunoon Dural Dural, Upper Duramana Dusodie Duval View Eaglehawk Eagleton Eastgrove Eastwood Eatonsville Ebenezer Eccleston Eden Eden Valley Edith Edwardstown Eglinford Eglinton Elderslie Ehlalong Elmwood Elsmore Emnaville Emu Enmore Ernna Eringonia Erin	24 26 16 11 15 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 20 17 17 17 45 20 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	13 16 86 29 8 23 22 28 14 31 12 23 13 8 22 25 28 43 12 25 27 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	35 36 377 48 40 59 32 45 32 40 32 40 32 40 32 40 32 40 32 40 32 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	$\begin{array}{c} 16.6 \\ 9.1 \\ 20.0 \\ 9.0 \\ 15.2 \\ 20.0 \\ 9.0 \\ 15.2 \\ 16.6 \\ 17.7 \\ 13.2 \\ 15.0 \\ 22.2 \\ 16.3 \\ 20.3 \\ 16.4 \\ 20.5 \\ 10.6 \\ 21.2 \\ 20.6 \\ 21.2 $	$\begin{array}{c} 8.27.02 \cdot 18.27$	$\begin{array}{c} 24.8 \\ 8.8 \\ 24.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 23.3 \\ 24.1 \\ 1.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.1 \\ 24.4 \\ 23.4 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.2 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.2 $	£ s. d. 156 0 0 162 0 0 417 2 10 180 0 0 0 55 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 158	£ s. d. 1 16 10 2 6 2 8 15 9 2 18 10 6 1 12 7 2 14 5 1 19 7 1 19 8 1 17 0 0 1 11 8 2 18 10 1 12 18 7 1 10 0 1 11 8 2 18 10 1 12 18 11 2 10 1 4 1 19 1 2 10 1 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3	£ s. d. 2 5 0  1 1 0  12 0 0  0 18 6  2 3 0  9 16 11  2 6 3  3 8 0  4 10 6  4 10 6  1 9 0  1 9 0	£ s. d. 36 5 10 67 15 10 56 9 1 3 5 2 312 1 39 8 10 570 15 5 13 5 7 13 5 8 0 570 15 5 15 11 10 2 15 7 12 8 0 56 17 2 1,264 15 6 2 11 10 15 5 6 3 12 0 54 8 6 124 7 9 8 19 44 7 14 10 591 15 5 68 13 6 12 14 4 110 15 5 6 12 14 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 2 17 0 3 11 10 591 15 5 6 0 1 1 3 0 1 1 0 1 1 3 0 3 1 1 0 7 7 0 2 15 7 3 6 3 7 0 3 16 10 3 17 0 3 17 0 3 18 10 7 7 0 2 15 7 3 6 3 7 0 3 16 10 3 17 0 3 17 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 16 0 3 17 0 3 17 0 3 17 0 3 18 10 5 18 0 5	£ s. d. 196 7 8 8 232 2 0 0 482 7 8 1 186 4 0 6 56 12 6 12 6 184 13 8 8 331 13 3 752 15 8 136 16 6 6 167 3 1 138 10 9 8 175 19 8 170 18 1 436 19 0 1,444 15 4 160 18 9 0 1,444 15 15 123 10 5 123 12 0 106 0 7 236 12 10 123 12 0 1245 14 3 191 11 4 143 191 11 4 1773 9 10 191 6 2 198 8 8 8 312 0 10 1,772 8 9 129 0 1 1,772 8 9 129 129 1 125 11 1 125 11 2 1,763 4 11 125 11 2 1,763 4 11 125 11 2 1,763 4 11 125 11 2 1,763 1 11 125 11 2 1,763 1 11 125 11 2 1,763 1 11 125 11 2 1,763 1 1 10 160 15 2 129 11 125 12 1 1 125 1 1 2 1,763 1 1 10 160 15 2 129 1 1 125 1 1 2 1,763 1 1 10 160 10 9 188 17 11 125 11 2 1,763 1 1 10 123 19 6 136 15 10 124 6 9 125 15 10 125 16 15 10 126 15 10 127 10 128 15 10 129 10 137 6 0 138 15 7 163 14 9 9 124 6 9 125 15 8 10 126 15 8 10 127 10 128 15 8 10 129 10 137 6 0 138 15 7 163 15 9 174 13 3 1215 8 10 174 13 3 1215 8 10 174 13 3 180 16 174 13 180 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 174 13 180 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 19

		Sumber of Iren on I		Weekl	Average y Attend	ance.		Expend	iture from Publ	ic Funds,	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys,	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Fosterton Fountaindale Four-mile Creek Foxground Frederickton Frederickton Fredeman's Reach Frogmoor Trome's Creek Gadara Galley Swamp Galston Galwadgerie Ganbenang Gardener's Road Garfield Garra Gasparl Geegullalong Gentleman's Halt George's Creek George's Plains German's Hill Germanton Gerogery Gerogery Railway Stn Gerringong Gerrymberryn Georgery Gerogery Railway Stn Gerringong Gerrymberryn Geurie Ghinni Ghinni Giant's Creek Gilgau Gilgandra Gilgandra Gilgandra Gilgandra Gelanmire Gladstone Gladstone Gladstone Glanmire Glaswille Gledswood Glen Glen Glen Moreison Glen Moreison Glennore Goodspralon Goodspralon Goodspralon Goodspralon Goodspralon Goodspralon Goodspralon Goodspre	20 12 17 21 75 25 9 13 23 39 15 8 13 11 20 14 10 66 8 14 14 10 66 8 14 14 16 66 8 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	18 7 7 19 4 18 29 12 13 13 9 12 17 14 4 18 29 12 20 1 9 26 19 10 14 68 11 15 7 17 27 4 11 10 23 8 12 17 27 12 4 8 29 12 15 6 14 10 23 8 12 15 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	38 19 24 40 149 70 52 23 177 418 277 428 228 227 441 528 228 227 441 528 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228	$\begin{array}{c} 15.6 \\ 6.0 $	$\begin{array}{c} 3907711793352067851768931133520657118893113352065769113335206576911333520657691133352065769113335206576911333520657691133352065769113335113111311131113111311131113111311$	29.6 11.7 1 10.5 3 10.5 11.7 1 10.5 3 10.5 11.7 1 10.5 3 10.5 11.7 1 10.5 10.5 11.7 1 10.5 1	£ s. d. 118 0 0 88 0 0 116 0 0 150 0 0 266 0 0 180 0 0 87 0 0 180 0 0 89 0 0 89 0 0 180 0 0 98 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 180 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 133 0 0 136 0 0 137 15 0 138 0 0 139 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 130 0 0 131 0 0 131 0 0 132 0 0 133 0 0 134 0 0 135 0 0 136 0 0 137 0 0 138 0 0 138 0 0 139 0 0 130 0 0 13	£ s. d. 3 6 4 5	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 86 15 5 1 0 0 17 15 10 2 6 0 97 18 5 53 2 6 103 13 10 1 6 0 24 0 0 0 50 11 1 97 19 10 2 5 0	£ s. d 208 1 9 6 208 1 9 6 208 1 9 6 208 1 9 6 208 1 9 6 208 1 9 6 209 5 7 202 5 7 202 5 7 202 6 7 202 7 2

V 48.1	Chale	Number diren on I	of Rolls.	Weekl	Average y Attendi	ince.		Expendi	ture from Public	c Funds.	<u></u>
Name of School.	Boys	Girls,	Total.	Boy's.	Girls.	Total.	Salarios.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Gourlay Gowrie Grafton Grafton Grafton, South Graham Grantham Grantham Granville, North Granville, North Granville, South Grattai Great Central Greenbank Green-lale Groen Grove Green Hill Green Valley Greenwich Park Greenwich Park Greenwood Gregnabo Gregnabo Gregnabown Gregra Greigs Flat Greifel Gresford Greste Grong Grong Groombridge Swamp Guildford Gulargambone Gulgamree Gulqong Gullon Gullen Flat Gundagai Gundagai, South Gundaroo Gundurimba Gundagai Gundagai, South Gungahleen Gunneibah Gunnenbene Gunneibah Gunneib	20 23 20 37 9 17 15 10 12 147 34 165 148 20 15 17 19 10 35 31 52 48 19 35 12 12 13 15 16 17 17 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 15 80 7 13 15 15 80 7 13 15 15 80 16 15 17 16 16 17	258 666 159 666 159 166 341 723 499 167 358 125 244 300 618 3018 342 343 172 349 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 240 167 358 125 167 358 125 167 358 125 167 358 1	$\begin{array}{c} 9 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \\ 256 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \\ 256 \cdot 9 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 147 \cdot 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \\ 168 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \\ 168 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \\ 169 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 177 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \\ 187 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6$	$\begin{array}{c} 10\cdot1\cdot2\cdot2\\ 23\cdot2\cdot1\cdot7\cdot7\\ 38\cdot6\cdot3\\ 39\cdot5\cdot3\cdot1\cdot4\cdot2\cdot2\\ 65\cdot7\cdot3\cdot1\cdot4\cdot2\cdot2\\ 65\cdot7\cdot3\cdot1\cdot4\cdot2\cdot2\\ 65\cdot7\cdot3\cdot1\cdot3\cdot4\cdot2\cdot2\\ 11\cdot3\cdot3\cdot6\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3\cdot3$	$\begin{array}{c} 19.1 & 6.2 \\ 21.9 & 5.5 \\ 16.9 & 2.129 & 5.5 \\ 24.9 & 3.44 & 3.7 \\ 21.29 & 5.5 & 5.1 \\ 24.2 & 20.5 & 5.5 \\ 24.2 & 20.5 $	# 8. d. 132 0 0 116 0 0 1,701 12 3 886 2 3 888 0 0 96 0 0 156 0 0 1,124 14 7 637 11 4 235 12 3 95 0 0 164 0 0 71 0 0 0 96 0 0 0 156 0 0 153 0 0 156 0 0 153 0 0 156 0 0 132 15 2 132 0 0 122 15 2 132 0 0 128 0 0 120 0 0 120 10 0 150 0 0 150	£887680029111677674280291116116887708877101116120231612211168877088771101121168877088771101120231116889708877110112023111688970887711011202311116111611116111611161116111611161116	5 7 11 6 7 6 9 10 9 0 13 6 4 15 3 1 0 0 2 2 0 2 8 6 0 14 6 0 14 6 0 10 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 10 0 10 2	£ s. d.  13 3 6  13 3 6  13 1 7  356 9 2  217 5 8 9  11 10 0 0 0  3 11 10  448 16 9  52 14 10  52 14 10  52 14 10  52 14 10  52 14 10  53 17 0 8  10 18 4 10  10 8 4 10  38 18 0 0  10 8 18 0 0  10 8 17 0 6  150 8 17 0 6  274 18 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  314 7 1  155 9 0  16 4 10  3 1	£ 8. d. 147 12 1 1 131 9 4 2 166 14 1 1 1612 1 2 10 100 11 2 1268 9 1 1 1593 10 9 693 19 6 2 167 16 3 3 1 15 1 1 157 8 10 163 11 2 2 106 1 4 1 1 157 8 10 163 11 2 2 106 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

		Number of dren on l		Weel	Average dy Atten	dance.	·	Expend	iture from Public	c Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Honeysuckle Springs Hopefield Hornsby Hornsby Junction Horseshoe Bend Hovell Howe's Valley Howlong Hoxton Park Humula Hunter's Hill Huon Hurlstone Hurstville Ilford Illabo Illaroo Illiliwa Illuka Ingleburn Ingliswold Inverell Iona Irene Irishtown Ironbong Irvington Islington Islington Islington Islington Jasper's Brush Jeir Jellat Jellat Jellingroe Jellore Jembaicumbene Jennings Jerilderie Jerrara Jerrawa Jerrunga Jerry's Plains Jesmond Jettiba Jindalee, West Jindera Jindalee, West Jindera Jindalee, West Jindera Jindalee, West Jindera Jingelii, East Joadja Johnson's Creek John's River Jugiong Junce Junce Junction Kameruka Kangaloon, West Kangaloon, West Kangaloon, West Kangaloon, West Kangaloon, West Kangaloon, West Kangaloon, West Kangaroo Valley Kangyangy Katoomba Kelly's Plains Kellyville Kelso Kempsey, East Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kerr's Creek Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kerr's Creek Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kerr's Creek Kendalrove Kenthurst Kentucky Kentingan Kialla Kialla Kialla Kialla Kialla Kimbriki	76161 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618 618	44 155 525 711 18 19 14 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	11 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 117 31 46 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	$\begin{array}{c} 55 \pm 25 \pm 15 \\ 25 \pm 25 \pm 15 \\ 2097 + 2498 \\ 2176 + 25 \pm 1277 \\ 2176 + 25 \pm 1277 \\ 2176 + 25 \pm 1277 \\ 2176 + 25 \pm 1277 \\ 2176 + 25 \pm 1277 \\ 2176 + 25 \pm 1277 \\ 2177 + 2777 \\ 2177 $	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot 8 \\ 10\cdot 9 \\ 0 \\ 38\cdot 5 \\ 13\cdot 3 \\ 26\cdot 7 \\ 10\cdot 20\cdot 3 \\ 8\cdot 5 \\ 12\cdot 3 \\ 26\cdot 7 \\ 10\cdot 23\cdot 4 \\ 26\cdot 7 \\ 10\cdot 23\cdot 4 \\ 26\cdot 7 \\ 10\cdot 23\cdot 4 \\ 26\cdot 7 \\ 10\cdot 23\cdot 4 \\ 20\cdot 7 \\ 10\cdot 23\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5 \\ 11\cdot 20\cdot 7 \\ 12\cdot 32\cdot 4 \\ 11\cdot 5$	8-3 21-3 34-2 91-9 91-2 21-8 18-1 15-6 10-7 19-1 22-8 11-4 23-3 49-4 10-0 19-1 32-2 20-3 10-1 32-2 20-3 10-1 32-2 20-3 10-1 32-2 20-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 32-9 20-3 10-1 20-3 20-3 20-3 10-1 20-3 20-3 20-3 10-1 20-3 20-3 20-3 20-3 10-1 20-3 2	£ s, d. 96 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 240 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 128 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d. 14 5 1 1 6 3 3 17 0 0 17 0 7 1 16 7 3 2 3 1 12 18 8 1 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ s. d.  8 9 0  1 5 6  23 15 7  0 12 0  1 10 0  1 19 0  1 19 0	£ s. d. 15 5 0 6 9 10 8 15 6 9 10 8 15 6 144 0 0 147 8 6 2 12 0 9 12 8 11 5 10 6 8 6 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 12 6 13 10 75 27 3 1 39 19 4 16 5 0 21 1 10 20 1 0 2 7 0 33 6 10 20 1 0 2 5 10 15 1 10 77 12 6 19 10 0 6 15 15 11 1 13 0 15 4 0 3 6 10 12 17 5 6 17 6 2 8 11 34 18 11 1 0 0 15 17 10 3 6 10 3 1 5 10 15 16 17 6 2 8 11 34 18 11 1 0 0 15 17 6 32 7 4 2 11 10 5 11 10 5 11 10 5 11 10 5 11 10 5 11 10 5 11 10 6 15 1 2 11 10 6 15 1 2 11 10 18 10 6 6 6 0 31 5 10 11 15 10 18 10 19 2 11 10 18 10 0 11 15 10 18 10 0 11 15 10 18 10 0 11 15 10 18 10 0 19 2 7 0 7 9 5	£ s. d. 112 19 5 149 4 11 166 1 9 412 10 0 391 5 6 135 9 0 137 12 6 404 6 2 169 9 3 245 1 10 137 12 6 404 6 2 169 9 3 185 13 10 688 1 6 111 5 7 79 10 0 124 3 5 189 18 1 200 9 3 90 19 0 829 8 8 259 18 10 144 1 3 5 120 12 8 149 1 4 5 200 12 8 517 5 12 17 2 112 14 5 125 3 10 300 1 5 260 13 1 11 123 1 11 123 1 11 123 3 11 78 10 5 234 4 1 1 259 9 2 133 10 5 260 13 1 21 15 1 5 329 3 1 194 1 4 11 259 9 2 133 10 7 75 6 2 216 10 6 127 19 0 202 13 5 160 1 1 1 756 15 4 251 15 9 142 11 10 260 1 1 27 19 0 212 2 10 133 10 7 75 6 6 2 216 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 6 127 19 0 212 10 13 10 7 75 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

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Name of School.	Boys.	Cirls.	Total.	Boys.	Guls,	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total,
Kincumber Kindra Kingsdale Kingsdale King's Plains Kingvale Kiola Kiora Kirkon Kogarah Kookarabooka Koorawatha Koopin Yarrat Koribahk Kowen Krambach Kurrajong, North Kurrajong, North Kurrajong, South Laemalae Laggan Lagoons Laguna Lake Albert Lake Bathurst Lake Cudgellico Lalalty Lambing Hill Lambing Hill Lambing Hill Lambing Hill Lawerene Laureton Lavadia Lawrenee Laureton Lavadia Lawrenee Laureton Lawson's Creek Leconfield Leech's Gully Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt, Leichhardt Lochiel Lochinvar Lindendale Lismore Little Plain Little River Liverpool Llandilo Loch End Lochiel Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Liverpool Llandilo Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Liverpool Llandilo Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Liverpool Llandilo Lochinvar Long Reach Longueville Lord's Hill Lostock Lost River Liverpool Milaurita Ridges M'Donald, Central M'Donald, Cerek M'Donald, Creek M'Donald, Cr	21 10 15 27 9 6 17 16 34 19 10 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 11 12 12	26 112 247 9	38 227 43 217 35 41 35 42 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43 43	$\begin{array}{c} 1699295732799289928991855731922999275683411156149755553279931675699907984554989899899899899899899899899899899899899$	$\begin{array}{c} 13.9 \cdot 2 \\ 10.97 \cdot 0.889 \cdot 4 \cdot 1.99 \cdot 5.38 \cdot 0.48 \cdot 1.09 \cdot$	9.7 30.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 37.2 38.6 904.9 304.3 31.3 32.2 24.3 31.3	£ s. d. 180 0 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 128 0 0 0 128 0 0 0 128 0 0 0 128 0 0 0 134 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 133 0 0 0 134 0 0 0 133 0 0 0 134 0 0 0 134 0 0 0 135 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 137 0 0 0 138 0 0 0 0 0 138 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d.  1 16 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 6 0  1 1 1 6 1  2 2 2 1  1 1 1 1 0  1 1 0  1 1 1	1 11 0 0 12 9 3 11 0 4 5 0 13 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0	£ s. d. 60 7 1 0 10 0 4 16 0 3 11 13 6 1 13 6 2 7 4 4 1 6 33 9 0 332 11 7 37 5 10 3 8 0 0 1 6 19 10 8 14 8 90 0 7 15 6 11 11 7 11 10 10 16 19 0 7 15 6 63 7 0 4 5 10 20 5 7 3 6 4 5 10 20 5 7 3 6 4 5 13 8 3 19 0 20 5 7 3 6 4 1 15 0 20 5 7 3 6 4 1 15 0 20 15 1 24 10 10 540 9 2 500 15 4 171 11 10 172 3 3 4 171 11 10 172 3 3 6 29 2 6 0 17 5 4 171 11 10 172 3 3 6 29 2 6 0 17 5 10 24 4 4 4 171 11 10 172 3 3 6 29 2 6 0 17 5 10 29 2 10 17 5 10 29 15 1 18 10 20 15 1 21 10 2	£ s. d. 242 0 3 100 6 0 124 16 0 184 13 4 111 9 0 161 7 6 190 16 11 185 12 6 970 18 136 3 0 160 15 5 117 12 7 78 1 1 186 15 3 188 15 3 188 15 3 188 15 3 188 15 3 188 15 4 6 10 190 6 11 194 19 10 201 14 0 6 252 8 5 168 17 6 238 92 10 7 184 13 5 76 7 10 654 18 9 184 1 6 160 3 11 124 17 7 120 5 8 9 2,860 6 7 1,246 19 11 134 0 5 169 18 9 2,860 6 7 1,246 19 11 134 0 5 159 0 9 391 3 1 298 8 5 324 19 4 168 6 4 3,518 14 10 147 6 6 133 4 8 161 19 5 153 1 7 167 17 4 168 11 124 19 10 462 0 6 133 4 8 161 19 5 125 11 9 137 13 9 159 13 2 168 6 8 2,866 8 1 174 0 0 163 1 5 175 13 7 177 17 4 166 11 164 15 10 177 17 17 10 177 17 17 10 177 17 17 17 10 177 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17

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Name of School	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total,
Mangamore Mangrove Creek Manie's Creek Manie's Creek Manilara Manilla, Upper Manly Manton Marangaroo Marangulla March Marengo Marina Markwell Marlee Maroota Marowie, South Marrickville, West Marsden Marsden Park Marshall Mount Martindale Marulan Maryland Maryvale Mathoura Maude Mayvale Mathoura Maude Maybele Mayfield Meadow Flat Meadows. The Meermanl Meerschaum Vale Melrose Memundie Menangle Menindie Menangle Menindie Meranburn Merannie Merilla Meringlo Meroo Merrickee Merrill Creek Millield Millingandi Millsville Milliourn Millour Millourn Millo	23 16 4 24 13 25 11 20 16 67 205 18 7 67 205 18 7 67 21 22 29 127 24 29 151 14 11 21 22 27 31 11 11 11 21 21 21 21 21 21 2	9 21 17 15 59 22 113 10 22 14 4 20 251 14 4 4 362 251 16 36 18 37 20 4 13 12 29 18 20 24 6 15 12 11 12 20 18 11 12 12 20 11 13 59 11 12 12 20 11 12 20 11	32 41 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	$\begin{bmatrix} 15.7 \\ 14.0 \\ 17.5 \end{bmatrix}$	7.0 14.1 10.3 14.9 10.3 14.6 10.3 11.5 10.3 11.5 10.3 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11	2277 2277 25:1 16:3 18:3 16:4 16:5 16:5 16:5 16:5 16:5 16:5 16:5 16:5	120 0 0 0   94 1 6 111 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 171 10 4 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 102 0 0 0 120 0 0 0	£ 8. d. 1  1 17 0  3 10 9  8 10 10  2 11 17 0  3 10 9  8 10 10  2 11 10 0  1 1	\$ 10 0 0  \$ 10 0	\$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} & \text{5 12 11} & \text{2 10 10} & \text{4 14 2} & \text{3 3 0 0} & \text{5 15 13 18 4} & \text{4 1 3 9} & \text{0 7 7 6} & \text{106 15 10} & \text{0 10 0 13 12 1} & \text{14 10 0 0} & \text{15 16 0} & \text{15 16 0} & \text{15 10 0 0} & \text{15 10 0} & 1	## S. d. 128 11 0 10 123 10 10 10 123 10 10 10 123 10 10 10 123 10 10 10 123 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10 11 10 10

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Moonan Brook Moonan Brook Moonan Flat Moonli Moor Creek Moor Creek Moorfelds Moorildt Moorland Moppitty Moree Morongla Creek Mororo Morpeth Mortale Mortlake Morugalan Moruya Mosquito Island Mossgiel Mossinan's Bay Moss Vale Moalamein Mount Eatler Mount Costigan Mount George Mount Hope Mount Kembla Mount Kembla Mount Moont Mount Mooby Mount Macquarie Mount Mitchell Mount Mority Mount Pleasant Mount Rivers Mount Rivers Mount Rivers Mount Tanana Mount Tanana Mount Toorley Mount Tanana Mount Toorley Mount Tanana Mount Toorley Mount Toorley Mount Toorley Mount Toorley Mount Toorley Mount Toorley Mount Creek Mullengandra Mulengrove Muldege Mulgoa Mulg	14   14   15   16   18   18   19   17   18   18   18   18   18   18   18	12   12   13   14   15   15   16   17   17   18   18   18   18   18   18	42 1 2 2 3 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	$\begin{array}{c} 8668298595125406591709855978824177486544917148655474155132772540589298421\\ 171878781966882917099859971211883577115519782121898511254988118988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511218988511818988851121898885112189888511218988851121898888888888$	1 8:5	15768924483222990871444888214836977144488821483697148488224899087144848822499087149486214582299087149486214582299087149486214582299087149486214582299988379988379988837998883799888379988883898988881868988881868988881868988881868988881868988881868988881868988881868988881868988881868988888888	180 0 0 0   1270 19 4 4   180 0 0 0   180 0 0   180 0 0 0   180 0   180 0 0   180 0 0   180 0 0   180	£ s. d. 1 1 10 41 1 10 13 0 0 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 13 10 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1 2 5 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	68 6 2 2 12 1 3 11 0 3 6 0 92 17 3 4 13 3 4 0 0	£ s. d. 103 12 1 1 175 7 4 1 121 13 12 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 100 1 1 1 1 100 1

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Name of School.	Poys.	Girls	Total.	Boy s.	Garis.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Narani Narani Narani Narana Narellan Narellan Naremburn Narrabeen Narrabri Narrabri Narrabri Narrawa Narromine Nelanglo Nelbothery Nelligen Nelson Nelson's Plains Nemngha Nerriga Nerrigundah Neutral Bay Nevertire Newbridge Newcastle Newcastle Newcastle, East Newcastle, South New Italy New Lambton Newport Newrybar Newtown Newtown Newtown Nowtown Nowtown North New Valley Nicholsou-street Niniitybelle Nine-niile Noorooma Norah Creek North Rocks Northunberland Colliery Norton Norwood Nowra Nowra Hill Nubba Nullabong Nullamanna Numba Nundle Nurung Nynang Creek Oakdale Oaklands Oak Park Oakan Oaklands Oak Park Oaks Oakwood Oberne Oberon Of Plat Ollera Omange Retreat Ophin Orange Retreat Ophin Orange Orange, East Orundumbi Osborne Hill Ournie Owen's Gap Oxley Oxley Island Palkamallawa Palmer's Island Palkamallawa Palmer's Island	164 133 334 4986 110 298 131 100 298 131 100 298 131 140 151 209 181 151 209 181 151 209 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 181 18	$\begin{array}{c} 112\\14\\17\\29\\79\\9\\155\\41\\9\\10\\23\\24\\13\\13\\29\\21\\13\\13\\24\\23\\21\\23\\23\\23\\24\\23\\24\\23\\24\\23\\24\\23\\24\\23\\24\\24\\23\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\24\\$	46 20	$\begin{array}{c} 12.3 \\ 441.8 \\ 155.7 \\ 123.8 \\ 157.7 \\ 123.8 \\ 157.7 \\ 123.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 10.9 \\ 10.1 \\ 10.2 \\ 10$	11 4 21 7 7 9 6 1 11 1 1 38 9 0 17 7 7 3 3 12 1 1 9 11 9 12 3 2 11 9 22 3 2 12 7 4 23 2 0 24 1 2 3 24 1 2 3 25 7 7 9 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 10 8 18 8 5	14:3   123:2   123:2   132:2   132:2   132:2   132:2   14:0   12:3   33:0   14:0   12:3   14:0   20:1   10:7   10:8   10:7   13:8   11:3   13:2   13:2   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   14:0   13:3   13:3   13:3   14:0   13:3   1	96 0 0 0 1 90 0 0 0 1 90 0 0 0 1 90 0 0 0		2 12 3  1 1 7  2 15 0  3 4 9  1 16 8  2 14 2  14 11 8  1 10 3  1 10 3  1 10 3	138 9 2 8 5 1 4 5 6 3 14 0 1 18 10 5 14 11 11 6 2 2 6 0 6 3 0 16 6 1 12 1 0 16 6 1 17 10 10 9 5 5 11 10 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 2 11 10 3 17 5 10 2 11 10 1 10 10 2 11 10 1 10 10 2 11 10 1 10 10 2 11 10 3 12 8 2 15 0 6 3 0 1 15 8 7 1 10 10 2 11 10 1 2 1 10 1 30 7 10 3 7 5 10 2 10 10 1 10	272 4 5 2,095 7 4 850 7 2 2,016 13 5 820 3 9 165 0 0 199 19 4 128 7 5 2,377 17 7 1,310 17 4 126 4 9 846 1 10 190 5 5 136 14 10 124 5 6 133 1 0 97 5 5 136 14 10 127 15 7 429 14 10 129 6 7 173 1 10 127 15 7 429 14 10 148 2 3 186 8 4 100 5 8 138 1 3 2 83 14 5 422 12 2 145 0 0 471 1 1 8 97 6 4 124 4 7 152 12 9 198 2 3 180 3 1 223 4 2 219 3 1 8 80 3 1 223 4 2 219 3 1 8 80 3 1 223 4 2 219 3 1 8 80 3 1 223 4 2 219 3 1 8 449 16 9 213 4 9

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Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Palmer's Island, Lower Panbula Paradise Parkes Parkes Parkes Parkes Parkesbourne Parkesbourne Parramatta, North Parramatta, South Paterson Paupong Peak Hull Peakhurst Peak Hull Peakhurst Pelican Island Pennant Hills Penrith Perth Petrsham Picton Pilliga Pimlico North Pinch Flat Pipeclay Creek Pipeclay Spring Piper's Flat Pitt Row Pitt Town Pittwater Pattsburg Punkett-street Point Danger Pokolbin Pomeroy Ponds Greek Ponto Porter's Mount Port Kembla Portland, Lower Port Macquarie Porspect Prospect Reservoir Pudman Creek Parnamoota Pyrae Pyramul Pyree Pyrnont Duannam Duandong Dueanbeyan Duirindh Duorrobolong Raglan Rainbow Reach Raleigh Ramornie Randwick	16 33 15 124 16 123 307 405 21 31 9 32 22 20 459 125 20 30 22 20 25 12 14  6  7  27 21 14 23 33 407 22 26 91 19 11 29 99	$\begin{array}{c} 12\\ 37\\ 15\\ 103\\ 9\\ 12\\ 18\\ 406\\ 66\\ 614\\ 136\\ 89\\ 259\\ 30\\ 188\\ 63\\ 259\\ 30\\ 188\\ 63\\ 259\\ 30\\ 188\\ 63\\ 259\\ 30\\ 188\\ 14\\ 14\\ 115\\ 22\\ 17\\ 20\\ 14\\ 15\\ 15\\ 10\\ 10\\ 20\\ 14\\ 15\\ 15\\ 10\\ 20\\ 14\\ 23\\ 11\\ 20\\ 20\\ 25\\ 10\\ 20\\ 14\\ 23\\ 11\\ 20\\ 20\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25\\ 25$	28 70 30 227 25 24 31 566 811 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	$\begin{array}{c} 124 \\ 121 \\ 14 \\ 21 \\ 14 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 21$	\$ 5 22 4 8 7 70 1 7 6 8 9 14 2 3 3 8 9 26 4 6 20 8 10 9 9 42 5 178 8 20 9 33 7 3 5 6 7 5 9 16 8 16 2 10 3 6 8 7	20 9 43 5 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 19 1 1 157 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	## 10	# s. d. 0 16 9  # 5 9  # 1 3  # 12 6  # 5 1  # 5 1  # 5 1  # 5 1  # 6 10  # 6 0 8  # 1 17 7  # 6 11  # 1 3 0  # 6 9  # 2 0  # 3 0 1  # 30 7 6  # 4 2  # 1 1  # 1 5 6  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 1 1 4 2  # 2 1 1  # 2 1 4 0  # 2 1 1  # 2 1 4 0  # 2 1 1  # 2 1 4 0  # 2 1 1  # 2 1 2  # 3 17 6  # 4 0  # 2 1 1  # 2 1 4 0  # 2 1 1  # 3 17 6  # 4 0  # 4 19 2	# s. d.  6 10 9  4 5 3  5 19 5  3 10 0	Furniture, &c.  2	£ 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.

		Number of liten on 1		Week	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent. Furmture, &c.	Total.
tix Creek Robbinsville Robertson Rob Roy Robertson Rob Roy Rock Rock Plat Rockley Rock, The Rocky Glen Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky Plain Rocky River Rolland's Plains Rocky Plain Rose Valle Rose Valle Rose Valle Rose Valle Rose Valle Rose Valle Round Mount Round Mount Round Mount Round Mount Round Swamp Rous Rouse Hill Runnymede Run of Water Rushford Ryanda Rydal Ryde Rydal Ryde Rydal Ryde Rydal Ryde Rydal Ryde Rydal Ryde Rydel Rosew Rydal Ryde Rydal Ryde Rydel Rosew Rydal Ryde Rydal Rydal Ryde Rydal Rydal Ryde Rydal	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 82\\ 43\\ 82\\ 69\\ 10\\ 44\\ 19\\ 123\\ 20\\ 13\\ 22\\ 19\\ 15\\ 37\\ 13\\ 13\\ 22\\ 19\\ 13\\ 21\\ 13\\ 13\\ 21\\ 13\\ 13\\ 21\\ 156\\ 27\\ 23\\ 15\\ 22\\ 28\\ 14\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 15\\ 22\\ 28\\ 14\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 15\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 9\\ 16\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 9\\ 16\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 17\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 17\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 32\\ 15\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 32\\ 15\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 32\\ 15\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 14\\ 42\\ 27\\ 32\\ 15\\ 10\\ 26\\ 33\\ 15\\ 26\\ 32\\ 32\\ 15\\ 17\\ 26\\ 32\\ 32\\ 15\\ 17\\ 26\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 15\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32$	19 66 54 15 240 3 37 19 13 11 17 349 104 20 13 37 19 104 20 13 11 127 30 21 167 33 22 167 33 22 167 33 22 167 34 10 10 10 15 15 10 10 10 15 17 13 14 14 15 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 49 4	$\begin{array}{c} 88942992114215953255337775543692411293241142159532553351295883129956831688512111111111111111111111111111111111$	$\begin{array}{c} 235124422360815689\\ 13487962815689\\ 17348796634351\\ 2348796634351\\ 2348796634351\\ 2348796634351\\ 244875196521\\ 25512458835422998\\ 2657607874419884722447544461562213665211117668855787441988472244754446611888354222998\\ 26576628753124888472244754446611888354222998\\ 26576628753124888472244755444661551211176688557874419888472244755444661551211176688578744198884722447554446611888354222998\\ 265766287531488884722447554446611888354222998\\ 265766287531488884722447554446611888354222998\\ 2657662875314888847224475544466118888354222998\\ 2657662875314888847224475544466118888354222998\\ 2657662875314888847224475544466118888847229988\\ 2657662875314888847224475544486118888847224988847224988847224988847224988848888888888$	$\begin{array}{c} 32.5544660113447132224487123222536162255162253399668645114663041322218546132222536166334761633996686451146630413222253322924861332222476633499668647522223349966864763222247663322349246633234222247663322342224766332234222476633223422247663322342224766332234222476633223422247663322342224766332234222476633223247647622188762188762$	£ s. d. 144 0 0 0 300 0 0 0 241 5 0 0 141 17 8 180 0 0 0 141 0 0 89 16 1 0 156 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 157 0 0 0 158 0 0 0 159 0 0 0 1	£ s. d	# s. d.  4 1 0  4 9 9  2 8 6  4 4 6  3 6 6  2 11 0 6 2 0 1 12 0  1 12 0  2 16 2 0 36 0  1 12 0  2 1 0 0 7 0 6  1 1 0 0 0 7 0 6	£ s. d. 2 11 10 98 7 5 5 50 9 9 44 4 6 10 242 6 6 1,170 14 7 0 15 0 14 6 10 242 6 6 2 11 10 242 12 8 3 11 10 24 14 10 24 11 10 24 11 10 24 11 10 24 11 10 24 11 10 24 11 10 25 10 27 10 28 11 28	\$\begin{array}{c} \text{s.} & \text{1.46 l1} & \text{1.0 log} & \text{6.10} & \text{1.00} & \text{6.10} & 6.

		Number of dien on l		Week	Average ly Attene	lance.	<del> </del>	Expendi	ture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Qirls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salarios.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage,	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Spaniard's Hill	13 9 6 10 37 12 26 13 12 12 8 15 17 3 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	175 46 177 44 16 22 30 26 19 11 62 52 8 8 30 12 5 11 14 10 177 9 8 29 16 85	48 27 25 0 14 15 88 30 35 3 19 22 77 21 8 22 24 20 1,030 6 22 4 28 9 8 18 44 22 3 37 7 28 8 22 26 27 2 12 6 6 6 1 23 3 6 6 6 0 34 8 18 4 18 14 5 17 31 2 6 6 6 6 1 4 8 18 14 5 17 3 1 18 2 2 2 5 1 4 1 18 2 2 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	22 10 6 1 5 3 7 2 3 1 3 5 4 3 1 6 5 1 7 7 7 7 6 5 1 9 2 1 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 4 1 5 1 4 1 5 1 1 5 1 7 7 7 7 6 5 1 7 1 2 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 4 1 5 1 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	$\begin{array}{c} 10.88999284435566173298734469973342086235474747999084441389732587114869973342208623515592624478990844413897325844955844255271486252714862527114862973122798624455829624457859732122798624445785973212279862442552714862711486297114867114$	$\begin{array}{c} 32.74.4.9.52.74.4.9.52.6.2.9.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1$	£ s. d. 156 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 120 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 132 0 0 133 0 0 146 0 0 146 0 0 147 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 158 0 0 159 0 0 150 0	£ 2 2 2 8 6 6 1 4 7 5 9 6 8 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 10 0  1 4 8  2 10 0  1 0 0  1 1 0 0	£ s. d. 51 5 10 2 10 0 0 152 13 7 31 6 10 1 0 1 13 4 3 11 10 3 11 10 3 11 10 3 11 10 6 3 18 9 156 6 7 25 12 5 21 10 7 99 18 7 269 0 1 101 8 10 26 4 0 1,73 13 3 0 10 0 26 4 0 1,73 13 3 0 10 0 26 4 0 1,73 13 3 0 10 0 27 11 11 1 147 13 2 27 3 11 2 19 0 17 6 6 3 11 2 0 16 6 42 9 4 7 13 0 9 3 6 3 1 10 1 47 13 2 27 3 11 2 19 0 1 7 6 6 3 11 2 0 16 6 42 9 4 7 13 0 9 3 0 0 17 0 0 1 176 13 1 1 10 16 0 9 3 0 0 17 0 0 1 176 13 1 1 10 16 0 9 3 10 0 1 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 16 0 9 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 10 0 3 17 10 1 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 10 0 3 17 10 1 10 10 0 2 10 10 0 2 11 10 1 1 10 10 0 2 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 0 3 17 10 1 1 10 10 1 1 10 1 10 1 1 10 1 10	£ 5. d. 209 0 134 10 0 285 11 2 154 13 5 154 13 6 157 11 6 160 5 16 157 15 1 160 6 5 16 153 14 5 150 14 5 151 15 1 161 6 6 173 10 6 183 10 6 183 10 6 183 10 6 183 10 6 183 10 6 184 11 11 145 11 6 185 13 11 184 11 11 145 11 6 185 13 11 184 11 11 145 11 6 185 13 11 184 11 11 185 13 13 184 11 11 185 13 13 184 11 11 185 13 13 184 11 11 185 13 13 184 11 11 185 13 13 184 11 11 185 13 13 184 13 13 184 13 13 184 13 13 184 13 13 184 13 13 185 13 13 185 13 13 185 13 13 185 13 13 185 13 13 186 13 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 187 19 13 189 15 16 187 19 18 18

,		Number o dren on l		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expend	iture from Public	e Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books a. d Apparatus.	Travelling Fapenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
D	10	15	28	7.9	8.6	163	£ s. d. 120 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. c
Centerden Centerfield	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 185 \end{array}$	$\frac{15}{128}$	313	$\begin{bmatrix} 7.7 \\ 119.8 \end{bmatrix}$	97.2	217.0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 15 5 11 16 5	11 4 0	$egin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 10 \ 2,031 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	$124 17 \\ 2,754 10$
Ceralba	36	21	57	24.2	14.2	38 4	158 0 0	1 4 2	***********	3 4 10	162 9
lerra Bella	17 <b>47</b>	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 34 \end{array}$	29 81	$\frac{8.9}{34.3}$	6:9 24 0	15.8 58.3	$egin{array}{cccc} 120 & 0 & 0 \ 261 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	3 18 3	****** ****	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} 122 & 5 \\ 276 & 4 \end{array}$
even Creek	7	9	16	5.4	6.1	11.5	86 0 0	0 18 3	**** ******		86 18
hackaringa	23	22	45	14.7	15.5	30.2	120 0 0	2 13 0	*****	659 7 6	782 - 0
'halaba'hanowring	38 17	$\frac{39}{11}$	· 77	$\begin{array}{c c} 26.5 \\ 10.2 \end{array}$	$rac{27.8}{5.9}$	54 3 16 1	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 12 6		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 262 & 0 \\ 122 & 14 \end{array}$
heresa Park	27	28	55	17.2	16.2	33.4	156 0 0	3 14 10		7 11 10	167 6
hird Creek	15	13	28	11.8	80	19.8	120 0 0	1 0 9		3 12 0	124 12
hirlmerehornford	$\frac{23}{18}$	19	$\frac{52}{36}$	$\frac{21.4}{12.8}$	$\frac{11.7}{12.1}$	33·1 24·9	$egin{array}{c cccc} 156 & 0 & 0 & \ 120 & 0 & 0 & \ \end{array}$	1 14 0	* *******	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	159 19 311 3
horpe's Pinch	25	26	51	19.5	15.0	31.5	143 0 0	1 6 4	***********	3 4 0	147 10
hree-mile Waterhole	26	41	67	18.4	29.5	47.9	180 0 0	$2 \ 15 \ 1$	$2 \ 0 \ 0$	100 16 4	285 11
hubergal Lake huddungra	$\begin{array}{c} 9\\11\end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 13 \\ 13 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{22}{24}$	5·9 8 5	7·0 7·9	12·9 16·4	$\begin{bmatrix} 96 & 0 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	1 7 4		$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	108 6 124 4
hurgoona	$\frac{1}{25}$	33	58	17 4	25.9	43.3	180 0 0	$\hat{3}$ $\hat{4}$ $\hat{4}$	,	13 15 6	196 19
ibooburra	29	28	57	12:9	11.7	24.6	120 0 0	13 0 4	0.10 @	53 6 10	186 7
ighe's Hill ilba Tilba	$\frac{183}{26}$	$\frac{200}{20}$	383 46	$egin{array}{c} 140^{\circ}1 \ 20^{\circ}1 \end{array}$	$\frac{141.3}{10.5}$	282·4 30·6	$egin{bmatrix} 750 & 11 & 9 & 146 & 7 & 8 & 146 & 7 & 8 & 146 & $	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 19 6	742 13 6 59 14 4	1,502 7 $207$ 11
ilbuster	16	15	31	12.7	10.7	23 4	100 0 0	******	********	0 14 0	100 14
imbery Range	10	12	22	6.7	7.2	13.9	97 0 0	1 19 11		1 16 0	100 15
imbribungie ingha	13 <b>#</b> 2	$\begin{array}{c c} 14 \\ 72 \end{array}$	27 164	5·3 67·8	7.4 49.4	$12.7 \\ 117.2$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0.10 & 0 & 0 \ 7.13 & 9 & \end{array}$	***********	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	117 0 648 13
inonec	44	26	70	29.9	21 5	51.4	259 16 0	2 0 8	,,	32 1 0	293 17
intenbar	21	18	39	16.8	13.2	30.0	156 0 0	$\frac{2}{1}$ $\frac{3}{7}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	1 12 0	17 1 10	176 16
intinhullipperary Gully	$\frac{12}{20}$	$15 \mid 17 \mid$	27 37	$\frac{8.7}{14.0}$	10·1 10·9	18·8 24·9	156 0 0     156 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 17 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	**********	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	159 18 160 19
ippercenah	18	12	30	10.0	6.2	16:2	120 0 0	$\hat{2} + \hat{1} + \hat{7}$	3 8 9	51 3 0	176 13
irranna	15	$\frac{20}{10}$	35	8.7	11.1	19.8	106 0 0	1 10 11		262 17 3	368 17
rrannia Creekiverton	$\frac{15}{13}$	$\frac{16}{16}$	31 29	$egin{array}{c c} 10^{\cdot1} & 8^{\cdot7} \\ \hline 8^{\cdot7} & \end{array}$	5·8 10·4	$15.9 \mid 19.1 \mid$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 18 11 1 13 1	1	$\begin{bmatrix} 101 & 9 & 4 \\ 55 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	257 8 190 19
ocumwall	22	30	52	15.8	24.7	40·5	168 0 0	$2\ 15$ $2$	**********	64 8 7	235 - 3
olibar Creek	13	9	22	8.6	5.3	13.9	85 15 0	1 1 4		0 10 0	87 6
omago	$\frac{11}{34}$	21 } 24	31     58	8 4 26 4	$\frac{12.4}{15.5}$	$\frac{20.8}{41.9}$	139 0 0   180 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	*******	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	147 13 203 18
omingly	30	27	67	23.7	20.2	43.9	156 0 0	177		29 13 0	187 0
omki	16	21	37	10.8	13.9	24.7	169 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	*********	7 14 0	178 18
ongarraongong	$\frac{12}{18}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 \\ 15 \end{array}$	21 33	8·5 14·0	$rac{7\cdot 2}{10\cdot 2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15.7 \\ 24.2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	********	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} & 123 & 9 \\ & 161 & 1 \end{array}$
oolejoon ]	19	16	35	14.7	10.4	25 1	170 0 0	1 19 10		11 10 5	183 10
ooloom	]4	7 ]	21	10.9	4.2	15·1	132 0 0	2 3 5	********	18 13 2	152 16 84 0
ooma oongabbie	$\frac{12}{28}$	27	19 ; 55	9·1 20·1	6·1 20·6	15·2 40·7	84 0 0 187 0 0	$\frac{2}{15}$ 6.	**********	328 8 10	84 0 518 4
ooraweenah	li i	9	20	5.9	5.1	11.0	88 0 0	0 18 0	*14 *******	2 6 4	91 4
oorooka	15	12	27	12.6	9.4	22.0	132 0 0	1 4 7		67 19 8	201 4
oothdaleoronto	20 j 16	14 11	34 27	11.4 9.8	10·2 8·7	$\begin{bmatrix} 21.6 \\ 18.5 \end{bmatrix}$	114 0 0	$egin{array}{cccc} 2 & 16 & 8 \\ 9 & 0 & 3 \end{array}$	3 10 0	] 39 19 0   859 0 7	156 15 931 10
orrington	21	24	45	16.8	19.1	35.9	158 0 0	1 11 5	*** *	2 3 10	161 15
owae	15	5	20	8:7	3.3	12:0	98 16 0	0 18- 5	6 3 3	1 12 10	107 10
owambaowraug	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 18 \end{array}$	24	15.8	$\begin{array}{c} 9.3 \\ 12.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15.8 \\ 28.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$egin{array}{cccc} 0&19&7&\ 3&6&3&\ \end{array}$	**** *****	$\begin{bmatrix} 93 & 16 & 0 \\ 24 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$214 15 \\ 191 15$
rajerc	9	17	26	5.7	12 5	18.2	93 0 0	1 15 2	***************************************	164 7 6	259 - 2
rangie	30   17	41 18	$\begin{array}{c c} 71 \\ 35 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21.2 \\ 10.2 \end{array}$	27:1	$rac{48.3}{20.7}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 168 & 0 & 0 \\ 132 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	************	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	172 17 161 17
relowarrenremarton	$\frac{17}{29}$	30	59	22 8	$\frac{10.5}{22.9}$	45.7	180 0 0	2 14 10		3 19 10	186 14
riangle Flat]	17	13	30	10.4	10.2	20.6	132 0 0	1 18 5		3 11 16	137 10
rundle	$\frac{11}{34}$	$\frac{17}{26}$	28   60	$egin{array}{c c} 7.1 & \\ 23.4 & \end{array}$	11·2 16·3	18:3 39:7	90 0 0 180 0 0	1 13 2 1 18 1		8 8 10	91 13 190 6
runkey	23	14	37	14.7	8.8	23.5	120 0 0	3 19 7	, ,,,, ,,,,,	2 11 10	126 11
icki Tucki	11	9	20	7.2	6.7	13.9	92 0 0	1 10 8			93 10
uckombil uena	$\frac{12}{24}$	12 27	$\begin{array}{c c} 24 \\ 51 \end{array}$	9·0 15·5	$\begin{array}{c c} 7.9 \\ 16.9 \end{array}$	16·9 32·4	98 4 5 156 0 0	1 10 3 2 18 0	***********	4 17 0	99 14 $163 15$
uggranong	17	15	32	10.3	10 6	20:9	156 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	**** ******	23 5 10	181 10
ıllimbar	22	29	51	160	22.4	38.4	180 0 0	2 8 4		1 6 0	183 14
ımberumba ımbulgum	45 17	44 27	89     44	34·2 13·3	31-1 20-6	65 3 33 9	$egin{array}{c cccc} 260 & 7 & 1 \ 129 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 64 & 14 & 2 \\ 7 & 19 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$	332 18 137 17
imut	153	132	285	100.8	85.8	186.6	426 16 5	14 8 1		335 16 6	$\frac{777}{777}$ 1
umut Plains	32	32	64	24.4	22.0	46.4	261 7 5	4 6 11	3 10 9	20 19 6	290 4
mnabuttal	$\frac{16}{15}$	9 9	$egin{array}{c} 25: \\ 24 \end{array}$	12.1 $11.2$	$\frac{48}{74}$	16 9 18 6	$110 \ 0 \ 0$ $132 \ 0 \ 0$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 5 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	115 14 $151 14$
irkey Creek	13	6	19	8.7	4.0	12.7	88 0 0	1 7 3		0 13 0	90 0
urlinjah	10	11	21	7.4	7.0	14.4	132 0 0	1 15 3		12 8 0	146 3
urner's Flatyndale	18 24	14 30	32 54	12·7 19·2	11·1 22·4	23 8 41.6	$egin{array}{cccc} 120 & 0 & 0 \ 168 & 0 & 0 \ \end{array}$	1 19 4	1,15,-1,114	3 5 10 83 11 10	123 5 253 11
kolan	18	12	30	15.9	94	25.3	96 0 0	2 5 10	1	29 9 0	127 14
lamambri [	9	14	23	7.5	10.5	18.0	95 0 0	1 0 8	************	1 0 0	97 0
lan	11 31	9 39	$\begin{vmatrix} 20 \\ 70 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 6.7 \\ 22.1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{6.6}{28.0}$	13·3 50·1	$\begin{bmatrix} 90 & 10 & 0 \\ 258 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	141		1 13 0	93  7
lmarra	65	50	115	49.9	34.7	84.6	333 0 0	12 2 9		61 9 4	406 12
lmarra, Lower	12	8	20	8.8	4.5	13.3	132 0 0	0 13 8		112 15 10	245 - 9
'Itimo ,'	274	331	$_{1}$ 605	198-6	240.9	439.5	$1,750 \ 15 \ 2$	21 8 11		128 4 6	1,900   8

		Sumber o Iren on I		Weck	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Public	: Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Umaralla Umaralla Umaralla Siding Umbango Umbango Umbango Umbango Umbango Uralla Uranderra Uranquinty Vacy Vore Vore Vore Vorona Vineyard Waggallalah Wagga Wagga Wagga Wagga Wagga Wagga Wagga Wagga Walaga Lake Walang Walbundrie Walcha Road Valcha Road Valcha Road Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallalour Vallawba, Lower Vallaroo Valla Walla Wallbrook Vallaroo Valla Walla Vallaya Vallibrook Vallerawang Vallerawang Vallerawang Vallerove Valli Varder Valli Varder Varled Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrader Varrowe Vattagon Vartagon Vattagon Vattagon Vattamada Vattagon Vattamadra Vattagon Vattamadra Vattagon Vattamadra Vattagon Varrowe Velington Vattor Verriber Varrowe Velingrove Vellingrove	14 27 12 24 51 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	3 2 3 6 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 45 40 40 45 40 40 45 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	170 18 4 4 9 6 1 5 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 7.99 \cdot 270 \cdot 1266 \cdot 677 \cdot 199 \cdot 270 \cdot 1677 \cdot 199 \cdot 270 \cdot 188 \cdot 199 \cdot 188 \cdot 199 \cdot 188 \cdot 188 \cdot 199 \cdot 188 \cdot 18$	$\begin{array}{c} 298.1098.601.698.601.698.698.698.698.698.698.698.698.698.698$	8.8 33.0 8.0 6.6 9.9 1.4 4.2 2.7 8.0 8.0 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	£ s. d. 135 0 0 136 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 133 0 0 276 0 0 342 0 0 297 0 0 0 132 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 148 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 148 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 148 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 1554 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 150 0 0 0 155 0 0 0	## s. d. 114 9 1 15 11 0 15 4 4 10 6 1 17 11 1 10 9 1 15 11 1 10 9 1 12 3 2 1 11 2 11 11 2 11 3 18 4 0 18 4 1 14 0 1 10 15 10 0 18 4 1 14 1 0 13 11 0 13 11 0 13 11 0 13 11 0 13 15 0 1 12 5 1 12 6 1 12 6 1 13 15 1 12 6 1 13 15 1 12 6 1 13 15 1 12 6 1 13 15 1 13 15 1 14 1 1 10 4 1 10 4 1 10 4 1 10 4 1 10 6 1 11 5 1 11 5 1 12 6 1 13 15 1 14 1 1 15 1 15 1 1 15	£ s. d. 3 0 0	£ a. d. 2 15 0 0 24 0 1 1 3 22 1 0 10 5 6 6 7 1 10 4 2 15 10 2 15 6 7 1 10 4 3 19 0 7 8 16 0 0 2 6 0 0 133 14 0 0 11 10 0 2 16 2 5 1 15 8 7 8 3 2 1 4 90 8 4 7 7 7 10 12 11 10 61 19 6 4 1 1 6 2 11 10 61 19 6 4 1 1 6 2 11 10 61 19 6 4 1 1 6 6 4 4 4 83 1 1 239 4 10 73 13 0 4 18 4 6 1 14 0 26 7 5 0 2 11 10 26 6 0 3 11 10 173 13 0 4 18 4 1 9 15 0 171 7 8 0 8 15 6 6 8 1 5 10 171 7 8 0 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8 15 10 8	£ 2 9 163 4 142 9 163 4 136 3 211 0 0 137 7 3 324 8 140 9 6 142 137 4 5 5 101 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150

		Number of dren on l		Wecl	Average Ly Atten			Expend	iture from Public	c Funds,	
Name of School.	Loys.	Garls.	Total.	Doys	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
Vickham Vilberforce Vilbertree Vilcannia Vild's Meadow Villamdra Villam Town Villow Grove Villow Grove Villow Tree Vilow Tree Vilow Tree Vilow Tree Vilow Tree Vilow Tree Vilow Tree Vilow Tree Vindeyer Vollar Vollar Vollar Vollar Vollar Vollar Vollar Vollar Vollar Voolomda, North Voodstord Voolar Voodstord Voodst	21 19 16	503 40 18 55 14 22 370 36 14 20 8 5 10 24 11 26 11 26 11 279 11 11 29 218 14 17 23 31 10 11 59 26 20 17 13 6 8 8 12 16 11 12 15 14 17 12 18 34 42 12 13 16 15 19 11 15 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1,010 89 32 151 29 307 80 25 40 32 25 40 32 25 40 32 25 40 32 40 32 40 32 40 40 32 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	394-6-1 11-9   301-6-1 17-7   301-5-5    301-5-5   301-5-5   301-5-5    301-5-5   301-5-5    301-5-5   301-5-5    301-5-5   30	$\begin{array}{c} 361 \cdot 3 \\ 362 \cdot 3 \\ 362 \cdot 4 \\$	756 9 9 9 106 9 9 106 9 9 106	£ s. d. 2,005 13 8 251 3 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 156 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 115 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0 120 0 0 0	£ s. d.  48 13 3  4 9 3 5  11 1 6 1  1 18 2  2 11 6 3  2 12 14 5  2 11 18 6  2 1 19 6  2 13 10 7  1 16 1 6  1 19 6  2 13 10 7  2 17 6 8 12 3  1 19 6  2 13 10 7  2 17 6 8 12 3  1 15 8 6  2 13 10 7  2 17 6 8 12 3  1 15 8 12 11  1 16 1 6  1 19 9  1 11 6  2 13 10 7  2 14 1  1 15 2  2 8 9 4  1 19 6  2 9 10  2 14 1  1 18 1  2 19 9  1 19 6  2 11 10  2 12 11  1 18 6  3 5 3  1 1 1 2 6  3 9 9  2 11 4  1 13 8  1 19 9  1 19 6  2 11 10  2 12 11  3 1 12 6  3 1 13 8  2 10 3  3 1 1 3 8  2 10 3	\$ s. d. 4 13 2	£ 8. d. 176 8 3 7 15 6 8 3 7 15 6 8 3 110 4 9 9 5 19 10 9 7 2 10 0 0 0 351 12 11 495 16 5 5 2 19 10 0 0 10 0 0 70 4 10 4 5 2 2 5 3 7 1 1 32 8 8 8 536 0 10 61 7 2 2 1 14 0 0 12 10 0 12 10 0 12 11 10 0 14 5 13 7 13 7 136 7 1 37 136 7 1 37 136 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	£ s. 2,235 8 263 7 202 6 627 16 163 8 125 7 190 16 94 190 16 95 6 10 89 15 252 12 206 11 127 3 18 7 129 12 165 8 802 7 7 1,271 13 163 19 0 221 17 88 2 276 13 163 19 221 17 88 2 136 11 343 5 19 2 136 11 343 15 10 19 2 198 16 125 0 7 13 17 17 17 18 18 19 11 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19

## APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1890, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

		Number of liter on l		Weel	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Airlie Brake Antonio Creek Armatree Arthurville Ashby Awaba Bago Bald Nob Balmoral Bando Barbingal Bargo Bar Point Barrington (aboriginal) Barwang Beaconstield Beardy Bridge Belairingah Beri Berremangra Billabong Billimari Bimbi Bimlow Birriwa Black Mount Black Springs Bloomfield Blowering, West Bluff River Boambolo Bobby Whitlow Creek Bobundarah Bocoble Boginderra Bolong Bolton Vale Bomay Bonavista Bone Bone Bongongo	Boys.  13 10 11 10 6 8 7 7 10 16 12 8 10 10 9 6 6 9 9 10 10 17 8 6 6 6 11 13 12 9 9 4 13 10 12 10 8 5	Girls.  6 10 12 14 11 13 7 13 7 11 10 14 8 10 11 1 10 15 8 8 8 8 8 7 10 5 3	Total.  19 20 23 24 17 14 23 23 23 18 24 14 19 20 16 16 16 18 19 11 21 21 21 21 12 11 12 11 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Boys.  11 0 9 6 7 1 4 6 1 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 6 6 2 8 7 6 8 6 6 2 8 7 6 8 5 6	Girls.  Girls.  3.5.7.1 9.6.6 10.2.7 9.4.5 9.6.7 9.7.5 10.9 9.7 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9 10.9	Total.  14-5 14-0 19-2 17-3 14-1 15-3 9-0 18-3 16-2 18-4 11-9 15-1 13-8 9-6 17-5 13-4 11-9 15-1 16-8 9-8 11-9 14-5 9-8 11-9 14-5 9-8 11-9 15-1 18-6 16-8 9-8 11-9 15-1 18-6 16-8 9-8 11-9 15-1 18-6 16-8 9-8 11-9 15-1 18-6 16-8 9-8 11-9 15-1 18-6 16-8 9-8 11-9 15-1 16-8 9-8 11-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 9-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-9 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-8 16-8	£ s. d. 49 0 0 11 4 0 95 10 0 93 12 6 85 0 0 85 0 0 85 0 0 85 0 0 95 0 0 95 0 0 95 0 0 96 0 0 97 0 0 24 0 0 84 11 0 61 6 5 84 11 0 61 6 6 84 0 0 77 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 79 0 0 84 11 0 61 6 5 84 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 78 0 0 79 0 0 87 0 0 88 15 10 88 17 11 74 0 0 91 10 0 72 0 0 84 0 0 72 6 5 70 10 0 84 0 0 77 10 0 84 0 0 77 10 0 85 0 0 86 0 0 87 0 0 88 17 11 78 0 0 98 17 10 0 98 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 10 0 99 17 6	Books and Apparatus.  £ s. d. 1 2 3 5 13 7 2 3 116 3 4 18 9 1 1 4 4 0 18 2 6 5 11 2 0 0 0 18 5	Travelling Expenses and Forage.  2 s. d.  1 17 6  2 2 10  1 1 0  4 13 9  4 15 6  3 15 0 2 6 0	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.  £ s. d. 23 10 0 73 10 0	## 5. d.  73 12 3 90 7 7 97 13 10 95 8 9 95 8 98 87 4 8 85 18 11 133 13 5 110 1 17 85 8 11 85 8 11 67 15 10 86 15 7 89 10 0 131 19 2 74 4 11 82 2 2 85 12 2 2 73 10 5 83 0 0 131 19 2 74 4 11 82 2 1 75 13 3 94 3 7 75 14 5 84 10 0 84 6 6 83 1 6 85 6 6 85 6 6 85 6 6 86 6 6 87 9 5
Boorie Boonaldoon Booroorban Boro Bossley Park Bradshaw's Flat Brewarrina Mission Brewer's Flat Brooklands Brook Park Brungle Brungle (aboriginal) Brunswick River Buccarambi Bulga Hut Bulgandra Bull Plain Bundarigo Bundemar Bungabee Burnt Hut Creek Burragundra. Burrowa Flats Burrumbuttock, East Buttsworth Swamp Cadogan Cainbill Creek Calabash Cal Lal Camden Haven, Upper Cameron's Creek Cannonbar Caoura Carrow Brook Caulderwood Chandler's Peak Chatham Valley Cheetham's Flats Cheviot	12 5 5 8 12 14 11 15 8 8 9 5 10 6 7 11 7 16 13 13 8 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	18 7 9 9 10 6 7 12 12 5 6 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	30 12 14 17 22 20 18 17 20 13 23 18 24 11 18 10 24 11 18 10 24 11 18 15 17 22 18 18 19 20 13 18 19 20 13 18 19 20 19 20 19 20 19 20 19 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	5 4 9 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 5 5 3 7 5 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 5 5 5 7 6 6 7 7 5 6 6 7 7 5 6 6 8 5 1 1 3 6 6 8 5 2 2 4 1 6 0 3 5 8 8 4 9	107 867 867 867 867 867 861 109 804 801 802 803 804 804 804 805 804 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805 805	15.6 11.6 12.3 20.6 15.6 16.3 10.5 11.4 8.6 11.9 9.1 16.3 12.8 14.7 10.9 11.9 7.6 15.0 16.2 14.0 8.6 15.0 16.2 14.0 8.6 15.0 16.3	95 10 0 0 40 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 12 0 5 2 11 1 3 8 1 0 3 1 5 2 0 8 3 1 6 0 1 19 2 2 4 6 2 3 3 0 14 7 1 4 3 1 6 2 3 9 5 1 10 11 1 12 4 2 13 4 1 10 11 1 12 4 2 13 1 3 1 5 2 1 0 7 1 4 8 1 10 11 1 12 4 2 13 1 3	I 17 6	64 8 0 0 5 0 157 8 11 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 7 6 14 4 6 0 10 0	

	Chile	Sumber of Iren on 1	f Rolls,	Weel	Average dy Atten			Expenditure from Public Funds.  Books Travelling Buildings, Rent, To Apparatus. And Forage. Furniture,&c.			
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Salarics.	and	Expenses	Rent,	Total.
Chidowla Clear Hill Clear Hill Clear Holl Clear Holl Clear Hout Clear Holl Cl	5 14 13 8 5 7 16 0 11 1 16 5 6 9 7 5 8 6 3 7 4 4 18 11 1 8 7 10 14 4 1 10 5 4 2 2 1 10 3 9 9 13 2 15 6 6 11 8 11 9 10 14 7 9 10 14 7 9 10 14 7 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Gris.  987-1012109512449116181010381256652874447118128666777988101115811575581537771215010777612813601577389	Total.  144 22 20 18 17 17 25 15 15 20 14 21 17 25 15 15 20 14 21 17 17 25 15 15 15 15 15 11 22 28 18 19 21 18 18 19 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	80ys.  4816398994225903891172259988924590669204686997842599888888250882418026457904686997842598888882508888882508888882508888888888	Girls 12217448457742007073442000068456738218707386048133626033286562333044 1334260332865623355577860481338487339830026780986678309444 1334260333286562333044667339837502667809866562333044	12 6 13 3 15 0 11 2 5 18 5 12 6 18 7 12 6 18 7 12 9 9 5 13 3 16 8 12 2 18 1 1 6 17 9 11 2 2 16 4 14 7 7 14 7 14 7 14 7 14 7 14 7 14	\$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	and	Expenses	Rent Furniture, &c.  £ 5. d. 0 10 0 0 7 6 0 10 0 0 9 0 18 17 6 0 5 0 0 10 0 2 18 6 0 10 0 2 18 6 0 10 0 0 1	

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		lumber o iren on I		Weok	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure from Publ	ic Funds.	•
Name of Schoot.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salarics.	Books and Apparetus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furni- ture, &c.	Total.
Khancoban Kikiamah Kikidarry Killarney Swamp. Killeigh Kimo Kulki Leaning Oak Leniston Lerida Lesterfield Lorimer Creek Mahonga, South Majura Manar Mandalong Manoa Manuka Manus Matong Mayriew Meangora Meglo Memagong Merrigan Creek Meryla Micalo Island Mickie's Plains Modbury Creek Morgendoura Molong Creek Morgendoura Molong Creek Monga Mononey Mooney Moorong Morebringer Mount Billygoe. Mount Browne Mount Drummond Mountjoy Mowenbah, Lower Mount Drummond Mountjoy Mowenbah, Lower Mulgoa Forest Mountain Mullaly Mullet Creek Mundarlo Murria Nanama Narraburra Nonlac Creek Nelson's Creek Nelson's Creek Nelson's Creek Nelson's Bay Nerraburda Nethercote Neweca Ninaby Nerraburda Nethercote Neweca Ninaby Nerraburda Nethercote Neweca Ninaby Nerraburda Nethercote Nelson's Peak Page's River Peabody Pearce's Orock Pee Dee Pelican Orock Piney Roung Piney	9 6 13 15 12 13 8 7 14 10 14 8 9 9 9 14 11 7 7 7 9 15 10 10 8 5 10 10 8 12 13 11 8 9 13 11 4 11 5 10 5	3 9 8 15 9 6 9 7 10 10 6 6 6 6 11 8 8 6 5 2 10 5 11 7 12 7 9 8 8 7 7 7 9 8 9 5 11 9 5 6 6 4 10 6 6 6 12 9 8 6 6 12 14 5 8 6 9 9 11 5 7 6 8 9 7 7 7 9 8 7 11 10 8 10 9 9 8 6 12 14 5 8 6 9 9 11 5 7 6 8 9 7 7 7 9 8 7 11	10 18 14 28 24 18 22 15 17 28 14 15 24 20 17 17 20 19 23 17 12 18 16 27 17 20 12 18 16 14 19 16 14 23 17 17 17 29 22 10 25 14 23 20 21 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	3·5 8·3	77 61 99 71	8-3 14-0 10-8 13-7 12-0 18-6 12-8 17-5 12-8 17-5 13-8 17-7 13-8 11-2 13-8 11-2 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 13-8 13-1 1	£ 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ 5. d.  0 16 9 0 19 4 2 13 5 1 18 11 0 16 6 1 13 9 1 14 6 6 0 1  1 15 7 1 4 2 8 2 7 9 1 13 4 8 1 16 6 0 18 6 1 9 3 1 17 0 1 19 0 0 16 8 1 6 9 1 18 1 1 1 0 10 1 19 0 1 19	£ s. d.  1 18 0  1 14 0 0 18 0  1 6 2  3 0 7  4 19 6  4 17 0 2 7 11  1 13 2  1 3 3  2 14 0 25 0 0  1 18 6	£ s. d.  1 5 0 0 5 0 2 0 0 8 0 0 11 4 0 0 5 0 5 4 6 20 11 9 7 15 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 8 0 0 9 15 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 6 0 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 6 0 0 0 1	£ 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

		Number of dren on I		Week	Average ly Attend	ance.		Expendi	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boj s.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furni- ture, &c.	Total.
hyanna	c.	.,	15				£ s. d.	£ s, d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
lley	$\frac{6}{12}$	11	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 21 \end{array}$	4·5 8·4	9·0 6·7	18·5 15·1	84 0 8	1 10 7	444	0 17 6	86 8
ingwood	11	11	22	7.2	6.0	13.5	96 0 0	0 17 8	*******	0 10 0	80 19 97 7
ocky Gully	6	5	11	5.0	3.6	8.6	76 1 3	0 17 5	2 8 0		79 6
otherfield	15	8	23	12.1	6.2	18.3	71 0 0	5 11 3	4 11 6	5 0 0	86 2
ouchel Vale	8	9	17	68	6.0	128	72 0 0	1 11 1	*********		73 11
im's Corner	10 5	3 6	13 11	6 3 3 7	2·2 4·6	8.5	63 3 1	1 19 6	*******	********	65 2
rub	11	18	29	88	13 1	8·3 21·9	68 0 0 64 0 0	0 19 3	3 4 6	50 0 6	68 19
eal Rocks	5	7	12	5.0	7.0	12.0	72 0 0	0 10 1		50 0 6	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
melley's Lagoons	10	5	15	6.0	3.2	9.2	72 0 0	1 8 3	*****	7 10 0	80 18
naphook	11	9	20	99	7.2	17.1	59 9 2	1 16 5	1 5 0	( 0 10 0	63 0
pring Ridge	13 - 8	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 16 \end{array}$	29 24	9·4 5·0	$egin{array}{ccc} 12.1 & \\ 8.9 & \\ \end{array}$	21·5 13·9	96 0 0 64 4 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		5 14 0	107 19
. Helena	8	11	19	5.6	90	14.6	96 0 0	1 6 5	10 0 0	2 12 0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
aggy Creek	8	16	24	<b>5</b> 5	13.0	18.5	85 0 0	1 5 3		0 10 0	86 15
ony Batter	14	10	24	88	7.6	16:4	76 7 6		1	10 0 0	86 7
ony Crossing	7 13	2 12	9 <b>2</b> 5	1.7	0.8	2.5	35 0 0		*** *****	5 2 0	40 2
ore Creek	5	10	15	9·1 4·1	7·9 6·6	17·0 10·7	96 0 0	1 12 5	0.15 6	*	97.12
reamville	10	8	18	5.5	4.9	10.4	70 5 5	2 14 2	0 15 6	0 10 0	72 1 73 9
untop	15	8	23	11.3	59	17.2	94 0 0	1 15 11	.,,,,,		95 15
wallow Creek	8 5	9	17	6.1	5.6	11.7	75 10 0	2 3 4	2 11 3	10 10 0	90 14
wan Ponds	15	14	19 30	4·0 11·7	11.4 7.8	15·4 19·5	82 10 U	1 13 2 7 8 8		0 10 0	84 13
wan Vale	12	ii	23	71	72	14.3	88 10 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		13 6 0 63 10 0	100 14 153 2
abulam	11	7	18	8.7	6.2	149	82 0 0	1 13 7	********	00 10 0	83 13
arcutta, Lower arlo Gap	19	8	27	12.8	5.4	18.2	96 0 0	2 14 9		3 0 0	101 14
arragandah	11 15	9	20 27	7·3 10·4	6·3 7·8	13.6 18.2	84 0 0	1 15 10	1 0 0	14 16 8	100 12
ylor's Arm	4	16	20	2.3	10.8	13.1	74 11 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 3 6 5 10 0		92 10 80 19
sylor's Flat	G	10	16	4.8	7.3	12.1	87 15 0	1 6 5	5 9 0	****	94 10
en Gardens	10	13 :	28	8.7	10.1	18.8	5T 0 0	1 18 2	i   110107011	7 8 8	100 6
es Treeblegraph Point	11 7	9	20 11	10·1 5·4	5·3 2·5	15.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 82 & 0 & 0 \\ 50 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$		1 0 0	141,,	83 0
ermeil	11	11	22	7.8	7.2	7·9 15·0	58 1 5 84 0 0	0 16 4	2 17 9	**** ***	58 17
erry-hie-hie	19	6	25	13.3	3.3	166	76 0 0	2 10 4	2 5 0		86 17 80 15
hompson's Creek	10	8	18	56	3.7	93	23 8 0	583	2 2 6	6 0 0	36 18
iaomanbil	6	$\frac{5}{12}$	11 18	4·3 3·6	3·0 6·1	7.3	60 10 0	1 5 10	<b>2 10</b> 0	050	64 10
ong Bong	ğ	13	22	7.2	7.8	9·7 15 0	74 0 0 93 0 0	0 17 6	*********	47 0 0	$\begin{array}{c c} 74 & 0 \\ 140 & 17 \end{array}$
ongul	11	7	18	8.5	6.0	14.5	73 0 0	2 7 4	********	0 10 0	76 17
ootal owallum	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 & 1 \\ 17 & 1 \end{array}$	8	15 23	5.9	77	13.6	55 0 0	1 0 4	3 7 8	050	59 13
regeagle	12	18	30	14·4 6·9	5 l 10 5	$19.5 \\ 17.4$	90 5 0 33 16 1	1 2 5	*********		91 7
rickett	15	10	25	12.3	8.8	21.1	96 0 0	4 19 1 2 0 11	********	9 9 0	38 15 107 9
umberumba, Upper	8	7	15	5.8	5.4	11.2	66 0 0	1 4 5	3 0 0	5 5 0	75 9
gly Rangeley	8 ;	7 :	15	6.5	5.7	122	68 9 8	1 6 11	3 7 6	0 10 0	73 14
ralba	6	5 10	9 16	3·6 5·4	$\frac{3.4}{8.1}$	7·0 13·5	60 0 0 1 12 0 0	0 4 10	*** * * * * * * *	0 10 0	60 10
ridux	5	11	16	4.5	$6.\overline{9}$	11.4	24 0 0	3 4 10	8 4 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 60 & 9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	30 4 87 13
alla	14	7	21	10.0	3.7	13.7	72 0 0	1 2 4	3 0 0		76 2
VagoribilValla Walla	5 6	10 8	15	3.8	8.0	11.8	72 0 0	1 0 6			73 0
Andera	7	8	14 15	5·8 4·6	$\frac{7.6}{4.5}$	13 4 9 1	6 0 0 62 18 0	1 4 7		50 0 0	56 0
Zangat	8	12	20	71	10.3	17.4	21 0 7	1 4 7	,	0 10 0	$\begin{array}{c c} 64 & 12 \\ 21 & 0 \end{array}$
andsworth	16	7	23	10.8	43	15.1	91 0 0	2 15 7		0 10 0	94 5
Vapengo	11 9	5 8	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 17 \end{array}$	8·5 4·9	4.2	12.7	43 2 7	1 13 3	3 0 0	0 5 7	48 1
arrah	12	12	24	7.9	6·1 8·1	11.0 16.0	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		65.17 $96.3$
arrangong	12	17	29	8.0	12.2	20.2	94 10 0	2 5 7		******	96 3 96 15
arrell Creek	11	6	17	8:0	5.3	13 3	71 16 8	0 1 9			71 18
Attle Grove	9 8	6 16	15 24	7·9 1 4·3	4.9 11.9	12·8 16·2	80 2 0 1   79 0 0 1	1 12 7		2 10 0	84 4
cetangerra	8	11	19	52	9.8	15.0	79 0 0     81 17 10	0 14 7 1 10 0	2 9 0	0 10 0	79 14 86 6
ceta Waa	8	6	14	7.4	5.7	13.1	60 0 0	0 19 4			60 19
ellesley	13	7	20	9.4	5.8	15.2	91 0 0	0 18 7	1	66 0 0	157 18
bian Whiani	11 12	6 10	17 22	9·4 10·2	5·8 8·4	15.2 18.6	98 0 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 7 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array}$	5 9 6	0 10 0	111 9
hite's Point	11	3	14	70	1.6	8.6	72 0 0	2 0 3		10 0 0	$oxed{105 0}{72 0}$
idgiewa	12	13	25	92	8.0	17.2	91 0 0	0 17 5	1	2 6 2	94 3
/inchendonVale/ingello	17 18	11	28	13.6	6.8	20.3	96 0 0	1 11 0	2 15 6	4 10 0	104 16
oerden	18 9	10	28 21	11·5 8·0	$\frac{6.9}{10.8}$	18 4 18 8	84 0 0 48 0 0	0 11 3		0 17 4	85 8
ollun	9	13	22	7.4	10.3	177	90 0 0	0 11 9		$egin{bmatrix} 22 & 16 & 6 \ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70.16 \\ 91.1 \end{array}$
oodfield	9	9	18	7.2	7.6	14.8	86 10 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		0 10 0	88 1
VoolshedVoorsin	$\frac{12}{\epsilon}$	10	22	9.1	75	166	74 0 0	1 7 9		10 10 0	85 17
ooroowoolgan	6 14	14 13	20 27	5·3 9·3	$\begin{array}{c} 11.3 \\ 10.1 \end{array}$	16 6 19 4	70 0 0     86 0 0	3 9 6	.,,.,,	26 5 0	99 14
orrowolong	6	8	14	32	5.7	8.9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				86 0 70 14
/yaldra	15	18	33	16'2	98	20.0	93 0 0	1 16 11	** ***	2 10 0	97 6
ybong Creekyee	12	11	23	8:2	8.6	16.8	79 0 0	1 3 10			80 3
alcogrin	14 8	9	23 14	7·9 5·3	4·8 50	12·7 10·3	43 0 0 56 15 5	0 19 3 · 1 10 8	,		43 19 · 58 6
		, ,	12		יטיט	TOD				,	58 G

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1890, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

	Chile	Number o dren on l	of Rolls.	Week	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure from Pul	olic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girłs.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Idolona Grovo	10	11		7.0	-		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ 6.
delong Grove	10	11 10	21 24	7.2	9·3 5·7	16.5 16.4	81 0 0 48 0 0	1 1 1 2	5 0 0 8 5 3	0 7 6	. <b>87</b> 8   . 58 0
Hum Creck	12	7	19	7.1	4.7	11.8	48 0 0	.,,,,,,,	5 0 0	3 10 0	56 10
membo	10	5	]5	5.8	27	8.5	48 8 4	1 9 2	5 0 0	0 12 6	55 10
rgyle, East	13 4	· 10	23 8	10·4 3·4	6·1 3·5	$\frac{165}{6.9}$	55 10 0 48 0 0	0 19 1	4 3 4 5 0 0	3 3 6	63 15 3
Back Creek	11	ទី	16	94	4.6	14.0	78 0 0	0 10 3	5 0 0	*******	53 10 83 0
allalaba	11	9	20	8-1	7.2	15.3	66 0 0	0 17 8	500	111 11111	71 17
allimoreallimore, Lower	5	7	11 5	3 8 4 0	6.1	9.9	62 0 0	0 18 2	5 0 0	********	67 18
amarang	18	10	18	21	7.2	$\frac{4.0}{9.3}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 23 & 10 & 0 \\ 66 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 18 7	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		25 11 71 18
elarbigill	11	7	18	7.8	4.1	12.2	48 0 9	0 19 8	5 0 0		53 19
lell Brook lell Flat	6 6	3 5	' 9	4:1	2.7	7.1	5 10 0	0.10 7	0 13 3	,	6 3
Sen Buckley	11		11 ! 11	5.3 5.8	4.4	9·7 5·8	39 6 8 54 0 0	0 16 7	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 5 0	44 9 59 7
erlang	6	8	14	4.7	5.9	106	32 0 0		3 9 5		85 9
erry Jerry herry Jerry North, Lower	13	4.	17	9.8	3.3	13.1	99 10 0	1 6 8	7 2 6	1 15 10	109 15
ettowynd	14 6	6	20     12	85 4·9	4·5 5.9	13.0 10.8	61 10 0	1 5 7	4 5 0 4 3 4	1 10 0	67 10 28 0
lig Creek	4.	Ğ	10	3.5	5.1	86	66 0 0	0 2 3	5 0 0	1 10 0	71 2
1gga	7	6	13	54	3.2	86	49 10 0	0 9 6	3 15 0	0 5 0	53 19
imbijong inglebrah	4	11   7	15 16	3·2 4·5	8 4 5-5	11.6	54 0 0	1 0 7	5 7 4	0 9 6	59 7
lack Creek	9	10	19	6.8	5°0 7∙3	10 0 14·1	48 10 0 48 6 8	1 0 7	6 5 9	0 2 6	55 18 1 55 4
Slackville	12	3	15	103	2.5	128	49 3 4	4 11 5	5 0 0		58 14
Blavland's FlatBlossom Vale		7 7	15 15	63	62	12.5	66 0 0		3 15 0	c	69 15
loggy Plain	8	3	15 12	47	4 3 2·1	9·0 9·8	48 0 0 36 <b>1</b> 3	0 18 10	4 16 4	0 2 6	53 19 37 0
iolairo	6	, š	, 14	47	$\tilde{6}$ $\tilde{2}$	10.9	48 0 0	0 13 10	5 0 0	3 10 0	56 10
ongongolong	9	15	24	5.8	7.0	12.8	63 10 0	1 9 9	4 11 8	1 15 0	76 6
oolambayte	7 14	11 7	18 21	5 6 6·3	8·1 4·0	13.7 10.3	4 k 0 0	0 16 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 12 & 9 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		48 12
foree Cabenne	6	7	13	3.5	37	7 2	66 0 0 55 0 0	0 16 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 18 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 5 0	71 16 62 0
lournda, North	1	9	20	96	7.6	17.2	66 0 0	1 12 9	5 0 0	1 7 6	74 0
Bournda, South	3 7	5 6	8 13	25	4.2	67	66 0 0	1 12 8	5 0 0	1 7 6	74 0
Brightling Park	11	12	23	4 6 7·6	5·1 9·5	$97 \\ 17.1$	80 0 0	4 1 10	5 0 0 0 12 6	13 5 10	53 0 98 0
srogan's Creek	8	11	19	5.2	8.1	13.3	66 0 0	1 15 3	5 0 0		72 15
Brown's Comp		11	28	10.9	7.3	182	78 0 0		4 19 8	8 18 9	91 18
Brown's Camp	3 7	$\frac{8}{12}$	11 19	2·9 5·4	5·9 8·8	$rac{8.8}{14.2}$	65 0 0 48 0 0	0 9 8	9 4 4 5 0 0	********	64 4 53 9
Sudgerabong	5	8	13	12	5.3	6.2	66 0 0	0 10 7	5 0 0	*** ****	71 10
Sulgundra	8	7	15	51	62	11.3	66 0 0	0 11 8	6 1 9	.,,.,,	72 13
Bungerellingong	10 1	$\frac{5}{1}$	$egin{array}{c} 15 \ 2 \end{array}$	7·0 0·9	2·9 0·9	$rac{9\cdot 9}{1\cdot 8}$	50 0 0 45 1 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 12 & 7 \\ 0 & 10 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$	3 5 11 4 2 6		53 18 49 14
Jurra	4	4.	8	3.3	3.1	6.4	64 10 0	0 11 9	4 1 9	0 5 0	69 8
Surra Creck	6	7	13	4.4	4.3	8.7	70 10 0	1 9 8	4 11 8	080	76 19
Burragorang	15 5	13 7	$\frac{28}{12}$	9·3 3·6	$\frac{84}{41}$	17·7 7·7	66 0 0 66 0 0	0 18 8	500	**** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Burrendong	5	6	11	3.6	5.2	8.8	44 0 0	1 6 0	500	********	71 10 50 6
Sylong,		7	16	7.9	5.4	13.3	24 0 0	0 16 1	2 10 0		27 6
Camden Haven Crossing	5 6	9 1	14 10	4·1 6·0	7·6 4·0	11.7 10.0	48 0 0 <b>5</b> 4 0 0	0 9 11	$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 19 & 6 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	***	53 9 59 0
'amphield	4	4	8	3.1	35	66	43 0 0	0 3 7	3 14 6	*********	59 0 <b>51 18</b>
ampsie	12	6	18	9.2	3.9	13.4	66 0 0	0 2 3	5 0 0	1-111111	71 2
arrabolla	9 4	7     4	16   8	8·0 3·9	5·7 3·7	13·7 7·6 i	48 0 0 66 0 0	0 17 9	5 0 0 5 0 0		53 17
arrick	7	6	13	5.0	4.7	9.7	66 0 0	0 18 7	5 0 0 5 0 0	3 15 0	71 18
Carwell	6	9	15	5.1	80	11.1	67 0 0	0 19 10	5 0 0	,,,,,,,,	72 19
arwoola	8 7	5 1	13 8	5.9	3.6	9.5	79 10 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 & 3 \\ 2 & 17 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	5 19 5	3 14 6	90 14
attle Oreck	8	10	18	5 ± 7 0	0·9 9 1	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \\ 161 \end{array}$	49 0 0 66 0 0	0 17 3	5 0 0 6 5 0		53 17 73 1
ave Creek	8	12	20	36	7.6	11-2	55 0 0	0 17 7	5 18 0	0 5 0	62 0
Hundler	6	7	13	4.7	6.4	11 1	57 8 5		1 6 7	0 5 0	69 0
liaucer	7 9	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	14 15	4·3 6·8	5·3 4·3	$rac{9.6}{11.1}$	48 0 0 67 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 19 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$	4 16 3 5 0 0	0 2 6	53 19 1 72 19 1
lifton Hill	8	9	17	6.1	5.9	12.0	66 0 0	0 6 8	,,	5 0 0	71 6
lydesdale	14	10	24	6.3	40	10.3	78 0 0	·	4 19 8	8 18 9	91 18
ocominglaoggan	7 5	5 <b>1</b> 1	12   16	4·2 4·3	4·5 89	8·7 13·2	68 5 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.15 & 7 \\ 0.16 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 12 6 5 0 0	*****	70 13
ollaroy	1)	5	16	8.1	3·3	11.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 48 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	0 16 1	5 0 0 6 7 6	********	53 16 72 7
olo, Central, No. 1	8	2	10	69	1.5	8.4	54 0 0	0 8 0	5 15 9		60 3
olo, Central, No. 2omobella	7 5	2 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 9\\7 \end{bmatrix}$	5·8	18	76 59	54 0 0	0 8 1	5 15 9		60 3
ooba Bulga	13	6	19	3 9 9 4	1.9 5.4	58 148	54 0 0 66 0 0	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	5 0 0 6 5 0	********	59 13 73 1
Coolagolite	6	6	12	3.6	4.2	7:8	60 0 0	1 3 7	7 1 10	*******	68 5
oolbaggre	6	6	12	4.2	4.8	9.0	48 0 0	0 19 7	5 0 0		<b>53</b> 19
oolringdonootralantra	9	6	15   11	56 34	$\frac{3.4}{1.8}$	9·0 5·2	59 2 9 105 10 0	1 15 1			
ormdalı	5	11	16	2.3	7.1	9.4	52 15 0	,			
orrowong	4	12	16 ;	2.6	72	9.8	55 0 0		9 4 4	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	64 4
ox's Gap	8	14 7	22	6.2	99	161	32 0 0	,	3 6 8 5 0 0	0.10 6	$\frac{35.6}{24.11}$
radioery	10	7 1	17	60 '	5.3	11.3	49 0 0	1 1 3	5 0 0	0 10 6	54 11

## APPENDIX IX—continued.

		Yumber ( lren on I		Week	Average ily Attend			Expendit	ure from Publ	lic Funds.	<del></del>
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Hent, Furniture,&c.	Total,
Curia Creek Curra Creek Curra Creek Curra Creek Curra S Creek Currowan Dabee Dairy Arm Dena River, Lower Dena River, Upper Diamond Diamond Swamp Diggers's Flat Dirrenmurra Dullaberry Durran Durrah Durrah Durras Lake Caglehawk Eagle Vale Cast Lynne Clizabethfield Cllemborough Clong Elong Curandelong Curangarra Farrington Fell Timber Flagstone Flatlands Forbes' River Foxlow Halwary Creek Hill Hen Lee Hood Good Worlum Hulgowra Fundary, Little Hundillion Hadsonville Hanging Rock Havilah Hawkesbury, Lower Havilah Hawkesbury, Lower Havilah Hawkesbury, Lower Havilah Hawkesbury, Lower Havilah Humula, South Huskisson, North Innescliff Innyerar Innden Jingera Jilimatong Ji	14 11 7 7 6 6 7 9 6 4 6 6 5 9 4 8 4 5 3 13 4 7 10 7 6 9 3 6 6 4 14 9 9 9 9 11 7 9 10 6 5 0 5 8 7 5 3 1 11 4 3 9 5 12 8 10 6 3 7 4 10 3 5 8 6 9 3 8 9 1 6 4 9 6 3	Girls.  1 6 8 9 8 10 8 10 1 4 6 6 5 5 3 5 4 8 9 8 10 8 10 10 5 3 5 6 6 2 7 5 5 4 10 5 5 8 5 12 4 4 4 4 6 6 3 8 7 8 6 8 4 5 6 7 4 3 7 4 9 9 11 12 5 5 5 12 5 1 6 12 4 8 4 9 6 4	Total.  15 17 15 18 16 18 8 9 7 20 11 14 16 17 16 12 16 13 10 13 9 9 10 15 13 16 12 12 12 12 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 13 16 17 10 11 14 12 14 15 15 13 16 16 13 16 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Boss. 9244021 1144 1952 1144 1953 860 663 597 143 860 663 663 663 663 663 663 663 663 663 6	805573158182222665088870709455504546199091423518222288994559467097798901229735 75182	Total.  872 9977 1452 8115 2877 1452 1277 116 68 68 67 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	\$\text{s. d. d.} \\ \text{d. d.} \\ 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	and	Expenses	Hent. Furniture, &c.  L s. d.  0 5 0  0 10 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 7 15 7  0 5 0  29 10 0  29 10 0  29 10 0  0 2 0  3 3 6  6 0 0  19 0  0 2 6  0 5 0	Total.  £8 13 9 5 0 0 7 7 1 15 9 9 5 11 10 2 0 8 5 11 10 2 1 6 7 1 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10

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# APPENDIX iX—continued.

		Sumber of dren on 1		Week	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Ciris.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Malundi Mandagery Creck Mandemar Meroo, Upper Methul Mimosa, East Mogong Moisrban Molorgio Monkittee Mookerawa Moonbah Mooney Creck Mountain Home Mount Blane Mount Collins Mount Cooper Mount Finch Mount Lawson Mount Stromboli Mount Terrell Mudnelong Mundewaddera Munmurra Murga Murragamba Murragamba Murragamba Murragamba Murragamba Murranbego Nandowra Nangar Nerong New Country Flats New Country Flats New Country Flats New Line, East Nithsdale Norongo Norway Numbla Dak Vale Paling Yards Palmer's Oakey Finnacle Swamp Orter's Rotreat Pretty Gully Pretty Gully Pretty Fine Putty Lawsonville Leedy Creek Lidley's Flat Lob Roy Lockmore Lossi Lyrie's Creek Lower Lossi Lossi Lyrie's Creek Lower Lossi Lossi Lyrie's Creek Lower Lossi	10 3 11 7 6 1	Girls. 658424473328696621482211675364586521473789337131464596925567799411458228763683102826966357643	Total.  16 89 111 85 613 224 200 17 122 126 13 11 25 10 11 18 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	80ys. 99830804064708857558269161207662268366470368398017361316860709387513538142808666225886622582694293855458458459382186858980173613168607093875656333814280	68. 34.92705399208761589635150442410676027268829874697509900129923268829575103307099613350	$\begin{array}{c} 9.4\\ 7.7\\ 7.7\\ 8.5\\ 10.7\\ 7.8\\ 10.7\\ 4.8\\ 10.7\\ 4.8\\ 10.7\\ 4.8\\ 10.7\\ 4.8\\ 10.7\\ 10$	Salaries.  £ s. d. 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 0 66 0 0 0 0 67 17 5 48 0 0 0 0 67 17 5 48 0 0 0 0 67 17 5 48 0 0 0 0 67 17 5 66 0 0 0 0 67 17 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Expenses and Forage.  \$\frac{1}{5} \text{ of }	Rent, Forniture, &c.  E s. d.  5 0 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  0 10 6  0 5 0  7 15 6  12 0 0  7 15 6  40 11 11  0 5 0  8 2 6  1 2 0  0 5 0  0 5 0  27 11 0  0 10 0	Total.  2. 1. 18 2. 1. 2. 18 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

## APPENDIX IX—continued.

		lumber ( Iron on I			Average y Attends	ince.						
Namo of School.	Boys.	Girls,	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salarie	28.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Urila	9	8	17	6.5	6-3	12.5	£ s.	d. 0	£ s. d. 0 11 10	£ 8. d.	£ 8, d.	# s. d.
Vulcan	2	6	) <u> </u>	15	4:3	5.8	66 0	0		6 5 0	8 2 6	80 7 6
Wallambine Creek	13	9	22	114	7-1	18.5	78 0	0	0 10 3	5 0 0	·	83 10 3
Wallendibby	5	3	8	15	14	29	48 0	0	1 3 3	5 0 0		51 3 3
Wandella	17	7	21	11.0	4.6	15.6	71 0	0	1 19 11	6 9 10	j (	$79 \ 9 \ 9$
Wandook	. 1	1	2	10	1.0	2.0	16 0	0	1	1 15 4	0 5 0 (	18 0 4
Wandook, North	2	4	6	1.2	3.8	50	22 5	0		1 15 3	0 5 0	24 5 3
Wanganella	7	2	9	3.0	0.2	3.2	49 0	0	0 16 3	1 2 6	0 5 0	51 3 9
Warburton	4	7	11	2.7	5.2	7.9	44 0	0	0 10 4	3 15 0	j [	48 5 4
Warwick	2	7	9	1.9	6.0	7.9	47 0	0	1 3 2	4 15 9		52 18 11
W terboles	6	8	14	1.5	2.0	3 5	57 0	0	0 18 8	5 10 10	0 5 0	63 14 6
Waverley	6	6	12	5.0		9.9	24 0	0	0 14 2	2 10 0	1	$27 \ 4 \ 2$
Werriwa	4	6	10	3.9		93	48 0	0	0 10 6	500	0 5 0	53 15 G
Wheatfield	7	8	15	<b>5</b> .8	5.2	11.3	55 0	0	1 2 6	8 2 3		64 4 9
Whinstone Valley	7	8	15	4.3	[ E-1	9.4	48 8	4	1 9 1	5 0 0	0 12 6	55 N 11
Williamsdale	11	9	20	8:3	51	13.4	66 0	0	1 5 5	5 0 0	0 5 0	72 10 5
Williamswood	11	8	19	8.0	7·C	15.0	66 0	0	0 18 11	6 0 0		71 18 11
Willow Glen	8	7	15	38	4.8	8.6	25 0	0	1 2 4	1 5 0	.,	28 7 4
Windellama, East	1	5	6	0.1	3.6	3 7	64 0	0	087	5 14 3	0 5 0	70 7 10
Windellama, West	7	11	18	61	63	12.4	64 0	0	086	5143	1050	70 <b>7</b> 9
Windora	8	7	15	4.7	4.9	96	54 0	0	0 12 11	500		59 12 <b>1</b> 1
Wirrialpa	9	11	20	6.4	9.0	15.4	30 6	8	0 16 8	4 1 3	0 5 0	44 9 7
Wollomombi	8	10	18	5.5	7.9	134	67 8	4		[ ] 6 8	0 5 0	$59 \ 0 \ 0$
Wombat Brush	2	2	4	2.0	1.8	3.8	10 0	0	[0 911]	0 16 8	********	11 6 7
Wondalga	9	8	17	6.8	6.2	13.3	66 0	0	0 18 6	5 0 0	0 15 0	72 13 G
Woodford	13	1	14	8.7	0.1	9.1	49 9	2	0 12 8	5 0 0	0 5 0	55 6 10
Woods' Reef	7	10	17	2.6	4.3	6.9	61 0	0	2 10 9	5 5 0		63 15 9
Wortwell	1 8	7	15	5'4	4.6	10.0	48 0	0	0 17 9	5 0 0		53 17 9
Wybong, Upper	7	4	11	5.7	3.1	88	48 0	0	1 7 7	5 0 0		54 7 7
Yarraman	6	4	10	3.1	2.3	5.4	49 3	4	4 11 5	500		59 4 9
Ynthella	10	11	21	0.3	6.2	12.5	87 0	0		2 7 11	1 12 0	90 19 11

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ended 31st December, 1890, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		iumber o ren on R		Week	Average ly Attend	lance.		Expendit	ure from Publ	ie Funds.	
Name of School,	Boys.	Girls,	     Total. 	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Evpenses and Forage.	Buildings, Reut, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Abercrombie, &c	12	14	90	0.0	11.1	00.1	£ s, d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		14	26	9.0	11.1	201	83 18 4	0 4 5	10 0 0	1 1	
Aliwal	12	12	24	9.2	9.9	19.1	98 4 0	2 4 7	10 0 0	431111111	110 8 7
Apple Tree	12	15	27	8.4	11 3	19.7	93 8 4	1 14 9	10 0 0	******	105 3 1
Apple Tree Clump		13	23	12.7	11.1	23.8	40 12 10	2 11 1	6 15 11	0.70	49 19 10
Apsley Grange	16	7	23	10.9	5.5	16.4	77 9 2	********	8 6 6	0 10 0	86 5 8
Bangaroo, North	11	12	23	91	8.9	18.0	83 19 7	,	10 0 0		93 19 7
Bannaby		20	33	9.5	15.9	25.4	112 11 8	1 2 11	12 2 9	0 5 0	126 2 4
Baradoc	15	8	23	14.4	78	22.2	33 6 8	3 15 11	3 3 4		40 5 11
Belalie		7	13	5.0	6.8	12.4	39 12 6	0 17 3	6 13 4	0 10 0	47 13 1
Belbourie		10	18	6.7	7.3	14.0	33 19 5	287	\	•••••	50 8 0
Bell's Mountain		9	15	5.8	88	14.6	75 15 10	1 8 3	10 0 0	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	87 4 1
Bell's Swamp	16	10	26	12.7	91	21.8	100 0 0	085	9 3 4	4	109 11 9
Berrigal Creek	13	16	29	96	11 9	21.5	57 10 0		7 6 8		64 16 8
Biamble		10	19	8.5	8.8	17.3	28 4 2		6 2 10	****** **	34 7 0
Billeroy		10	17	2.1	7.0	91	69 0 10	2 3 1	10 0 0		81 3 11
Binda	} 11	] ]]	22	8.4	8.6	17.0	87 1 4	2 7 2	9 3 4	***	98 11 10
Blowclear	5	14	19	4.8	12.8	17:6	88 15 10		10 0 0		93 15 10
Bollol Creek	15	15	30	9 2	107	19.9	193 5 0	183	14 0 0		108 13 3
Bonville	19	10	29	10.9	6.1	17-0	81 2 5	1 1 1	12 10 0	0 7 6	95 1 (
Boundary Gate	16	9	25	12 6	5 5	181	47 11 3	1 1 4	4 10 0		53 2 7
Box Ridge	14	. 9	23	10.5	6.7	17.2	82 7 6	0 18 6	10 0 0		93 6 0
Bredbo, North	5	6	11	4.2	5.5	9.7	1 59 0 0	0 10 8	10 0 0		69 10 8
Broken Bridge		20	4.5	13.4	10.6	24.0	1 86 13 4	3 5 10	4 1 8		94 0 10
Buckenbour		10	25	13.2	9.0	22.2	57 18 4	3 13 6	7 1 5	4 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	68 13 3
Bullerawa	. 10	3	13	9.9	3.0	129	26 11 8		3 6 8		29 18 4
Bundella	. 7	j 11	18	7.0	9.9	16.9	80 9 2	1 10 1	10 0 0	******	91 19 3
Campbell's Creek, Upper	.] 10	8	18	10.0	6.6	166	82 18 0	1 14 5	10 0 0	1	194.12
Canangles	11	7	[ 18	87	5.7	14.4	77 15 8	1 2 5	12 5 5	********	) 91 3 (
Cashel	. 18	12	30⋅	12.8	8.8	21.6	70 8 4	3 4 2	6 0 0		78 12 (
Collendina	4	9	13	3.8	8.9	12.7	75 18 4	0 5 5	10 0 0		86 3 9
Collie	. 10	16	26	8.6	136	22.2	451 0 0	1 2 6	2 10 0	2 0 0	156 12 (
Collingwood	.  8	11	19	55	8.4	13.9	, 70 6 8	1 9 4		.,.,	71 16
Colly Blue	. 17	20	37	7.2	106	178	$\frac{1}{1}$ 97 9 2	1 1 16 S	8 16 1		108 1 1
Coolcotai	.] 13	13	26	9.8	10.9	20.7	82 18 9		10 0 0	1	92 18 3
Cradock	.) 8	5	13	7.3	48	12.1	60 1 11	0 15 3	9 3 4	,,	70 0
Cungegong, North	.] 9	3	12	8.0	2.8	108	50 10 9	1.47		0 5 0	<b>52</b> 0
Curawecla	14	13	27	82	11.1	193	123 0 0	6 15 5	10 0 0	0 5 0	140 0
Carrowan Creek		4	9	5.0	3.6	8.6	41 10 0	0 13 3	1		1 45 3
Dappo Springs	.) 6	11	17	60	93	15.3	83 17 6	3 4 0	10 0 0	,,,,,,,,	97 1
Darke's Forest	. 10	8	18	78	5.6	13-4		1 15 4			23 8
Derawang	14	8	22	11.4	7.1	18.5	•	2 4 9	10 18 8		94 5
Donald's Creek	. 7	1 8			4.7	10.3	1		10 0 0		84 5 1

		Sumber e dren on l		Week	Average dy Attend	lance.		Expendi	ture from Pub	lic Funds.	
Naute of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salarios.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage,	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c.	Total.
Dun Dun Kdgerot Kllerston Forest View Gibraltar Glen Alice Glen Dhu Goorianawa Grabben Guilen Gulf Harrington Inglegar Jerrabatgulla Julong Karrabee Kerbin Kienbri Killabahk Kyamba Limestone Longswamp Mangrove, Upper Medway Mia Mia Milbrulong Mittagong Cottage Homes Mount Paruell Mummura, Lower Muscle Creek Notherwono Lagoon Oak Creek Pandora's Pass Phil's Creek Pinn Creek Pinn Creek Pine Ridge Purlewaugh Rodbank Rockwell Rosemount Somer Croft Spiekett's Creek Swan Peak Tamarang	8 11 8 3 18 7 7 4 17 7 6 6 9 16 8 8 9 13 8 12 7 25 17 9 4 7 12 10 15 9 11 11 7 9 3 15 12 10 15	14 8 13 8 13 20 6 1 11 5 8 11 11 7 20 8 11 11 11 7 20 11 6 8 6 11 11 11 4 6 12 13 4 14 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	22 19 21 11 31 27 18 5 28 12 9 13 20 38 31 21 16 27 19 15 20 13 20 13 20 14 20 15 20 15 20 16 27 20 17 20 18 20 18 20 18 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	756 746 245 570 37 81 50 47 26 79 120 120 120 131 141 156 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 186 18	125 699 123 749 186 600 100 605 23 36 77 352 110 57 36 40 57 36 40 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	20·0 15·5 19·7 10·0 25·1 13·0 4·7 14·1 9·6 29·6 15·6 20·3 14·4 14·6 21·3 22·4 11·8 9·1 22·4 15·9 12·3 21·1 20·4 17·6 9·1 21·3 21·1 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 21·3 21	\$\frac{1}{2} \text{ f. d.} \\ 96 17 9 \\ 70 18 4 \\ 95 0 0 \\ 8 63 8 \\ 90 13 0 0 \\ 8 63 8 \\ 100 0 0 0 \\ 75 10 10 \\ 22 1 1 8 \\ 75 15 10 \\ 145 18 4 \\ 90 1 8 6 18 8 \\ 73 12 6 \\ 97 16 8 8 \\ 61 18 8 \\ 73 12 6 \\ 97 16 8 \\ 61 18 8 \\ 73 12 6 \\ 97 16 8 \\ 61 17 6 \\ 97 18 4 \\ 125 0 0 0 \\ 71 5 0 0 \\ 97 16 12 6 \\ 97 16 12 6 \\ 97 16 12 6 \\ 97 16 13 4 \\ 125 16 10 \\ 126 16 10 \\ 127 1 2 6 \\ 128 13 0 \\ 99 18 4 \\ 50 19 2 \\ 128 13 0 \\ 99 18 4 \\ 129 17 1 \\ 13 1 2 3 \\ 14 1 2 \\ 14 1 2 \\ 17 4 3 \\ 18 1 1 3 4 \\ 18 1 1 3 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ពេល	Expenses	Rent,	Total.  £ s. d. 109 5 8 81 17 3 105 0 0 8 6 8 105 10 10 2 1 8 90 19 2 25 15 11 34 13. 9 5 4 2 67 6 6 5 159 10 3 99 18 82 0 7 4 64 8 8 85 1 4 11 18 3 135 0 0 72 11 6 97 3 4 40 19 8 101 8 2 94 14 8 74 0 11 30 19 4 55 2 10 108 9 6 76 11 6 28 3 3 34 19 11 113 0 10 63 3 11 62 9 2 63 11 3 64 1 2 89 15 5 2 3 10 10 35 19 7 136 15 6
Tigrah Toogimbie Tori Wagonga Warge Rock Wemmera Wilga Wilpataria World's End Yellow Waterholes	6 14 19 6 8 11 9 12 14 2	8 16 7 8 8 7 10 11 9	14 30 26 14 16 18 19 23 23 11	4.9 10.3 14.5 5.9 7.7 8.1 7.5 10.8 12.8 1.5	7 5 13 0 6 2 6 1 7 8 6 0 7 3 11 0 7 6 7 8	12·4 23·3 20·7 12·3 15·5 14·1 14·8 21·8 20·4 9·3	53 4 5 16 13 4 96 15 4 27 11 7 81 19 8 72 11 8 83 6 8 96 10 5 41 19 7	1 1 5	3 5 9 1 13 4 7 10 0 	0 10 0	57 11 7 18 6 8 105 16 3 27 11 7 93 15 5 2 2 3 73 15 10 93 14 0 106 9 2 51 7 8

APPENDIX XI.

Attendance of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ended 31 December, 1890, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

		Sumber of		Week	Average ly Atten	dance,		Expenditure from Public Funds.					
Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Воуч.	Girls.	Total.	Sa	larie	8.	Books and Apparatus,	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture,&c	Total.
			<u> </u>		<u></u>	i	£	9.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Araluen, West	14		14	11.3		11.3	8	6	8	********	İ		868
Balgownie	20	• • •	20	92		9.2	3	G	8	*******	17 191141		3 6 8
Blackfriars	38	,	38	14.7		14 7	23	0	0				23 0 0
Boggabri	13		13	91		9.1	3	6	8				3 6 8
Broken Hill, North	17		17	10.9		10.5	7	3	4	4. 4		l i	7 3 4
Broughton Villago	12		12	8.1		8.1	1	4	G				1 4 6
Castlereagh street	87		87	41.1	,	411	38	0	0				38 0 (
Coonabarabran	16		16	10 5		10.5	20	10	0	l i			20 10 0
Hartley Vale	9		9	51		5.1	4.	9	3				4 9 3
Hoxton Park	13	•••	13	6.5	***	6.5	3	6	8				3 6 8
Milltown	13	***	13	ŏ·7		5.7	15	Ō	οl			i I	15 0 (
Mitchell	27	•••	27	9.5		9.5	2	14	3	******		1,,,,,,,,	2 14 3
Nymagee	12		12	7.6		7.6	14	3	4				14 3 4
Paddington	27	***	27	15.2		15.2	23	2	8				23 2 8
Pitt Row	12		12	5·G		56		11	4.			1	6 11 4
Redfern	53		53	24.0		24.0	33		ا آه	******			33 10 C
Round Hill	12	,,,	12	63	***	6.3			~ I				
Ryde, North	7		7	4.5	,,,	4.2	"			*********		i	, , , ,
Smith-street, Balmain	22		22	66		6.0	12	6	8			,	12 6 8
Surroy Hills, South	37	1	37	19.5		195	19	4	8			*******	19 4 8
Wagga Wagga	30		30	14.4		14.4	10	_	š		******	0 10 0	11 6 8

### APPENDIX XII.

### THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT. WITH ITS ANNEXES.

Or the 2,368 schools open in 1889, 69 were closed during the year, leaving 2,299 in existence at the beginning of 1890. In 1890, new schools to the number of 119 were established, making a total for the year of 2,418. The returns for the last three years give the following statistics:—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-House.	Evening.	Total.
1888	1,635	316	224	79	12	2,266
1889	1,671	325	258	92	22	2,368
1890	1,680	333	289	95	21	2,418

Arranged in classes, according to the attendance at the close of the year, they stand thus:

	Class I.	Tſ.	III.	IV.	v.	VI.	VII.	VIII,	IX.	х.	Small. Unclassified,	Total.
1888	26	33	20	47	101	190	183	281 -	694	222	469	2,266
1889	30	31	22	45	110	188	181	306	657	263	535	2,368
1890	31	33	20	46	119	179	191	290	632	296	581	2,418

The "class" of a school is determined by its average attendance. For instance, a sixth class school has an average between 50 and 100; a fifth between 100 and 200; a fourth between 200 and 300; a third between 300 and 400; a second between 400 and 600; a first above 600. The schools that grow from second to first class during the year were Ashfield, Annandale, Stanmore, and Waverley; those that increased from third to second, were Broken Hill, Broken Hill North, Marrick-ville West, Redfern West, and Penrith.

Most of the newly established schools are in outlying thinly peopled districts, and are, therefore, small. Every year a few schools are opened in new mining camps, and last or disappear according as the mines succeed or fail. Of these new schools, the Inspectors superintended the building and furnishing of 63 where none previously existed. Permanent buildings in all but the smallest class of schools are put up under the superintendence of the Architect. To meet increase of attendance and to preserve existing buildings, 131 new schools or departments, 18 residences, and 35 weather-shels, were put up; 48 schools were enlarged or had class rooms added to them, and 916 buildings were repaired. In remote places the Inspectors did much of this work, and thus saved both time and money. They planned and supervised the following:—

£ s. d.

95 new schools 15 additions to schools  15 total cost	7,767	5	0
5 new residences; total cost			
22 weather-sheds	563	17	6
458 buildings repaired	5.865	0	1

At the close of 1889, there was sitting accommodation in all schools for 185,434 pupils; at the end of 1890, the sittings had increased to 198,071, being a gain of 12,637. Three new inspectoral districts were formed in 1890, necessitating a general redistribution of schools. This makes it meaningless to compare the number of sittings in any district in 1890 with the number in what was nominally the same district in 1889. The following table, however, gives the accommodation in each district on the 31st December, 1800:—

District.	Number of places at end of 1890, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1890, reckened at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale	16,217	14,769
Bathurst	15,233	15,061
Bowral	13,626	11,659
Goulburn	18 109	15,298
Brafton	15,276	15,134
Maitland	24,865	25,580
detropolitum	43,336	55,786
Sub-Metrorolitan	20,109	19,534
Sub-Metropolitan	20,030	19,115
Wellington	12,097	12,330
Total	198,898	204,285

There is practically little difference between the results, calculated on the basis of floor space, without reference to height, and those obtained by taking the cubic space. The Act says that 100 cubic feet of space must be allowed for each child. In practice, buildings for some years have been constructed not only to meet this condition, but to meet it by giving also at least 8 square feet of floor space per child. Without keeping both measurements in view, ceilings might be too low for the number of children that a floor would accommodate, or a floor too small to give requisite space and comfort in a building with a disproportionately high roof.

The Inspectors report that the schools as a whole are well supplied with furniture, apparatus, and working materials. The materials, which include books, slates, pencils, pens, ink, chalk, maps, diagrams, drawing copies, records, &c., cost the Department about £11,000 a year. In different schools the Department has experimented on almost every kind of desk and form recommended or used by educational authorities in Europe, America, and Australia. The outcome of a general comparison as to the suitability and usefulness of the various types is an almost unanimous preference for the ordinary long dasks and forms commonly used in our schools. The forms need strong backs; but, otherwise, teachers and inspectors would rather have the present plain, open seats and desks, to accommodate rows of from 9 to 12 children than any other furniture they have seen.

Considering the attendance, the playgrounds of the majority of Sydney schools are too limited in area. In most cases, however, the sites are so built in as to make it impossible to add to their size. In the suburbs and in country places, where it is practicable to enlarge the existing sites at not too great an expense, steps have been taken in many instances to doso. Hitherto, in the country, a block of two acres has been the standard site; but efforts are now being made to increase these areas to at least four acres. At

places, and, owing to the wet season, an unusually large number have thriven. An annual holiday, under the name of Arbor Day, will be granted to all schools in order that tree-planting and kindred work may be made a prominent incident of school life. If managed solely by the children, the teachers, and the local people interested in the school, these days may be made the occasion of very pleasant gatherings.

The gross enrolment of pupils in 1890 was 221,864. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils entered on the books of the schools was 195,241. The following table gives the enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of 1889 and 1890, together with

the rates of increase or decrease :-

Quarter	Enrolment in for a		Average daily attendance for 1889.	daily daily attendance attendance a				
March	163,313	167,319	4,006	115,746.3	106,740.7	Decrease 9.005-6	2.4	Decrease 7.7
June	164,075	169,318	5,243	110,952 2	117,331.5	Increase 6,379-3	3·1	Increase 5 7
September	165,644	172,672	6,023	115,462.7	119 935 8	4,473-1	3.6	3.8
December	161,773	172,121	7,348	116,1143	122,651.3	6,537 0	4.4	5.6
Average	164,701	170,357	5,656	114,568.8	J16,664·8	4,347:3*	3.3	3.7*

\* In taking these averages, March quarter has been omitted, the weather during that quarter having been exceptionally

The percentage for each quarter was :-

0.4	Procedure 1	Average attendance.					
Quarter.	Enrolment.	Number.	Percentage				
March	167,319	106,740-7	63.7				
une ,	169.318	117,331.5	69-2				
September	172,672	119,935-8	69.4				
December	172,121	122,651.3	71.2				
Year's average	170,357	116,664-8	68.3				

Compared with 1889, the increase on the gross enrolment was 5,349, on the average quarterly enrolment, 5,636, and on the average daily attendance, 2,096. Excluding the March quarter, the increase in average attendance was 4,347.

In the last quarter the average daily attendance was 71.2 per cent, of the enrolment, the highest percentage yet recorded in the Colony; but the percentage for the whole year was but 68.3. In 1889 it was 69.5. These figures show how greatly the attendance in certain months was affected by heavy rains and floods, and how suddenly the attendance recovered itself during the fine-weather months.

The average enrolment for the first half of the year was 168,318. Of this number 21,051 failed to attend 70 days. The explanations given in regard to 14,676 were considered satisfactory. Of the remainder—about 4 per cent, on the enrolment—the parents of 834 were prosecuted, and the parents of 554 received cautions. The average enrolment in the second half-year was 172,396. Of these 13,899 failed to attend 70 days; the explanations respecting 9,491 of them were accepted; the parents of 956 were prosecuted, and of 3,452 cautioned. As has been frequently pointed out in the Minister's annual reports, the absence of official registration of children who are not enrolled in Public Schools puts obstacles in the way of Attendance Officers which make it a hard matter for them to deal with children who attend no school, or who only nominally attend private schools.

Notwithstanding the increase of schools and scholars during the last five years, the number of Inspectors remained unchanged during that period. It was recognised, however, that their work was becoming too heavy for them. In the beginning of 1890, therefore, new sections were formed at Young and Taralga, and, in the middle of the year, a third was formed at Gunnedah. These changes, which made a re-arrangement of all the districts necessary, increased the inspectoral staff by three, and brought each officer's district to a more manageable size.

and brought each officer's district to a more manageable size.

In schools of more than one department, each department is examined separately, and, for purposes of inspection, is treated as a distinct school. There were altogether 2,627 schools or departments open during some portion of 1890, this being an increase of 57 on 1889. All received a regular inspection except 40 small schools that either closed early in the year before the Inspectors visited their neighbourhood, or were established late in the year after the visits of the Inspectors. In most of the country districts the work of inspection was at times both difficult and unsatisfactory. During the first eight months wet weather and floods made travelling unpleasant and, sometimes, impossible; and the small attendance of children and the closing of schools—in some cases for weeks together—made Inspectors feel that examinations under such conditions could do justice to neither teachers nor pupils. It was fortunate that the increase in the number of Inspectors came at such an opportune time. The details of inspections made during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	No, of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No of schools inspected twice.	Total number of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils evamined.	No. of Inspectors.
1888	2,461	2,445	1,071	3,516	16	118,710	32
1889	2,570	2,535	848	3,383	35	122,052	32
1890	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515	35

The particulars for each district stand thus :-

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected,	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale	4	285	282	} 0	291	3	9,439
Bathurst	3	256	255	89	344	ĺi	8,767
Bowral	3	220	216	74	290	4	6,789
Goulburn	4	376	370	116	486	Ĝ	9.603
Grafton	3	256	255	51	306	i	8,960
Maitland	4	290	288	139	427	2	16.654
Metropolitan	4	182	181	98	279	1	37,000
Sub-Metropolitan	3	195	190	32	222	5	13,506
Wagga Wagga	⊈	325	312	59	371	13	10,282
Wellington	3	242	238	37	275	4	6,515
Total	35	2,627	2,587	704	3,291	40	127,515

The inspected and uninspected schools were :-

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House to-house	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,885 4	326 11	280 8	85 7	11 10	2,587 40
Totals	1,889	337	288	92	21	2,627

As might be expected, the irregularity of attendance caused by the continuous wet weather during the greater portion of the year told on the results of inspection. From all parts of the colony Inspectors reported that, in spite of the best efforts of teachers, large numbers of pupils had not attended with sufficient regularity to enable them to pass their examinations satisfactorily. The introduction of the new standard of proficiency by which extra subjects were added to some of the classes, also helped to pull down the average results, especially in schools badly attended during the first half-year. On the whole, however, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the schools did good work. Of the 2,537 schools inspected, 81 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard; and of the 2,449 that were open the whole year, 83 per cent. did the same. Last year the numbers were \$1.6 and 83, respectively.

The following table shows the proficiency of all schools inspected:-

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard	Ahoye Standard.	Totals.
Public				
I. In operation a full year at time of inspection	219	186	1,436	1.841
0 N 4 3 3 1 1	13	7	26	45
Provisional-		•		
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	103	41	125	269
9 Vot de de de	39	7	11	57
Half-time-				
<ol> <li>In operation a full year at time of inspection.</li> </ol>	79	42	142	263
0 10 1	7	1	9	17
House-to-house Schools—	Į		}	
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection.	16	14	40	70
	] 9	5	1 {	15
Evening—	i			
<ol> <li>In operation a full year at time of inspection .</li> </ol>		1	5	6
2. Not do do		2	2	4
Totals—				
<ol> <li>In operation a full year at time of inspection .</li> </ol>	. 417	281	1,748	2,449
9 Not do la la	67	22	49	138
Totals	484	306	1,797	2,587

## Or summarised :-

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1890.	Percentage up to Standard in 1889,
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house Evening	1,462 136 151 41 7	193 48 43 19 3	231 1 +2 86 25	1,8°6 323 280 85 10	88 50 66 70 100	85 (2 74 73 100
Totals	1,797	303	484	2 557	81	82

The number of pupils examined was 127,515, an increase of 5,463 on the number in 1889. The following table shows the number examined in each subject, and the number of passes.

Subjects.  Reading—     Alphabet     Monosyllables     Easy narrative     Ordinary prose  Totals  Writing—     On slates	Total number examined.  11,559 27,636 40,233 43,087	8,697 20,910	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Alphabet Monosyllables Easy narrative Ordinary prose  Totals	27,636 40,233		
Alphabet Monosyllables Easy narrative Ordinary prose  Totals	27,636 40,233		I
Monosyllables Eury norrative Ordinary prose  Totals	27,636 40,233		75
Easy norrative Ordinary prose  Totals  Writing—	40,233		76
Ordinary prose		32,262	60
Writing-	,,	41,071	85
	127,515	102,949	80
		·   <del> </del>	·   <del> </del>
V/11 5181905	40.011	39,655	81
In sour books and an usus-	48,911	,	
In copy books and on paper	77,258	60,700	78
Totals	126,169	100,361	79
Dietation	92,007	65 761	72
Simple rules	75,133	54,459	72
Compound rules	28,330	18,398	65
Higher rules	19,653	12,594	61
Totals	123,116	85,451	69
Granmar—	<del>" </del>		
Elementary	21,257	15,251	72
Advanced	26,944	19,961	74
Totals	48,201	35,212	78
Geography—			
Elementary	00 5 10	15 590	75
Advanced	20,549	15,539	77
Attraced	27,774	21,546	
Totals	48,322	37,085	76
History-			1
English	46,037	32,502	70
Australian	12,757	9,589	75
Scripture and moral lessons	120,397	90,596	75
Object lessons	115,012	86,918	76
Drawing	109,347	71,410	65
Music	110,993	85,549	77
French	1,728	1,149	66
Euclid	7,237	5,272	73
Algebra	2,402	1,785	74
Mensuration	6,001	3,504	58
Latin	1,955	1,358	68
Trigonometry	28	17	61
Needlework	43,969	37,414	85
Drilt	115,065	83,144	72
Natural science	6,361	5,018	79

Speaking generally, there is an average decline of about 5 per cent in the passes in most subjects as compared with the passes in 1889. This is explained by the Inspectors, and correctly so, as due to the exceptional irregularity of pupils on account of wet weather, to the introduction of a new standard which pressed heavily on irregular attendants, and, in some cases, to changed and more severe methods of marking. In writing, for instance, a subject not affected to a large extent by irregularity, the passes in 1800 were 79, as against 88 per cent in 1889; and yet in no year was so great an advance made in this subject. In order to stimulate teachers to give increased attention to writing, the following circular was sent to them in March last:—

"To induce teachers to improve the writing in public schools, the mark value of this subject has been raised in the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes. I am directed by the Minister to state that in future crery pupil in your school must regularly write in ruled copy-books. You are at liberty to adopt any approved series of copy-books, and need not confine yourself to one series; but each individual pupil should be kept to the one series selected for him. At present it is not uncommon to find the same pupil using the round upright copies of the 'Federal Series' at one time, the sloping head-lines of Forster at another, something different, set by the teacher, at another, and all the while writing a hand of his own, wholly unlike any of the copies. In future each pupil must be kept to one style of writing, and the Inspectors will mark each book a failure where no attempt is made to imitate the copies given."

The effect of this was an immediate improvement in most of the schools; but those teachers who neglected to insist on fair imitation of headlines had their copy-books rejected wholesale as failures by the Inspectors, and, instead of obtaining a tolerable number of marks for them as hitherto, received none. The result was the reduction of the number of passes from 88 to 79 per cent., and that in a year which showed the best work in writing done within our experience. This is but an illustration of the impossibility of accurately comparing the passes of this year with those of previous years.

All the Inspectors concur in thinking that the revised standard is working well, that it will lead to considerable improvement in schools, that its demands can be met by ordinary industry, and that it is generally acceptable to teachers.

In 1890, for the first time, the Department enforced definite rules with regard to home lessons. Here, as in other countries, children of tender years, in addition to spending the day in school, were in many cases weighted with home lessons so numerous and heavy as to be a source of annoyance.

and concern to parents, and of misery to themselves. As far as can be ascertained at present, the rules have in no way interfered with the children's progress, and they have certainly added to their comfort. The rules are:—

### HOME LESSONS.

(a.) No home lessons or written exercises of any kind shall be given to children attending Infant

ENO nome lessons or written exercises of any kind shall be given to children attending Infant Schools or first classes in other schools. Children in the second class shall have no written exercises of any kind; but they may be required to prepare lessons on reading, spelling, or tables, provided such work take up not more than half-an-hour each evening. Children in the third class may be given home lessons four evenings in the week, the subjects being left to the discretion of the teacher; but such lessons must not take more than one hour to complete. to complete.

In the case of fourth or fifth classes it is left to the discretion of the teacher to give such home lessons as he may consider necessary.

(it.) In the case of fourth or fifth classes it is left to the discretion of the teacher to give such home lessons as he may consider necessary.

Iustruction in cooking, started at Fort-street about a year ago, has been extended to Blackfriars, and the first examination in the subject was held in December. The results of the examination were satisfactory. As at present managed, there is no reason, beyond that of the expense of fitting up a kitchen, why cooking should not be tanght in most of the large schools. The present arrangement is that all girls in the fifth class—say, about sixty—take cooking as a class subject. Once a week they receive a demonstration lesson, and on the other days sections of twelve, spend the whole morning in cooking an actual dinner for about thirty-five people. The dinner is served by the girls, they afterwards wash up, and by 3 o'clock leave the kitchen and all utensils serupulously clean, and ready for the next day's section. The dinner consists of two or three courses, varied day by day, and such teachers and pupils as desire to dine notify the fact each morning. The charge for dinner is simply the cost price of the provisions. If the kitchen could meet the demands, three or four times the number who now dine would do so. There are two features in these arrangements that I consider essential to success. One is that from the outset the thing should be real, and yield practical results. To show girls on one day how to make some peculiar cake or jelly, on another day how to make a pudding, and so on, is not the kind of instruction needed. The girls require to learn to use with confidence and dexterity all ordinary kitchen utensils, to clean and prepare vegetables, to distinguish good meat, fish, or poultry from bad, to make paste for boiling or baking, to so arrange their work that the cooking of every dish may be carefully supervised, to so regulate time that nothing will be overdone or underdone, and, lastly, to have plates and dishes properly heated, and the dinner examination, wo

movements.

The teaching staff at the close of the year numbered 4,149, an increase of 77 on 1889. The Inspectors speak in high terms of the respectability, good conduct and faithful industry of the teachers as a whole. Stationed as many of them are where the ordinary comforts of life cannot be obtained, and where they can have no congenial society, these teachers yet work on honestly and patiently, getting out of their teaching and its visible results their only real pleasure. Occasionally a teacher misconducts himself, or has to be punished for indolence or neglect; but instances of this kind are so few relatively, that the Inspectors' reports as to the general trustworthiness of teachers may be accepted as correct. Of the whole staff, the pupil-teachers number 1.107. These young people work hard, in and out of school. Their professional training is severe, and the course of study prescribed for them, high and extremely varied. At the recent examination of pupil-teachers, the Examiners noticed a general advance in the character of the work done in all classes.

The following table shows the number of teachers and pupil-teachers in the several classes :-

	1.	۸.	1	1 B		   <sub> </sub>   <sub> </sub>   		11 B.		A. :	   HI B.		ПΙ В,		  -   111 B,		. ш		Two bood flood	Cilcinstilled.	Tot	al.	Grand Total.
	М.	F.	М	F.	М.	F	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F. ,	м.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.	Ď				
Principal Teachers	. 	1 14 	48 12	:18	242 62		١ ,	25	396	45 5 100				101 14	335 5:	- 2	- ; . !	690 208 373 33	2,221 208 491 61				
Totals	26	15	60	38	304	175	197	135	407	150	208	149	107	136	340	494	1,677	1,304	2,981				
	Cla	Class I. Class III. Class IV Probationers.								 	i												
Pupil-teachers	86	160	60	150	18	178	118	160	36	66						İ	393	714. j	1,107				
Work-mistresses					••••				<b></b>							į	.	611	61				
			T	otal :	Teach	ers (	of all	ran!	89		· • • • •	• • •					2,070	2,070	4,149				

Note. -- The High School teachers, numbering 32, are not included in the above table.

Both Training Schools have been in operation throughout the year. At Fort-street, 28 seniors and 28 juniors, and at Hurlstone, 23 seniors and 28 juniors were in training. The seniors in each school who have matriculated, and such of the juniors as have also done so, attend the University, and those not attending, both senior and junior, receive regular instruction from their own teachers. During the year, 28 seniors and 7 juniors from Fort-street, and 17 seniors from Hurlstone attended the University. The course of study is nearly the same in both Training Schools, and covers not only literary work, but professional practice in teaching. Except in one or two cases the students have been very attentive to their duties, and are most favourably reported on by the officers responsible for their training. Appended will be found the reports of the Principals of the Training Schools, giving in detail particulars connected with their management.

In a separate report, I have given information connected with the High Schools.

I also append the report of each Inspector on his own district.

Sydney, 31 January, 1891.

J. C. MAYNARD, Chief Inspector.

## ANNEX A.

# INSPECTORS ALLPASS AND DAWSON'S REPORT.

As the result of the rearrangement of the schools in the Metropolitan District on the 1st July last, 86 Public Schools and 3 Evening Public Schools were placed under our joint superintendence. Since that date a girls' department has been created at the West Marrickville School and an infants' school has been opened at Mitchel Road Alexandria. The whole of the schools on our list have received the annual regular inspection. Ordinary inspections were made of 51 schools, and many were incidentally visited. The school buildings are, as a whole, in excellent condition. New buildings have been erected during the year as follows:—Croydon Park, school-room for girls. Darlington, echool and class rooms for infants. Marrickville West, school and class rooms for girls. Waverley, school-room for infants.

Improvements in some cases of extensive character, have been effected at the following schools:—Australia-street, Bondi, Blackfriars, Croydon, Croydon Park, Coogee, Crown-street, Darlinghurst, Darlington, Fort-street, Glenmore Road, Hurlstone, Leichhardt, Leichhardt West, Macdonaldtown, Neutral Bay, Naremburn, Redfern West, Surry Hills South, Sussex-street, Waverley, William-street, and Waterloo.

Departmental steps have been taken for the erection of permanent buildings (three departments) to displace the temporary school structures at Albion-street; for the erection of a girls' school-room at Glenmore Road, and one at Woollahra. At Leichhardt and at Mill Hill Waverley, infants' schools will be creeted forthwith, and at the commencement of the year an infants' department in connection with the Croydon Park Public School will be opened.

The schools, excepting departments as such, are classified as follows:— As the result of the rearrangement of the schools in the Metropolitan District on the 1st July last, 86

The schools, excepting departments as such, are classified as follows :-

Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5,	Class 6.	Class 7.	Class 8.	Class 9.	Class 10.	Evening.	Total.
35	15	14	12	9	2			1		3	<b>9</b> 1

As regards attendance, the enrolment and average attendance are :-

Period.	Enrolment,	Average,	Percentage.
September quarter	23,956	16,886	70
December quarter	23,612	17,021	73

At the close of 1889, the school accommodation was 22,600 seats, allowing 8 square feet for each pupils and allowing 100 cubic feet per child, there was cubic space for 30,832. By the transfer of three schools to the sub-metropolitan district at the commencement of the year, a deduction of 1,072 seats with 1,500 cubic feet accommodation must be made, but the additional accommodation secured by the new school and class rooms gives 1,173 seats and cubic space for 1,391 pupils. The accommodation therefore now is seats for 22,701 and cubic space for 30,723 pupils.

The following table shows the prefisioner of the schools under report 50 per cent of possible

The following table shows the proficiency of the schools under report, 50 per cent. of possible marks being taken as a pass :-

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard,	Total,
Public Schools, or departments thereof	2	2	84	88
Evening Public Schools	•••	1	2	3
	2	3	86	91

The number of pupils examined in the prescribed subjects, and the percentages of passes, appear in the following table:

Subjects.	Pupils Examined.	Per- centage.	Subjects.	Pupils Examined.	Per- centage.
Reading Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography History, English , Australian Scripture Object Lessons Drawing	17,339 12,864 17,103 6,752 6,752 6,456 1,592 16,976	71 62 66 56 64 71 65 61 64 60 53	Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Science Trigonometry Needlework Drill	16,714, 402 1,264, 450 1,572, 447 1,804	73 59 65 63 47 62 72 75 73

The passes shown in the preceding table are, with some exceptions, creditable to teachers and scholars, but in the more important subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, there is marked room for improvement.

Reading. 22-P

Reading.—In a very fair number of schools this subject is taught in an intelligent manner, but in many schools the reading of the pupils is either very monotonous, or too rapid in delivery. We attribute much of what is defective to the perfunctory manner in which the prescribed lessons in poetry have been reated. In schools where the subject matter of the poetry committed to memory was understood, and the children had been trained in the art of recitation, the prose reading was of satisfactory worth.

Writing.—As the result of a circular issued by the Chief Inspector, referring to the unsatisfactory character of the copy-book writing in the schools generally, the subject has been examined in an exacting manner. The prominent defects are undoubtedly attributable to one, or both, of two causes—

- (a) The subject has not been taught, and the supervision by the teachers has been of a perfunctory character. The pupils have been allowed to write in all sorts of styles, and with but little attempt to imitate the characteristics of the head-lines in their copy-books.
- (b) The acceptance by the teachers of discreditable scribble in the pupils' home exercises.

The teachers have been distinctly told that the prevailing style of writing in their schools is unsatisfactory, and they are now fully aware of the necessity for vigilant supervision and careful teaching during the writing lessons.

Arithmetic.—The proficiency in this subject is shown as 55 per cent. of possible marks.

This mark applies to slate work; the value of the mental arithmetic is very much lower. The answering in this subject indicates defective teaching, and the absence, to a large extent, of practical tests.

The discipline maintained in our schools is of a very satisfactory character. The order is good,

and the pupils are fully and judiciously employed.

The teachers as a body work in a loyal and effective manner. The character and worth of the work done by the pupil-teachers is a valuable reflex of the efficiency of the teachers who are entrusted with their training.

TABLE showing the staff and classification of Teachers and Pupil-teachers.

	1	A.	1	в.	II	Α.	16	В.	111	Α.	ш	B.	111	C.	Spe	cinl.	To	tals.	15 15
	Male.	Female	Malo.	Pemale.	Male.	Female.	Mule.	Female.	Male.	Fennale.	Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Mule.	Female.	Male,	Female.	Grand Totals.
Principal Teachers (male) (female) (female) Mistresses of Departments Assistants (male) (female)	11	1 8	7   4   11	12	9 15	18 11 31	7	31 39	3   6 	2 23 25	 1	19		1 2		i :: :: I	35  34  69	43 85 138	} 40 48 } 110
	Cla	ss 1.	Clas	se II.	Clas	' — . s ]][[.	Clas	s IV.		ba- iers.	<u>'                                     </u>					·,			
Pupil-teachers	18	39	13	35	1 2	38	20	27	3	( <b>T</b> 5							63	154	217
Work-mistresses			٠	<u> </u>							١							15	15
							Te	achei	rs of	all re	ınks						132	307	439

Superintendents for drawing, music, needlework, and drill are employed in the schools under our

superintendence. Their visits are of marked advantage to the echools.

Two School Attendance Officers have worked under our supervision. We have pleasure in stating that they have performed their duties in a kindly and judicious manner. During the year 3,478 cautions have been issued to parents or guardians of defaulting children. The prosecutions were 143, resulting We have pleasure in stating

in 135 convictions.

To sum up, the schools are in good condition, effectively organised, and well-disciplined. The results of the instruction imparted have, in most respects, been of a satisfactory character.

J. W. ALLPASS, J. DAWSON, Inspectors.

Sydney, 30 December, 1890.

## ANNEX B.

# INSPECTORS THOMPSON AND PITT'S REPORT.

WE beg to submit our report on the schools in the Metropolitan District, which have been jointly and severally inspected by us during the year.

Under our supervision during the year there were 39 Primary Schools, comprising 88 Departments, and 3 Evening Public Schools, making a total of 91 Departments in all. Of these 1 Primary School-Botany Heads-was closed on account of the very sparse attendance, and was, in consequence, not inspected. One Evening Public School also—viz.: Smith-street, Balmain—collapsed for a similar reason. reason.

# Accommodation.

At the beginning of the year there was provision for 20,823 places, reckoning upon the basis of 8 square feet per child; owing to certain transfers, however, these were reduced to 20,635 places. Thus a slight decrease appears. At the same time more ample provision has been, or is being, made at Redfern and Marrickville, by the erection of infant school buildings, also at Petersham a new and commodous building has been erected. The accommodation, therefore, may be considered as ample and commodious building has been erected. for all requirements.

Allendance.

Hereunder are shown the enrolment, average attendance, and percentage of attendance for each quarter year :-

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.
March	22,464	14,788	66.0
Tune	22,554	16,003	71.0
September	23,077	16,382	71:0
December	22,591	16,350	<b>72</b> ·0

## Inspection.

All schools—with the exception of One (Botany Heads) which closed before opportunity for inspection was given—received regular inspection, and 47 departments underwent ordinary inspection. The majority of the departments were incidentally inspected, and 2 received special inspection, in addition to the usual annual inspections. Of the schools examined it is satisfactory to report that all, with one exception, meet or exceed the requirements of the standards. The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils, as estimated upon a standard of 50 per cent., in the several subjects enumerated:—

Subject.	No. examined	Percentage,	Subject.	No. examined	Percentage
Reading Writing Writing Dictation Arithmetic Grammar Geography History—English , Australian Scripture and Moral Lessons Object Lessons Drawing	18,619 12,704 18,508 7,368 7,468 7,129 2,997 18,586 17,612	69:0 62:0 59:0 61:0 66:0 69:0 68:0 69:0 60:0	Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Trigonometry Needlework Drill Science	680 1,609 908 1,735 714 24 6,173 18,583	79.0 68.0 60.0 70.0 48.0 65.0 69.0 76.0 62.0 70.0

The general proficiency is well up to standard in all subjects except Mensuration.

Staff and Classification of Teachers.

The Schedule herounder shows the staff and classification of teachers and pupil teachers: -

## Classification of Teachers.

	1	۸.	1	В.	11	A,	11	B.	111	A.	ш	В.	111	c.	ካpe- Teac Ex-mpt	li-ra	Tot	als.	_
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male	Female.	Male.		Grand Total.
Principal Teachers (male):	10	   ··	9		11		   7		1		]   		ι	ļ	ļ .,		39		)
,, (female).	ŀ			ļ		Ì	··	<b>.</b>		1		١,	.,	! .				1 !	} 40
Mistresses of Departments		5		13	٠.	24		4	]	3				ļ	1	1		50	50
Assistants (male)		ļ . <i>.</i>	4	ļ	13		10	٠.	1	٠	۱	١.		ļ	!	۱.,	28	.	)
,, (fémale)		<u></u>				8	!   ••	34	۱	23		10		5	ļ	1	۱	<sub>\$1</sub>	$\int_{}^{109}$
Totals	10	5	13	18	24	32	17	88	2	27		10	1	Б		2	67	132	199
		<u> </u>	<u>i                                     </u>		<u> </u>	l	<u> </u>	l	1	1	į	Į	Į	ļ	1	Ì	'	1 J	

## Pupil-teachers.

Cla	ass I	1:	ı. 	111.		1	v.	Probat	ioners.	То	   Grand	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Femule.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total,
14	28	10	23	19	40	20	33	8	17	71	141	212

The teachers, as a body, are attentive to their duties, assiduous, painstaking, and earnest in the

discharge of their several offices.

To sum up: the organisation is very satisfactory; the schools, as a whole, are well disciplined; and teaching, generally speaking, is effective.

W. F. THOMPSON, CHAS. JNO. PITT, Inspectors.

Inspectors' Office, 3/1/91.

## ANNEX C.

# DISTRICT INSPECTOR W. DWYER'S REPORT.

The number of schools in operation at the close of 1889 was 300. Of these, 126 were transferred to the newly-formed district of Bowral; the remainder, including new and transferred schools, makes a total of 190, exclusive, however, of 4 Evening Schools and 1 House School, which collapsed after a brief existence, and are now permanently closed.

The schools in operation are classified as follows:-

Public ..... 148 Containing 175 departments. Provisional...... Half-time House .....

making a total of 163, containing 190 departments.

These afford convenient sitting room for 20,109 pupils, allowing 8 square feet of floor space for each; or for 19,534, allowing 100 cubic feet for each; and the entire enrolment for the year was 18,332

each; or for 19,534, allowing 100 came received and, and in the children.

These figures show that the accommodation available exceeds present requirements; while the new buildings now in progress, or authorised by the Minister, will keep the supply and demand in satisfactory relation for the year now commencing. The distribution of schools among the various centres of population is judicious and appropriate. The enlargement of the playgrounds, where less than 4 acres, and the planting of same with shade trees, are new features of administration applied during the past year, and calculated to effect wholesome and agreeable changes in the comfort and surroundings of pupils, and in the general material character of the schools.

Excepting

Excepting the 5 small and temporary schools above mentioned, all were duly examined; 2 re-examined; and 32 received an ordinary inspection. Their character for efficiency may be understood from the following statement:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public Schools open a full year	1 2	19	131	170 5
Provisional Schools open a full year	1 2	*****	6	7 2 3
Half-time Schools open a full year  not open a full year  House Schools open a full year			2	2
", not open a full year	······	19	140	180
Totals open a full year, not open a full year	4.	2	4	10
Totals	25	21	144	190

The subjects taught, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentages of proficiency are shown in the following table :-

Subjects.	No. of Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to and above Standard.
Reading	13,506	84,
Writing	13,412	85
Dictation	10,906	73
Arithmetic	12,409	68
Grammar	5,184	76
Geography.		77
History, English	<b>z</b> '	68
Australian	- '	77
Scripture and Moral Lessons		76
		78
Object Lessons	T	66
Drawing		80
Music (Voca)	149	45
French	787	69
Ruelid	141	6 <b>5</b>
Algebra	515	68
Mensuration	141	73
Latin		
Needlework	5,223	84
Drill	13,550	79
Natural Science	301	78

The foregoing figures show that in almost every subject the pupils' knowledge is considerably above the standard, and that the schools in general have been successful in meeting its requirements. Defects similar to those noticed in my report for last year on the Goulburn district are also common in that now under review; but judging from the apparently candid and willing dispositions evinced by most teachers, and the earnestness with which they promised to give practical effect to my suggestions, I feel some confidence that s'eady progress based upon judicious foundations will be both attempted and realised during the year now entered upon. during the year now entered upon.

The number and rank of the teachers and pupil-teachers are as follows :---

Teachers-Class 1 A	1
1 B	14
" 2 A	66
2 B	44
3 A	59
" 3 B	24
., 30	$\overline{12}$
Unclassified	24
Unclassined	
Pupil-teachers-Class 1	32
2	28
3,	23
4	59
>> TE (***********************************	-

For the most part they are persons of respectable social position, devoted to their work, and qualified in terms of the Regulations for the due and proper performance of the same; and under such circumstances the results of their labours may be expected to sustain the high character for efficiency and usefulness which the majority of them have deservedly won.

The reports of the Inspectors acting with me are forwarded herewith.

WM. DWYER, District Inspector.

Sydney, 10th January, 1891.

# ANNEX D.

# INSPECTOR HOORINS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit this my general report on the condition of the schools placed under my immediate supervision during the year 1890.

At the beginning of the year I was placed in charge of 64 Public Schools or departments, 3 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 1 House-to-house School, in all 74 schools; to this number was added the Industrial School for Girls at Parramatta.

During the year 4 Public Schools were transferred to me from another inspectoral district, and at the same time 3 Public Schools were taken from me and placed under the charge of another inspector.

New

New Public Schools at The Meadows, Laughtondalc, and Llaudilo; Provisional Schools at Bossley Park and Lower Hawkesbury were opened; and new Public Schools at Rydalmere and Wentworthville, and Provisional Schools at Bull Ridge, Mill's Creek, and Webb's Creek, are ready for opening in the new year.

One Provisional School was converted into a Public School, and one was closed during the year.

An Evening School was opened at Pitt Row, Public, in July last, but was closed in November from paucity of pupils. Two Half-time Schools were also closed.

The year ended with the following Schools in operation :-

Public	
Provisional 4	
Half-time 4	
Itinerant 1	.,

In all 6 8schools, with 72 departments.

The following new buildings were created :-

V	U		
Under Inspector's care-		Under Architect's care-	
Bossley Park,	Provisional	Wentworthville, P	ublic
Bull Ridge	,,	Toongabbie	<b>†</b> 1
Hawkesbury, Lower	r ,,	Rydalmere	13
Webb's Creek	**	Laughtondale	*7
		Mill Creek, Provisi	onal.

The school-rooms at Upper Dural, Colyton, and Parramatta North, Infants, were enlarged by

class-rooms.

New weather-sheds have been erected, under inspectoral supervision, at Comleroy Road, Wood-

stock, Wiseman's Ferry, and Central M'Donald, and one, at Crancbrook, is in course of erection.

Important additions and repairs have been made to the residences at Galston and Penrith, and a new and handsome residence is being erected (under Architect), at North Parramatta Superior Public School.

Repairs of a minor character have been effected at the following schools:-

```
Castlercagh, Upper New oven.
North Rocks Fencing.
Hawkesbury Lower 400 gal. tank.
Pitt Row General repairs.
Australian Farm Ant eradicating.
Llandilo. Repairs and fencing.
Riverstone Fencing and hat pegs.
Galston General, and emptying closets.
Dural, Upper Fencing.
Blacktown General repairs.
Parramatta Superior General repairs and gravelling.
Bossley Park New tank and fixing.
Cranebrook General renovation.
 Bossiey Fark Row tank and hings.

Cranebrook Ceneral renovation.

Co yton General repairs.

Dural Painting or colouring.

Woodstock Filling in watering hole, and levelling ground.
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## Accommodation for Pupils, &c.

Sitting room for 5,650 pupils was provided at the end of last year, but, by the transference of schools to other inspectors, there is now accommodation for 5,242 pupils only, a loss of 408 scats.

By a wise and liberal expenditure on necessary additions and repairs, the school-buildings generally are in a well-ordered condition. Those creeted during the year are excellently arranged for the comfort and convenience of teachers and scholars. The white ant still causes considerable expense, trouble, and annoyance in the schools built of wood.

## Enrolment and Attendance,

The following table exhibits the state of enrolment and attendance, as compared with 1889 :--

Quarter.	Enrolment. Average Attendance.	* Per centages.		
Quarter.	Enforment.	Attendance.	1899.	1890.
March June September December	4,647 4,710 4,766 4,844	2,889·2 3,381·9 3,409·3 3,495·3	71·9 68·7 70·2 72·8	62·2 71·8 71·5 72·2
Average for year	4,712	8,233.9	70.9	69.4

The first half of the year was a stormy and tempestuous one, and the regular attendance of the pupils was seriously interfered with; but, by the increased efforts made by the teachers during the fine weather the results in attendances are nearly as favourable (for the whole year) as are those for the last year. It is also to be noted that some of the schools taken away were suburban, where the attendance was not affected by the cause just mentioned.

During the year 5,888 pupils were carolled :-
In Public Schools 5,618 pupils.
" Provisional Schools 85 "
" Half-time Schools 126 "
" House-to-house Schools 30 "
" Evening Schools 29 "
And the average attendance was:—
In Public Schools 2,993.9 pupils.
" Provisional Schools 61.6 "
"Half-time Schools
"House-to-house Schools … 22·2 "
" Evening Schools 8.5 "
·
Total average attendance 3,168 9 pupils.

Inspection.

## Inspection.

All schools but one were fully inspected during the year. Ordinary inspections were held of 16 schools. 8,718 pupils were fully examined, and also some 70 of the inmates of the Girls' Industrial School at Parramette.

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools and the attainments of the pupils in relation to the Standard:—

Subsolu	**************************************	Passed.	Percentages.	
Schools.	Examined.		1889.	1890.
Public	63	59	87:5	93.7
Provisional	4	3	100.0	75.0
Talf-time	5	5	100.0	100.0
House-to-house	None ex	amined.		
Evening		*******		•••••
	72	67	85.3	94.4

Of the schools in operation, 61 Public, 2 Provisional, and 3 Half-time Schools had been at work a whole year at the day of inspection.

The higher results obtained this year are, I think, attributable to the more simple and workable Standard of Attainments and Course of Instruction introduced in 1890, to the encouragement given to studious pupils by the establishment of bursacies or scholarships, and to the improvement in the teaching staff, effected by the retirement of many veteran officers, and their replacement by young, vigorous, and well-trained men and women.

The proficiency of pupils in the various subjects of instruction is shown in the following table :-

Estimated proficiency of all Schools.				Percentages.	
Subjects.	Examined,	Passed,	1890.	1889.	
Reading	3,713	3,553	95	97	
Writing	3,694	3,566	97	96	
Dictation	2,743	2,191	80		
Brithmet'e	3,203	2,681	83	79	
Frammar	1,401	1,330	94	91	
Leography	1,406	· 1,314	93	97	
listory (English)	1,375	1,195	87	87	
listory (Australian)	500	424	85	80	
eripture	3,681	3,481	94	91	
Dbject Lessons	3,509	3,111	Í 88	97	
Drawing	3,120	2,743	88	93	
Ausic	3,024	2,769	91	94	
Veedlework	1,319	1,166	88	99	
Orill	3,734	3,421	92	93	
French	17	17	100	100	
utin	22	22	100	100	
fensuration	185	157	85	34	
dgebra	22	22	100	100	
aiclid	160	160	100	100	
atural science rigonometry	41	41	100	100	

Taking the subjects as a whole, there has been an improvement in results of about 2 per cent. on the work of last year. There has been an advance in seven subjects, in six subjects a retrogression, and in six subjects no improvement.

The instructional arrangements are satisfactory in most schools; the classification is fairly judicious, and the various subjects are effectively taught.

# Organisation.

On this point I have to report a general improvement. Many school grounds have been enlarged, to the extent of 4 acres in some cases, and the teachers, where practicable, have given effect to the Minister's desire to see the grounds beautified by shade trees, and the pupils instructed in horticulture. Their efforts have been, in many cases, generously supported by the parents. Thanks to the propitious moisture of the seas in, nine tenths of the trees planted have well rooted themselves.

Few schools are now without weather-sheds attached, and in places where there is no natural water supply, sufficient water is eaught from roofs and stored in tanks or wells.

This part, in the successful management of a school, is very fairly satisfactory; the pupils are well ordered, and neat and clean in their apparel and persons.

The following is a tabulated statement of the teachers and their several ranks in the service :-

Teachers.	Class I.		Class II			Class III.		Not	Total.
Teachers.	Α,	В.	A.	В.	Α.	В	¢.	Classified.	1044.
Mule	*** •	1	13	10	20	4	3	5	56
Semale	*****	1	4	3	3	5	2	6	24
Total		2	17	13	23	9	5	11	80

One sewing mistress is employed at the North Parramatta Girls School. In other schools, where sewing is taught, it is taken by the teacher's wife, or some female relative.

Pupil-teachers.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Male	*	••••	2	9	11
Fomale	4	4	2	8	18
Total	4	4	4	17	29

Examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers were held as usual at Midwinter and Christmas, and in February and September applicant pupil teachers were also examined, with results of a satisfactory character.

I am happy to report very favourably of the industry and good conduct of the members of the teaching staff. During the first half of the year the attendance at the schools was very irregular and discouraging, owing to severe weather; but it is creditable to the public spirit of the teachers that their schools in consequence have lost little in efficiency.

The pupils are reported to be studious, attentive, and well-conducted.

C. HOOKINS, Inspector,

## ANNEX E.

#### INSPECTOR SKILLMAN'S REPORT.

I RAVE the honor to submit my report for the year 1890.

At the end of 1889 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District 71 Public, 4 Provisional, and 8 Half-time Schools, making a total of 83.

At the beginning of this year 40 Schools (named below) were transferred to another District, while 17 others were placed under the supervision of the Inspector then in charge of this section.

## Schools transferred from this District in 1890.

Appin Public	Minto Public	Bargo West Provisional
Avoca Vale Public	Mount Hunter Public	Bimlow ,,
Blackgolar "	Mulgoa Forest "	Mulgoa Forest Mt. Provisional
Bringelly "	Myrtle Creek "	Razorback "
Camden "	Narellan "	Burragorang Half-time
Campbelltown Public	Oakdale ,,	Malumbo ,,
Cawdor ,, .	Oaks "	Clifton Hills
Cobbitty ,,	Picton ,,	Joorilands ,,
Gledswood "	Spaniard's Hill "	Glenhill "
Glenmore ,,	Theresa Park ,,	Lakelands ,,
Greendale "	Thirlemere "	Innescliff "
Ingleburn "	Werombi "	Williamswood ,,
Luddenham "	Werriberri "	·
Menangle "	Wilton ,,	

## Schools placed in this District in 1890.

	•	
Auburn Infants'	Granville South Public	Prospect Reservoir
Auburn Primary	Hurstville Boys	Rookwood
Fairfield Public	Hurstville Girls	St. Marys Infants'
Goughtown Public	Mortdale	St. Marys Primary
Granville North Infants'	Peakhurst	Sutherland
Granville North Primary	Prospect	

New Schools have been opened at Corrimal, Port Kembla, and Darke's Forest, and an Infants' Department at Woonona.

Evening Public Schools at Balgounic and Hoxton Park were started, but, after a brief existence, they lapsed, on account of the lack of interest and the non-attendance of the pupils.

At the close of 1890 there are, therefore, in this district :-

64 Schools, comprising 47 Public, in 63 Departments. 1 House School.

At the beginning of next year new schools will be opened at Auburn (North) and St. John's Park; and applications have been received for the establishment of others at Carlton and Dalmorton.

Hereunder is a list of the new school buildings completed during the year ;-

Schools.	Under whose supervision.	Object.	Places provided.
Corrimal	do	New school  To replace old building  New department	216

A new class-room has been provided at Bulli.

A small building at Port Kembla has been rented, and one at Darke's Forest given free for school purposes.

A house at St. John's Park has been purchased by the Department, and alterations costing £28 10s. made under my supervision to fit it for a school-room to accommodate 25 pupils.

The following table shows the accommodation for pupils provided in this district:-

	Seats reckoned at 8 sq. ft. per child.	Seats reckoned at 100 cubic ft. per child
Seats provided at end of 1889	8,212	8,089
Lost by giving up old buildings, and by schools transferred	. 2,625	2,217
Gained by schools transferred to this district, by buildings (new, leased, &c.), and by class-room	2,743	2,928
Increase of places	118	711
Total places at present	8,300	8,880

The enrolment of pupils at the end of December quarter was 8,006.

Taking the schools as a whole a sufficient number of places is provided.

This district is being well supplied with schools, and scarcely any children can be said to be out of reach of one.

A new and commodious building is almost completed at Helensburgh to replace the existing structure, and a new school is to be erected at Kelraville which will relieve the present over-crowded state of Mt. Keira.

The material condition of the buildings at a number of schools has been improved during the year. At twelve the works were executed under the supervision of the Inspector at a total cost of £75 6s. 7d.

Considerable expenditure has been authorised for further repairs and improvements at Auburn, Granville, Hurstville, Liverpool, Peakhurst, Prospect, and Woonona.

The teacher's residence at Parramatta South is being enlarged.

### Attendance.

In all, 66 schools have been in operation during 1890—60 being in existence for the whole year and 6 for only a portion thereof.

The total enrolment of pupils has been 10,495, and the average attendance for the year 5,4595.

The average attendance for the four quarters was :-

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total Enrolment.	Percentage.
March	2,583 9	2,242-9	4,826:8	7,805	G1·8
Juno	2,959.1	2,598.4	5,557.5	7,919	70.1
September,	2,966.6	2,602.3	5,568-9	8,048	69·1
December	3,045.0	2,758.3	5,803.3	8,006	70.2

Very wet weather prevailed during the March quarter.

## Inspection.

All the schools in the district (with the exception of the two Evening Public Schools, which were open for a short time only) were regularly inspected: 2 by Mr. Inspector Dawson, 21 by Mr. Inspector Bent, and 41 by myself. Mr. Bent also made 11 ordinary inspections, and I two.

I took charge of the district on 1st July, and have not had an opportunity of visiting all the schools under my supervision.

So far as I have been able to observe, the internal organisation of the schools is satisfactory. The premises are clean and tidy, the playgrounds are being improved by the planting of trees and the cultivation of flowers, and the records, as a rule are well kept.

The discipline, in nearly all cases, is very creditable; but, in a few instances, the government lacks uniform firmness, and here the good order and thorough subordination of the pupils, which are so necessary for the proper conduct of a school, do not exist.

The following table shows the condition of the schools in relation to the standard:-

Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
11	10	43	64

Owing to the great alteration in the schools forming this district, it is useless to compare this year's results with those of 1889.

The

The number of pupils examined, and the percentage of those who satisfied the standard, are given hereunder :-

Subjects,	Pupils examined.	Pupils passed.	Percentage
Reading	5,793	4.826	83.3
Writing	5 896	4,855	82.3
Dictation	5,102	3,654	71.6
Arithmetic	5,834	4,226	72.4
Grammar	2,278	1,767	77:5
Geography		1,836	80.7
History, English	2,242	1,476	66.3
" Australian	500	344	68 S
Scripture	4,859	3,526	$72 \cdot 1$
Object Lessons	5,786	4 585	79.2
Drawing	5,654	3.362	59.4
Music		4,190	72.6
French	75	28	37:3
Euclid	343	192	56
Algebra	51	28	54.9
Mensuration	205	118	67·5
Lutin	51	37	72.3
Needlework	2,618	2,138	81.6
Drill	5,816	4,059	69 7
Natural Science	132	93	70.4

Two subjects in which pupils displayed small proficiency, and which, therefore, need special attention in future, are mental arithmetic and English composition.

Arithmetic 1 find especially weak in the girls' departments of the larger schools. The subject is taught mechanically rather than intelligently, and there is a tendency to set girls to work the higher rules before they thoroughly comprehend the simple ones.

The number and the classification of the teachers and the pupil-teachers employed in this district

Class	TR.	*** ****					6
<b>7</b> 3	11 A.						29
,,	ив.						18
,,,	III A.		•	**	•••••		22
,,	III B.	******		****			9
,,	III C.					••••	4
Uncla	nssifierl	******	• • • • •	,,			Б
							_
	$\mathbf{Tot}$	al			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		93
		$P^{i}$	epil-te	achers.			
Class	1,,		, , ,				21
,,	2		1				11
**	3						14
22	4						25
							71

The teachers as a body are carnest and conscientious in their work, and correct in their conduct and habits.

So far as I am able to report, the schools are in a satisfactory condition, and there is every reason to believe that good work will be done in 1891.

H. SKILLMAN,

Kogarah, 29th December, 1890.

Inspector.

## ANNEX F.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR BRADLEY'S REPORT.

## I .- Schools and School Establishment.

DURING the year 1890, 285 schools were in operation in this district for the whole or portion of the year. Of this number, 196 were Public Schools, 57 were Provisional, 12 Half-time, 19 House-to-house, and 1 Evening Public School.

and 1 Evening Public School.

Few opportunities for the establishment of new schools have occurred in the southern portions of the district, but a fair increase has taken place within its northern area, Altogether, 15 schools have been opened in localities previously without the means of education, and a large Infant School has been creeted at Armidale West. With the new year, small schools will also be brought into operation at Blair Hill, Darby's Branch, Furracabad, Glenarm, Tiara, and Upper Bingara; and at Argenton (Webb's Silver Mine), a building is in course of creetion, and should be finished by the end of January.

Applications for the establishment of schools at the undermentioned places are still pending.— Millie West, Old Edgeroi, Spring Vale, Ross Hill, Stonehenge South, Moredun, and Dundee Ruilway Station.

The following schools have been closed on account of insufficient attendance: Gainsborough (P.), Puddlebrook (P.), Glenarm (Prov.), Border Saw-mills (P), Keepit (P.), Boonaldoon (Prov.), Emu Creck (Prov.), Grabham's Vineyard (Prov.), Bulterawa (House), and Boggabri (Evening School).

While there are doubtless many isolated families in the outlying parts of the district beyond the reach of State education, I know of no locality with a sufficient number of children for even the smallest class of school in which either the means of education has not been provided, or is in course of provision. provision.

22-Q.

## II.—School Buildings, Organisation, &c.

A more liberal expenditure in the case of the smaller class of school-houses has been made during A more liberal expenditure in the case of the smaller class of school-houses has been made during the year, and by degrees their appearance is improving, and the comfort and accommodation afforded are being increased. In all, 9 new school-rooms have been built through the agency of the Inspectors at a cost of £1,061 0× 6d.; two have been enlarged at a cost of £52 19s.; and £515 11s. 3d. has been spent in general repairs. Under the same officers works are in progress and approaching completion to cost £382 10s., so that altogether a sum exceeding £2,000 has been expended on works initiated and supervised by the inspectoral staff.

Under the Architect, the most important work completed is the new Infant School building at Armidole West. An additional school worm is being erected to meet increased requirements at Hillarors.

Armidale West. An additional school-room is being erected to meet increased requirements at Hillgrove; and at Blair Hill a new building will be ready for opening early in January. Under the same officer numerous additions and repairs of a more or less extensive character have been carried out; and, on the whole, it may be said that the material condition of the school premises leaves little room for

complaint.

As regards the equipment of the school-rooms, I can but repeat what was said in my report for 1889. With but few exceptions the schools have sufficient and suitable furniture, and so far as essential working appliances are concerned, the stock is usually adequate to requirements. It is to be regretted, however, that a more liberal supply of maps, diagrams, and picture cards is not available, especially in the case of schools ranking in the muddle classes.

The total sitting accommodation provided in all schools of the district at the close of last year reached 15,429 places, estimated at 8 square feet per child, and 14,057 places with an allowance per pupil of 100 cubic feet. An increase of 788 places at 8 square feet, and of 711 places at 100 cubic feet, has taken place within the year, so that at the close of 1890 the sitting accommodation reached:—

16,217 places at 8 square feet per child, or 14,768 places at 100 cubic feet per child,

As the gross enrolment of pupils for the December quarter reached only 12,668, it is evident that the accommodation supplied is adequate to existing requirements.

the accommodation supplied is adequate to existing requirements.

In a very fair number of cases the improvement of play-grounds by means of planting trees, shrubs, and flowers, has been effected. Comparatively few of the school-sites, however, are close paled; and until this necessary work has been done, the labour of the teachers and pupils will be wasted, owing to the injury and destruction wrought by treespassing stock. "Arbor Day" was celebrated at several schools, and bids fair to prove a successful and popular institution. I am not in possession of information respecting the proceedings in the other sections of the district, but, in the portion under my immediate supervision, the teacher of Hillgrove Public School deserves special commendation for his untiring and very successful efforts. Good work has also been done at Armidale, Black Mountain, Rocky River, Dumaresq, Salisbury, Saumarez, and Uralla. Mr. Inspector Blumer makes favorable mention of the teachers at Nemingha and Warialda; and Inspector Beavis says the best school-garden in his section is at Gilgai. at Gilgai.

## III .- Inspection.

The extent of the district, and the large number of schools to be visited has necessitated the appointment of an additional Inspector, and a rearrangement of the several sections. Such change, however, did not take place till July, previous to which some 20 schools about Quirindi had been transferred to the Maitland District. With the appointment of Mr. Henry Parkinson, as fourth Inspector, these schools were restored to the Armidale District, 3 of the number having, in the meantime, been inspected by Mr. C. O. Flashman.

The District now comprises the following sections :-

Armidale Section, under the supervision of District Inspector.

Tamworth Section, "Inspector L. Blumer.
Glen Innes Section, "Inspector W. Beavis.
Gunnedah Section, "Inspector H. Parkinson.

Gunnedah Section, " " Inspector H Parkinson.

With this distribution it is confidently expected that, in addition to the regular inspection of every school, a second inspection of all but the more remote ones will be practicable. But for the timely appointment of a fourth Inspector, it is certain that very many schools must have been left unvisited during the past year, the first half of which was so phenomenal as regards the rainfall as to render most of the schools inaccessible through floods and impassable roads.

It affords me much pleasure here to testify to the willingness, zeal, and efficiency displayed by Mr. Parkinson in his new sphere of duty, and to the diligence and aptitude shown by him in mastering the routine work involved.

Of the 255 schools open during 1890, 282 were fully inspected. Nine ordinary inspections were also made, and the Public School at Inverell, for special reasons, received a second full inspection. The 3 schools uninspected are—Boonaldoon Provisional, from which the teacher was withdrawn immediately after it was transferred to the Tamworth section; Bullerawa House School, closed on account of floods; Boggabri Evening School, which lapsed during the first quarter of the year on account of insufficient attendance. The aggregate enrolment at these three schools would not exceed 35 pupils.

## IV.-Efficiency of Schools.

The modifications made in the Standards of Proficiency for the several classes, and the more definite instructions issued to teachers as to calculating the periods of the pupils' onrolment to which such standards refer have acted beneficially in several ways, and more especially as a help to judicious classification. Within my own experience, the defects and anomalies referred to in my last report have much diminished; and, from the reports of the other Inspectors, it is to be inferred that this important feature of school organisation is more generally satisfactory. Time-tables are usually of very fair merit; but, in the case of I esson Programmes it frequently happens that entries are too indefinite to serve any practical purposes. As a rule, the various school records are kept with care and accuracy though in not a few instances, with a want of neatness.

The discipline of the schools, both in relation to the means applied and results accruing, continues to be a creditable feature; and, with the increased attention to drill that has been imposed, further improvement may be expected.

to be a creditable feature; and, with the increased attention to drill that has been imposed, further improvement may be expected.

The general efficiency of the schools is evolved from the marks awarded for the organisation, the discipline, and the attainments of the pupils. Of the 282 schools examined, 223 (79 per cent.) either satisfied or exceeded standard requirements, and 59 (21 per cent.) fell below. The corresponding percentages for the previous year were 83 and 17 respectively, and a falling off of 4 per cent is thus recorded. The retrogression is, however, more apparent than real, and results from the operation of a rule but recently introduced to the effect that "no school having only two classes can be regarded as up to standard." Had the general efficiency of such small tehools been rated as in previous years, the percentage of passes for 1890 would have been fully as high as that for 1889.

The total number of pupils examined was 9,439, or 511 more than in the previous year, a good record considering the excessively bad weather which prevailed. The following table shows the attainments in all subjects of instruction and their relation to the results of 1889. Fairly substantial improvement has taken place in Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, while a slight falling off in Writing is recorded. The new standards have proved generally acceptable, and on the whole have worked very well.

	Estimated Proficiency.				
Subjects,	Total Number Examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Relation to Results of 1889	
Reading—	,			` <u> </u>	
Alphabet	657	465	71	3	
Monoeyllables	3,230	1.846	83	+ 3	
Easy Narrative	3,094	2.661	8i	+ 5	
Ordinary Prose	3,458	3,245	94	+ 3	
Totals	9,439	8,220	87	+ 2	
Writing—		<u> </u>		<del>-</del>	
On Slates	3.891	3,462	89	2	
In Copy Books and on Paper	5,516	5,079	92	z 4	
_	<del></del>	5,010	32		
Totals	9,407	8,541	91	<u> </u>	
Dictation	7,441	5,493	74	?	
Simple Rules	6,277	5,422	87	+ 9	
Compound Rules	2,114	1,638	77	+ 11	
Higher Rules	1,048	839	80	+ 3	
Totals	9,439	7,899	84	+ 11	
Grammar-					
Elementary	1,370	1,130	<b>82</b>	l + 8	
Advanced	1,791	1,621	91	+ 11	
Totals	3,161	2,751	87	+ 9	
Geography—					
Elementary	1,199	1,055	88	+ 7	
Advanced	1,970	1,802	9t	+ 7   + 6	
	<del></del>				
Totals	3,169	2,857	90	+ 6	
History—					
English Australian		2,463	81	'1	
Australian	569	520	91	— <u>1</u>	
Scripture and Moral Lessons Object Lessons		7,931	87	— <u>1</u>	
Drawing	8,781 7,964	7,797	89	_ 2	
Music	7,889	5,524	69	- 10	
French		5,641	72	9	
Euclid	27 282	22 260	81 92	-19 + 12	
Algebra	44	44	100	1 + 12 1 ==	
Mensuration	86	84	98	+ 12	
Latin		33	75	$\frac{7}{-}\frac{12}{11}$	
Trigonometry					
Needlework	3,311	3,072	93	— 5	
Drill	8,272	5,917	72	- 7	
Natural Science	287	287	100	′	

# VI.—Teachers.

With very few exceptions, the teachers are well qualified for their positions, exemplary in their conduct, and zealous in the discharge of duty. The staff of pupil-teachers is increasing, and complaints of misconduct on their part are of rare occurrence. Not a few of their number become teachers of the smaller schools, and the influence of the training received by them is apparent in the general character of their work.

J. D. BRADLEY. District Inspector.

# ANNEX G.

# INSPECTOR BLUMER'S REPORT.

I.—The adequacy of the means of education, as regards distribution and amount.

At the close of last year 99 schools were under my supervision. Since then 66 have been transferred to the Gunnedah section, and 41 others from the Armidale and Glen Innes portions of the district have been placed upon my list.

Two Provisional Schools—Colonna and Ukolan—were converted into Public, and the House-to-house School at Rockmore and Woods' Reef was formed into two Half-time Schools. Big Plain Public and the Provisional Schools at Boonaldoon, Emu Creek, and Grabham's Vineyard were closed on account of small attendance. of small attendance.

There are at present in operation in this section 71 Schools, comprising 47 Public, 17 Provisional, 4 Half-time, and 3 House-to-house.

Applications for the establishment of schools were dealt with as follows:—

## 2.- The Actual Condition of the Schools, as elicited by Inspection.

During the first six months of the year it was impossible, on account of the flooded state of a great portion of the country, to reach many of the schools then under my supervision; but that period was fully occupied with the inspection of those that were accessible.

Of the 74 schools allotted me by the redistribution, 73 were fully inspected. The only one omitted was Boonaldoon Provisional, the teacher of which was withdrawn immediately the school was placed upon my list.

Six ordinary inspections were held.

The appointment of an additional Inspector, who relieves me of a large number of remote schools, supplies a much felt want, and renders it practicable to visit in future by far the greater number, if not the whole of my schools, twice every year. There is no doubt that the second or ordinary inspections will greatly tend to promote the efficiency of the schools.

## (a) Organisation.

In nearly all cases, the school sites are conveniently situated, and generally suitable. Treeplanting has been carried out at a few places, and the teachers at Warialda and Nemingha deserve special mention for their praiseworthy efforts in this respect. It is expected that similar improvements will be attempted during the coming year, at nearly all schools with enclosed grounds.

Sometimes in the bush, where the population is by no means settled, the buildings can only be regarded as makeshifts; but as a rule, the schoolrooms are suitable, comfortable, and well provided with furniture, books, and apparatus.

The records are correctly, and in most instances carefully, kept, and the time-tables intelligently constructed and carefully followed.

Entries on programmes of lessons, however, are too often indefinite, and not sufficiently detailed.

#### (b) Discipline.

Seldem has any fault to be found with the appearance and behaviour of the pupils; and even then the shortcomings in these particulars are usually the result of bad home influences.

The value of drill as an aid to discipline is being recognised more and more by teachers. It is attempted in nearly every school, but the want of practical knowledge on the part of many teachers prevents general success. In the larger schools, however, it is systematically and skilfully taught.

Corporal punishment is restricted as much as possible to extreme cases. During the year only one complaint was made of undue severity on the part of a teacher; and in this instance it was satisfactorily shown that a lad had received a well merited thrashing.

The disciplinary condition of the schools is, as hitherto, highly satisfactory.

#### (c) Instruction.

All schools, except a few inspected early in the year, were tested by the provisions of the revised standard of proficiency. Honest efforts are made by the teachers to meet these new requirements.

The actual condition of the schools now under my supervision, as compared with that of the schools inspected by me last year, is as follows:----

Year.	Number of schools inspected.	Up to or above Standard.	(Percentage up to or above Standard,
1889 1890 Decrease during 1890	74	78 54	83·8 73· 10·8

Of the 20 schools below standard during 1890, 11 were very small country schools not placed in my section until 1st July last, so that the above comparison is really between two different sets of schools. The teachers also were in nearly every instance young and mexperienced, and the attendance of the pupils was much affected by exceptionally wet weather during a large portion of the year. Practical advice was given; and this, combined with honest efforts on the part of the teachers, will no doubt produce satisfactory results in the future.

Proficiency of Pupils in the respective subjects compared with that of last year (1889).

Subjects.	Percentage of Pup Stand	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	1339.	1800.	during 1890.
Reading	87·1	87:7	+ ·6
Writing	940	90.4	— 3·6
Arithmetic	<b>7</b> 3·9	85 5	+ 116
Frammar	79.1	86·1	十 7:0
deography	82.8	89.9	+ 7·1
listory—English	78.4	82.1	+ 3.7
listory—Australian	95 9	87:2	— 8·7
cripture and Moral Lessons	91.6	95:5	j + 3·9
bject Lessons	90-2	88.7	-15
Orawing	84.2	73.5	<b>— 10 7</b>
Iusic	81.2	57.4	<b>— 23·8</b>
rench	100.	50	-500
atin	100	92.9	— 7·1
Cuclid	71.6	92.8	+ 21.2
lgebra	100	100	l <u>≐</u>
Icnsuration	52.1	100.	+ 47.9
Vatural Science	100.	100	=
Veedlework	99.8	95.1	- 4.7
Orill	69.6	57.9	-11.7

Writing results, although not equal to those of the previous year, are still very high.

Of the other more important subjects, reading is about the same as in 1889; and substantial improvement is noticeable in arithmetic, mensuration, grammar, and geography.

The falling off in connection with drawing, music, needlework, and drill may be accounted for by the extended requirements of the raised standards. The retrogression is more apparent than real.

### 3. Adequacy of School Accommodation.

	Allowing each pupil-		
	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet	
Accommodation existing at end of 1889 for	6,153	<b>5</b> ,665	
Number of seats lost by closing of schools		73	
Number of scats lost by giving up buildings	23	17	
Number of seats lost by schools transferred	3,702	3,242	
Number of new seats provided by additions	· 9	G	
Yumber of new scats provided by schools transferred	1,840	1,574	
Decrease in number of scats during 1890	1,979	1,752	
Accommodation existing at end of 1890	4,174	3,913	

The total number of pupils enrolled during the whole or any portion of the year, was 4,076. It is evident, therefore, that more than sufficient accommodation is provided. This exc

caused by diminished attendance in country places where there are no younger children to take the places of those who left school when old enough to work for their living.

Under the supervision of the Inspector, the school-room at Ukolan was removed to another site and enlarged, so as to afford additional accommodation for 9 pupils, allowing each 8 square feet, and for 6 pupils, allowing each 100 cubic feet of space. The cost of this work was £29 9s. The buildings at Varrowyck (Public), and Tia (Provisional), are also to be shifted, but tenders have not yet been accepted in these cases. in these cases.

No new buildings have been completed during the year, but school-rooms to take the place of old ones are being creeted by the Architect at Colonna, Woolomin, and Yallaroi. A new residence is in course of erection at Burraba, and a tender was accepted for one at Lower Dungowan, but the contractor

has not yet commenced operations.

Minor repairs and improvements have been effected by the Inspector at several places; and similar works of greater magnitude have been carried out by the Architect at Attunga, Attunga Springs, Tamworth, Tamworth West, and Upper Manilla.

#### 4. Teachers.

One school needs a pupil teacher. No local candidate is forthcoming, and the attendance does not at the employment of an assistant. This is the only case in which the staff of any of the larger warrant the employment of an assistant, schools is incomplete.

Difficulty still arises at times in providing suitable teachers for the smallest and most remote

Cases of misconduct are very rare, and there is good reason to regard the teachers as a highly respectable, intelligent, and carnest body.

## 5. Summary,

The educational requirements of this section of the district are fully met by existing means of education.

The past year's work may be considered as fairly satisfactory, and the results of 1891 will, no doubt, be higher than those for the year just ended.

Tamworth, 27 December, 1890.

L. BLUMER. Inspector.

## ANNEX H.

## INSPECTOR REAVIS' REPORT.

THE portion of the Armidale District under my supervision has undergone great modification during the The portion of the Armidale District under my supervision has undergone great modification during the year. Of the 105 schools which were in operation at the end of 1889, all but one, Lyston, resumed work after the Christmas vacation, but 11 of the number had in the meantime been transferred to Armidale section, leaving 93 still on my list. Six months later 9 of the 11 were re-transferred, together with two schools which had been newly established. As all of these were inspected by me, they may, for the purposes of this report, be regarded as having formed part of my section for the whole year. The second transference above mentioned was simply part of a more extensive re-distribution consequent on the appointment of a fourth Inspector to the district, and the formation of a new section. In effecting this re-adjustment, 25 schools in the western and southern portions of the Inverell section were added to the Tamworth section, and as it then became evident that Glen Innes was geographically and practically a better working centre for the diminished section than Inverell, my head-quarters were changed to the former town.

Within the area now designated the Glen Ianes section, 85 schools have been in operation for the whole or a portion of the year, viz., 66 Public, 14 Provisional, 5 House-to-House. 78 of these were in operation during 1889; 7 are new schools, viz., 4 Public—Bear Hill, Castle Rag, Jennings, and Kookarabooka; 2 Provisional—Bald Nob and The Scrub; 1 House-to-House—Swan Peak. Bear Hill was opened as Provisional, but was afterwards converted to Public; the Provisional Schools at Ashford and Round Mount were similarly raised in rank. The Airlie Brake School was successfully re-established on a new vite of the having been closed for nearly traders results.

Mount were similarly raised in rank. The Airlie Brake School was successfully re-established on a new site after having been closed for nearly twelve months.

Two schools—Beardy Bridge and Wandera, were closed for short periods, but re-opened. The Border Saw-mill School was closed early in the year, when the adjacent school at Jennings (Wallangarra) was brought into operation; three schools—Brookside, Sapphire, and the Gulf—have been discontinued on account of small attendance, but may be resuscitated. The Redbank House School will not be re-opened in January next, provision for the wants of the locality having been made by the establishment of a school at Tintot, 2 miles distant.

New buildings for Provisional Schools have the schools have the schools have the schools have the schools have the schools have buildings for Provisional Schools have the schools has

New buildings for Provisional Schools have also been provided at Blair Hill, Darby's Branch, and Furracabad, and work will be commenced at these places immediately after the vacation. At Argenton (Webb's Silver Mine) a building is in course of crection, and should be completed before the end of January.

Applications

Applications for schools at Ross Hill (Inversell), Stonehenge South, Moredun, and Dundee Railway

Applications for schools at Ross Hill (Inverell), Stonehenge South, Moredun, and Dundee Railway Station, are under consideration.

Speaking generally, the material condition of the schools is satisfactory, and is gradually being bettered. The more liberal allowance now granted for the erection of the smaller buildings admits of the provision of increased comfort and convenience, and must result in the ultimate extinction of confined, rough, unsightly structures. The supply of maps and other teaching appliances, except books and slates, is in many cases very meagre, but is regulated by a consideration of the proportionate expense.

Inspection work during the early part of the year was carried on with difficulty, and for a time was virtually suspended owing to the phenomenally wet weather; a large number of the schools must have remained unvisited but for the re-adjustment of the district already referred to.

All the schools (85) received regular inspection, but no ordinary inspections were practicable. One school (Inverell Public) was twice examined, Mr. Inspector Parkinson assisting on the second occasion. Fifty-six of the schools were above the standard, 5 up to, and 24 below it, the first two numbers combined representing 72 per cent. of the whole These figures show an apparent falling off of 11 per cent. since last year, when 83 per cent. of the schools satisfied the standard; the actual difference, however, is only 3 per cent, the other 8 per cent. being made up of new schools without third classes, which have done satisfactory work, but which, in conformity with a new rule, are now reckoned below the standard. The small actual reduction of 3 per cent. may be attributed to the wet weather, which for six months The small actual reduction of 3 per cent. may be attributed to the wet weather, which for six months made school-attendance extremely irregular.

The schools most prominent in point of general efficiency at inspection were Deepwater, Emmaville, Glen Innes, and Inverell. Pupil-teachers (4) and pupils (10) from the three schools last-named were successful at the University Junior Examination.

The alterations recently made in the standards of proficiency, and in the method of computing the periods in class to which those standards relate, have served to rectify anomalous classification, and have given the schools generally a healthier organization. The discipline continues to be effective without being harsh.

2,806 pupils were examined. Their proficiency in the several subjects of the school course, and relative progress or retrogression, may be gauged from the following figures:—

	Percentage up to or	Percentage up to or above the Standard.		
Subjects.	1889.	1890.	Increase or Decrease, per cent.	
Reading	79	81	+ 2	
Writing	92	85	- 7	
Dictation		66		
Arithmetic	77	82	+ 5	
Grammar	74	79	+ 5	
Geography	82	88	+ 6	
History-English	81	77	_ 4	
History—Australian	89	96	+ 7	
Scripture	88	85	_ 3	
Object Lessons	90	86	4	
Drawing		72	- 11	
Music	84	82	_ 2	
French	**********		**********	
Euclid	90	100	+ 10	
Algebra	100	100	=	
Mensuration	100	100	=	
Latin	67		<b>— 67</b>	
Trigonometry	,	,	***************************************	
Needlework		89	<b>—</b> 5	
Drill		86	- 11	
Nutural Science	100	100	=	

The divergences from last year's figures may be traced largely to the altered or modified demands of the new standards, or to the more exacting nature of the tests employed. Allowing for all disturbing causes, the schools are not less efficient this year than last; and the recognition by the teachers of the fact that the school course now prescribed is well within what is practicable, and leaves a margin for the exhibition of special skill, has inspired them with a new incentive to exertion.

The teachers, as a body, are honest, carnest, painstaking, and of high moral rectitude. An occasional example to the contrary serves only by its rarity to confirm the rule as affecting the rest.

The following summary gives particulars as to accommodation in the schools:-

	Number of Places allowing each Child-		
	8 square feet of floor space.	100 cubic feet of air space	
Accommodation in the schools of the Inverell section at the end of 1889	6,008	5,5 <b>5</b> 2	
Places lost during the year by transference and closing of schools, and discontinuance of buildings	1,697	1,443	
Places gained	729	572	
Decrease	968	87	
Accommodation available in the Glen Iunes section at the end of 1890	5,040	4,681	

New accommodation provided during the year is shown in the subjoined table :-

Schools.	Accommodation allowed to each child.			Under supervision
	8 square feet of floor space.	100 cubic feet of air space.	Provision,	of.
Jennings	72	69	New school '	Architect.
Tenterfield	68	76	Class-room to replace old	
Tingha	40	35		
Glen Innes	75	54	Class-room adapted from old resi- dence.	3F 39
Castle Rag	52	42	New school	Inspector.
Bald Nob	30	21	23	
The Scrub		35	11	,,,
Blair Hill	30	21	1)	23
Darby's Branch	30	21	11	33
Furracabad		21	19	1)
Tintot	30	21	11	"
Airlie Brake	30	21	Disused building removed to new site.	); );
Mount Mitchell	37	30	To replace old school	
Swan Vale	30	21		
Maybole	14 1	ĩò	School-room lengthened	
Kookarabooka	45	32	)	,,
Bean Hill	34	22	New schools conducted in leased	huildings
Swan Peak	36	20	) are a sensor a contracted in leased	Dunanigs.
Totals	729	572		

Under the supervision of the Architect, new teachers' residences have been provided at Dundee, Glen Innes, and Tenterfield; and additions made to those at Little Plain and Tingha; the school buildings at Emmaville, Glen, Goonoowigall, Leech's Gully, Little Plain, Oakwood, Rob Boy, Stannifer, Tenterfield, and Tingha have been renovated or altered.

Lesser improvements to 26 schools have been carried out by the Inspector at a total cost of

£162 18s. 8d.

Fig. 183. 86.

Fencing improvements have been effected at a few schools. The demand for this kind of work is certain to increase as gardening and tree-planting under the special encouragement now given, become more extensively practised. Where opportunity has offered, the teachers have shown much interest in enhancing the appearance of the grounds. The best school-garden this section is at Gilgai.

"Arbor Day" was celebrated at several schools with marked success, and promises to become an appearance of the interest slike of presute and of pupils.

annual festival, commanding the interest alike of parents and of pupils.

Within the reduced area now known as the Glen Innes Section, 7 new schools have been established and 5 have been closed; 1 which was closed during 1889 has been revived, 4 are ready for opening, and 1 is almost ready; applications for 4 others are in hand. Though apparently the efficiency of the schools shows retrogression, their actual condition is not worse, but is full of promise. The curtailment of the section secures the possibility of more frequent and effective inspection, and as the confidence of the public in the schools and in their management is not only unabated but growing, there is every reason to regard hopefully the prospect for 1891.

W. BEAVIS, Inspector.

## ANNEX J.

## INSPECTOR PARKINSON'S REPORT.

About the middle of the year it was found necessary to divide the Armidale District, which had previously consisted of three sections, into four. The new subdivision, roughly speaking, comprises the valley of the Namoi River, and the schools in this area were placed under my supervision at the beginning

of July.

The number of schools in operation for the whole year, or some portion of it, was 69. They were

41 Public.

14 Provisional.
2 Half-Time.

11 House-to-House.

1 Evening.

69 Total.

The Public School at Keepit was closed during 1839, and has not been re-opened this year.

Boggabri Evening School and Bullerawa House-to-House School were closed before I took charge of the district. The Provisional Schools at Rotherfield and Mullally, and the House Schools at Milchomi and Pian Creek were opened during the year. The information here given may be thus summarised:—

Schools open at the end of 1889	66
Schools opened during the present year	4
Schools closed during the present year.	- 3
Schools in operation at the end of 1890	67

Applications respectively for a Provisional School at Curragundi and a House School at Spring Vale have been declined, and there are now under consideration the following applications for schools:—

Millie West—Provisional, Old Edgeroi—House-to-House. Spring Vale—House-to-House (second application).

The residents of Molley are desirous of having their school, which has hitherto been worked as one of the stations of a House School, converted into a Full-time School; and if this application be granted, it will be necessary to discontinue teaching at the other stations, unless new provision can be made.

The year 1891 will commence with about 70 schools, and it is anticipated that the number will be increased during the year. The people of this extensive district are chiefly engaged in pastoral pursuits, and as some of the runs are very large, the population is scattered. There are, therefore, isolated families, which cannot be reached even by the liberal regulation that establishes House-to-House S. hools. But it may be safely asse ted that the majority of the children living in the district are enrolled, and that this part of the country is well provided with the means of education.

All the schools of the section received regular inspections, excepting Boggabri Evening School, which collapsed for want of attendance during the first quarter of the year, and Bullerawa House School, which was closed on account of floods when the locality was visited. Only two schools which had to be visited in connection with the work of pupil-teachers employed in them, received ordinary inspections. It is hoped, however, that all schools will receive two visits each during 1891. The number of regular inspections held in the section was 67, of which 3 were conducted by Mr. Inspector Flashman, 22 by Mr. Inspector Blumer, and the remaining 42 by myself. Of the 67 schools inspected, 54 were found to be above the required standard, 3 up to standard, and 10 below; that is, 85 per cent. of the schools in the section were either up to or above standard requirements. Of the 10 schools below standard, 2 were small Public Schools, 1 a House-to-House School, and the other 7 Provisional. One of the latter, when visited, had only been a few weeks in operation. In 1889, the percentage of schools in the Tamworth section (from which all the schools in the Gunnedah section have been transferred) up to or above standard was 83. The increase for this section is, therefore, 2 per cent. In the majority of schools the organisation, as evidenced by the classification of the pupils, the lesson guides, and the school records is satisfactory, while the discipline seldom fails to produce regular and punctual attendance, a respectful demeanour, and steady application to work. The work of instruction may be judged from the following table, which gives the total number of children examined, and a comparison between the percentage of passes in each subject for the years 1889 and 1890:—

Subjects.	Number of	Per cent	Per cent.	Increase
	Children Examined	up to Standard	up to Standard	or Decrease for
	1890.	in 1890.	in 1889.	1890.
Reading Writing Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Scripture Lessons Object Lessons Drawing Music Euchd Needlework Drill Natural Science	2,106 2,138 766 766 715 198 1,886 1,903 1,481 1,725 58 799	86 94 87 93 92 83 89 83 89 67 72 75 92 64	87 94 74 79 82 78 96 91 90 84 81 71 99 69 100	- 1 + 13 + 14 + 10 + 5 - 7 - 8 - 17 - 9 + 4 - 7 - 5

Referring to the three most important subjects of school instruction, it will be seen that reading and writing are about equal for both years, while arithmetic shows an advance for this year of 13 per cent. Differences will be observed in the proficiency attained in individual subjects for the two years under consideration; yet, on the whole, the standard of the previous year has been more than maintained. This result cannot but be gratifying, when it is remembered that the weather for many months of the year was unusually wet, and the attendance in consequence very irregular; but there is no doubt that the modifications made in the standard at the beginning of the year, and the plan of estimating the enrolment by the actual attendance of each child, have proved favourable to the teachers.

The following table will give required information concerning the adequacy of the accommodation in relation to the attendance:—

	for each.	for each.
Number of scats provided at the end of 1889	3,702	3,242
Number of sents lost during 1890	164	118
Number of seats gained during 1890	476	339
Increase of seats during 1890	312	221

Seats were lost during the year by the closing of the House School at Bullerawa, and by giving up old school buildings at Breeza, Tippereenah, and Galathara Road. At the three places last named the loss was more than made up by the erection of larger buildings, while the opening of Provisional Schools at Rotherfield and Mullaly, and an increase in the number of House Schools also added to the school accommodation. The gross enrolment of pupils for the December quarter was 3,052, and the average attendance, 2,137. It is, therefore, plain that the accommodation provided is more than sufficient for present requirements.

The following new buildings were opened in 1890:-		
2	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
Breeza (built under the Architect's supervision)	64	61
Tippercenah (built under the Inspector's supervision)	40	32
Galathara Road " " "	29	21
Rotherfield (finished in 1889)	21	15
Sents provided	154	129
The undermentioned works have been authorised :		
8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	Probable cost.
Baan Baa (new building to replace old one) 45	<b>3</b> 6	£154

Werris Creek (new class-room) .....

 $\mathbf{T}$ he

90 £244 The Public School at Gunnedali was repaired during the year, under the supervision of the Architect; the people at Bando are having the building there enlarged at their own expense. Repairs of a more or less important nature have been effected at 17 schools by the Inspectur; and repairs are still in progress at 3 schools. In towns and places where the population may be considered settled, the school buildings are, as a rule, substantial, in good repair, and large enough for present requirements. Many of the schools in the district are in places where the population is scattered and uncertain; the buildings in these cases are necessarily of a temporary and inexpensive character. Viewed as a whole, this section may be considered to be well provided with buildings of a character suited to the requirements of the several localities, and the furniture and apparatus are generally suitable, sufficient in quantity, and well cared for by the teachers.

The number of teachers employed under my direction is \$3,—namely, 66 teachers, 6 assistants, and 11 pupil teachers. Complaints against them are rare, and the work of the majority is acceptable to the people amongst whom they labour. Many of the small schools are under the charge of expupil-teachers, who bring to their work the experience gained in large schools under trained teachers.

In brief: the accommodation provided for children in this section is more than sufficient for present requirements; the buildings are suitable, and kept in fair repair; the teachers as a body are hard-working and successful; the schools have improved in efficiency; and the general outlook for 1891 is promising.

Tamworth, 31 December, 1890.

H. PARKINSON,

Inspector.

## ANNEX J.

# DISTRICT-INSPECTOR 'CREDIE'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year, 36 schools in the neighbourhood of Cowra were transferred from this District to the Young section of Wagga Wagga District, and two newly established schools in the Wellington District were added to my list. These changes reduced the number of schools in the Bathurst District to 242. This number was further affected during the year by the opening of 14 new schools, and the clasing of 8 others. and the closing of 8 others.

The new schools (including the two transferred from the Wellington District) which came into operation during the year were :

Public: -East Orange, Alectown, Peak Hill, and Cullen Bullen.

Provisional:—Molong Creek, Rulimore Creek, Gum Springs, Garland, Thompson's Creek, Antonio Creek, Jenolan Caves, and Swan Ponds.

Half-time :- Reedy Creek,

House-to-house :- Warge Rock.

Evening Public :- Mitchell and Hartley Vale.

The Evening Public Schools at Milltown, Mitchell, and Hariley Vale, lapsed through lack of support, and the schools at Cadogan, Cumbijows, Gosper's Downs, Murga, and Nangar were closed on account of the attendance in each instance being insufficient to warrant the continuance of the school.

The total number of existing schools at the close of 1890 was 249, classified as under :-

Public	. 178
Provisional	. 25
Half-time	. 34
House-to-house	11

No less than 23 applications for new schools were received, 12 of them being from the western section of the district. At Mount Wilson, Pine Rocks (Oakey Creek), Eulimore Creek, and Bulbodney, Provisional Schools were granted; at Hillington, Rock Lynne, and Murrin Bridge, Half-time Schools: at Nanima, Long Angle, and Trigalans, House-to-house Schools; and at Hartley Vale and Mitchell, Evening Public Schools.

Provisional Schools at Stanley, Sodwalls, Rodd's Creek, Mingelo, and Yarragong, and an Evening Public School at Canowindra were refused. Applications for schools at Blackman's Flat, Townsville, Glenbrook, Clarence Siding, and East March have not yet been finally dealt with.

Several changes in the classification and names of schools occurred during the year. The Provisional Schools at Bundaburra Gap, Trundle, Bindogundra and Hanover were raised to the rank of Public, and Tanner's Mount Public, Mount Stromboli Provisional, and Flagstone House-to-house Schools were converted into Half-time. The schools at Slippery Creek and Kendale are now known by the names of Hazelgrove and Crown Ridge respectively.

Under the supervision of the Inspectoral staff, 8 small school buildings (3 to replace old ones) were creeted, one building was enlarged, 53 schools, and 13 teachers' residences were repaired, and one new weather-shed was provided. The total cost of these works was £1,434 10s. Other repairs under Inspectors, in progress, but not completed at the end of the year, will cost an additional sum of £307 12s. 6d. Tenders have been accepted for the erection of school buildings at Lewis' Ponds and Pine Rocks under my personal supervision under my personal supervision.

Besides the works enumerated, substantial repairs and improvements to a considerable number of the larger schools were effected by the Architect, who also supervised the erection of new school buildings at East Orange.

Excepting a few buildings, which will receive attention when funds are available, the schools are in good repair, and are well furnished and appointed.

The schoolroom floors are, as a rule, kept clean, but there are one or two teachers who, with little extra time and trouble, might render the appearance of their rooms more attractive by keeping the walls free from dust, the school presses tidy, and the maps and diagrams evenly hung on the walls.

Much was done throughout the year to improve the school grounds by forming small flower-beds and planting ornamental trees and shrubs. If the praiseworthy interest now evinced by teachers in this matter does not flag, many of the school grounds should, in a few years, with favourable seasons, become the most attractive spots in their respective neighbourhoods. For practical illustration, on a small scale, of improved methods of working and manuring the soil for the growth of wheat and vegetables, the teacher of Eglinton Public is deserving of special mention. Several other school grounds in the central section of the district, notably those of Orange Superior Public and Canoblas Public, have been much improved by the formation of neatly-kept flower-beds and borders by the pupils under the supervision of their teachers.

The discipline is as satisfactory as in past years. In the larger schools it is sound, healthy, and vigorous, and in very few of the smaller ones was it found to be deserving of a mark lower than fair.

Statistics are given in the following tables, showing, in a concise form, particulars of the school accommodation, attendance, and fees :-

I.—School Accommodation.

	S square feet per child.	100 cubic feet of ai space per child.	
1. Total seats provided for scholars at the end of 1889	16,548	16,059	
2. Number of seats lost—  (a) By closing old schools	138	101	
(b) By giving up old school buildings	86	71	
(c) By schools transferred to another Inspector	1,977	1,647	
3. Number of new seats provided during the year—  (a) By new school-rooms  (b) By new class-rooms  (c) By leased school buildings  (d) By additions to school-rooms  (e) By schools transferred to the district  1. Decrease in number of seats for the year  5. Total sitting accommodation at end of the year	585 38 96 12 155 1,315	567 37 74 10 133 998 15,061	

II.—Quarterly Returns.

	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Deer, Quarter.
Enrolment Average attendance Fcos received Fcos in arrear Free pupils Percentage of average attendance in relation to the enrolment Percentages for 1889	7,781.4 £1,065 19 5½ 121 4 3 321 63.8	12.257 8,267·0 £1,195 19 2 114 8 0 328 67·4 67·7	12,122 8,076·9 £1,257 12 0½ 109 16 4½ 336 66·5 69·8	12,719 8,773·9 £1,375·11 3 91 3 4½ 373 69·0 69·2

#### HY .- Annual Returns.

111. 11100000 110000 1000		
1. Gross enrolment for the year	15,315	
2. Multiple	2,194	
2. Actual	13,121	
3. Actual " " 4. Average attendance for the year	7.979.4	
5. Percentage of average attendance in relation to the actual enrolment	61.0	
5. Percentage of average attendance in relation to the accuracy contents	1 209 VO	11
6. Fees received during the year	91 3	41
7. Fees in arrear at the end of the year	91 9	46.2

IV.—Results of Prosecutions for Breach of the Compulsory Clause of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

Number of cases.	Convictions.	Dianissals.	Withdrawals.
184	151	17	16

Twenty-three persons were sued for the recovery of arrears of school fees, and a verdict for the full amount claimed was obtained in each case.

There were 256 schools in operation during the year, and all, except one, received a regular inspection. The school not inspected was Mitchell Evening Public, which when opened was attended by only one or two pupils, and was at once closed by the teacher without authority, before the Inspector was able to visit it.

Eighty-nine schools received a second regular or an ordinary inspection, and the total number of inspections, regular and ordinary, was 344. Mr. Inspector Lawford and myself also inspected the Girls' High School at Bathurst.

The percentage of schools regularly inspected, which were up to or above the standard, is 87½, being a slight increase on the percentage for 1889.

The subjects taught, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentages of passes, are shown in the annexed table.

. Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.	Percentage for 1889
Reading	8,767	85	87
Writing		1 81	. 86
Dictation	6,960	77	Not given.
Arithmetic	8,233	72	74
Grammar	0.010	73	77
Geography	5 5 4 5	76	81
History	a'a.a	74	73
Scripture	0,000	80	81
Object Lessons		78	83
Drawing		67	84
Music	<u> </u>	82	86
French	,	74	85
Euclid		83	80
		83	78
Algebra	751	71	72
	- 00	82	79
Latin	3,123	82	90
	7,184	71	80
Drill	202	92	94

The new system of estimating the half year of enrolment of the pupils in the several classes by reckoning 110 days' attendance in class as half a year, has given general satisfaction to the teachers, who by this fair and just method of determining the half year of enrolment, should now be able to keep their classes well abreast of standard requirements. There was considerable irregularity in the attendance for several months of the year, caused by almost continuous wet weather, for weeks at a time, floods, had roads, and siekness. From these causes chiefly, the total number of children present at the regular inspections was 832 less than in the previous year. The results of examinations of a few pupils representing the several classes in a school cannot fairly be taken as a gauge of the teacher's work, even when, as it sometimes happens, the pupils acquit themselves reasonably well.

The introduction of the revised standards, and of new text-books for one or two of the higher subjects, tended to lower the percentage of passes. Drawing, the subject which shows the greatest falling off, is now taught to every pupil, instead of, as in past years, to those in the third and higher classes only. Many teachers have little or no knowledge of this subject or of drill, and hence, in the schools under such teachers' supervision, poor results in these branches are almost invariably obtained.

As a body, the teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers sustain their character for respectability, devotion to their work, and skill in the performance of their duties.

Considerable progress was made during the year in establishing new schools, and in effecting necessary repairs to existing school buildings. All schools provide ample sitting accommodation in each instance for the number of children attending them, and in the aggregate there are 1,940 seats more than are required for the total actual errolment of pupils in the schools of the district. The organisation and discipline are of as high a standard as in previous years, and

Bathurst, 10th January, 1890.

District Inspector.

#### ANNEX K.

## INSPECTOR KEVIN'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit my report for the year 1890.

The end of 1889 showed under my supervision 101 schools, classified as follows:—

Public Schools Provisional Schools Half-time Schools	. 8
House Schools	. 4
	101

This number was reduced early in the year by eight schools, viz., Cowra Public, Coota Public, Porter's Mount Public, Mount M'Donald Public, Milburn Creek Public, Kangaroo Flat Provisional, Darby's Falls Public, and Pine Mount Provisional, being transferred to the Young section. To counterbalance this, however, eight new schools were opened during the year, and the numbers now stand nominally the same as before :-

Public Schools	00
45) CHIBY FIRMS SCHOOLS	
TO DECOMAL SUMOMS	
**###*** DEHODIS	- C
House Schools	10
7 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	T
	101

In addition to these, the following schools are expected to be in operation early in the ensuing year:—Mount Wilson Provisional and Hillington Half-time, the latter to be worked in conjunction with Kssington Public, reduced by small attendance, and probably a small place on the Isabella River, with Wallbrook, as Half-time.

Wallbrook, as Half-time.

Schools were refused at Stanley (near Mount Macquarie), and at Sodwalls (near Rydal), as the existing means of education are considered adequate; while the establishment of Provisional Schools at Blackman's Flat and Glenbrook, and of a House arrangement at Clarence Siding, are under consideration. The two Evening Public Schools at Mitchell and Hartley Vale closed after a brief existence. A few unimportant changes in the classification of the schools took place, but as a whole matters have remained much as they were last year. The Department has promptly dealt with all cases calling for the establishment of schools, and it can be safely said that this section of the Bathurst District is liberally supplied with the means of education, and if any child is found to be growing up in ignorance it is certainly not the fault of the State. There are, of course, isolated families of painful experience here and there, but there is really no help for them.

## Buildings.

New buildings have been erected during the year at Swan Ponds, Burnt Yards, Antonio Creek, and Cheetham's Flat, under my own supervision, and at a total cost of £263 10s., while thirty-three schools have been repaired, at a cost of £330 8s. 3d. Four teachers' residences have been repaired, at a cost of £73. The Architect has carried out a number of important works during the year, and such as properly came within the scope of his functions. They have materially added to the accommodation, general comfort, and appearance of many of the more important centres in the district. Altogether, it is safe to say that the buildings, as a whole, are in good condition, centres in the district. Altogether, it is all reasonable conveniences. Each year shows a steady and well-timed improvement in the condition of the structures, and it is both amusing and instructive to compare the present condition of things with that of twenty-five or thirty years ago, when the bark "humpy" or slab hut represented our school architecture in many places. architecture in many places.

## Organisation.

This I have found to be generally satisfactory throughout the year, and if teachers as a body will only utilize to the fullest the means placed at their disposal by the Department there will be little ground for complaint. The schools are well found in materials, and with but few exceptions these are carefully kept, and used with economy. The lesson guides are drawn up with skill, and the classification is

kept, and used with economy. The lesson guides are drawn up with skill, and the classification is generally correct.

In some instances I found the school records behind, and exhibiting a want of taste and care, but this was only where one might expect nothing else from persons who clearly had no taste themselves. How distinctly the character of a teacher is seen in his school! I could now name schools the pleasure of entering which is, in a measure, a privilege—everything so neat and tidy and methodical, while I know of others that to visit them is almost painful—disorder, dust, and untidiness everywhere.

In my report for last year I referred to the subject of ventilation, and I am glad to say that I have noticed a great improvement in this direction during the year just closed. Most teachers now see how important is a constant supply of fresh and pure air, and the futility of expecting mental activity in a vitiated atmosphere. I will here mention one circumstance, and it may be taken as one, perhaps, that is not

not uncommon. I went into a school unexpectedly during the year in the afternoon of a rather warm day. Things were going on regularly, and all apparently were working hard. One of the first things that struck me on opening the door was the close atmosphere. Only a portion of two windows was up, and the air seemed heavy and stuffy. At the upper end of the school there were some 20 young children, ages from 5 to 8 years, working addition. They seemed languid and heavy-cycd. I drew the teacher's attention to the matter, and he "thought it might be heat." I opened the windows top and bottom, and also the door, and let matters go on. In half an hour the change was marvellous. Activity and spright-liness took the place of lassitude and a tendency to sleep, and there was little trouble during the rest of the afternoon in getting the children to attend, and to work with energy and sustained effort. I could also see the change in the face of the teacher (as good a man as is to be found in the Service), though I am sure he could not for the moment account for it. This little incident speaks for itself I think.

I am glad to see that the Department has allowed a water supply, generally in the shape of a 400-gallon ship's tank, to Provisional Schools. It always seemed to me hard that children in Public Schools should have clean and wholesome water to drink, while those of Provisional Schools were obliged to quench their thirst at, perhaps, typhoid-infected waterholes, or carry a little for miles in bottles.

The come 25 schools have had trees planted and flower beds formed, and at several of these the "Arbor Day" went off with great celat. The interest manifested by the children is, as a whole, enthusaatic, intelligent, and sustained, though, of course, there are some churls among the parents, who decline to allow their children to take part in this pleasant and educative work. Such people can only be reasoned with, and the teacher of address and tact generally makes converts of them. During next year I hope to be able to

### Discipline.

Discipline.

The discipline has sustained the good character it gained for itself last year. The pupils are regular, punctual, well behaved, and clean and tidy. They are obedient and respectful while in and about school, but I regret to say the varnish in many cases disappears when they leave the teacher's presence. This, to me, and I know to others, has been a painful experience, but I suppose it is only the "Old crah and the young and the swimming lessons" over again. I can only repeat here what I said last year, "Those (the children) I meet are civil enough, but we need more than this;" and if we need one thing above another we need proper respect for authority, a purging of our language of low and disgusting words, and a high-minded and honorable regard for the feelings and character and the property of others. Much of the remedy for this state of things lies in the hands of the teachers themselves, and I hope they will at all times use the power fearlessly and firmly, yet with gentle discretion. Drill has been taught in nearly all the schools, but except in a few of the very best the results are poor. Many of the teachers have not been taught the subject themselves, and cannot therefore be expected to include it in the school course with any great success. The little work on "Manual Exercises," recently issued, will to some extent assist these.

### Inspection.

Of the 101 schools on my roll for the year, or any portion thereof, all went through a regular inspection except Michell Evening Public, closed before I had an opportunity to visit. One went through a second inspection, while 31 received an ordinary inspection. The work of inspection was much retarded in the first six months of the year by a rainfull of unprecedented length and volume, and travelling was in consequence frequently attended with inconvenience, loss of time, and danger. The month of March for instance—an important one in the year's work—showed twenty-three wet days out of thirty-one, and some of the other months up to July were little better. The work done under this head is seen from the following table:—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public Schools		10 1 1 2	55  3 11	68 1 9 18 4
Totals	17	14	69	100

The proficiency up to or above the standard—83 per cent.—must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of the unfavourable condition of the weather in the first six months of the year, and of the small attendance on several occasions at examination.

## Instruction.

This has gone on steadily and industriously on the whole during the year, though it took a considerable time to get into work under the revised standards. These standards give more satisfaction than the late ones; for though the number of subjects has been increased, the quantity in the more important ones has been reduced. The amount of reading, arithmetic, &c., set down in the late standards was always thought to be most difficult, if not impossible, to cover. The reduction is a decided relief. The actual work of teaching has been carried out during the year on much the same lines as those of the last couple of years, but with a decided benefit to the system where unsuccessful pupil-teachers for training are sent. I spoke of this in my report for last year, and the year's experience confirms what I then said. I am pleased to see a great improvement in the writing since the issue of the circular compelling all pupils to write from head-lines, and insisting on uniformity, exactness, and a faithful reproduction of the head-line. I anticipate that the results in the future will be marked and beneficial.

The introduction of drawing in the I and II classes has so far produced but little fruit, and the cause is that hardly six out of every ten teachers know how, or if they do know how, they do not teach their scholars to draw a straight line. The plan is to "set a copy" on the blackboard, and then turn to something else, leaving the little ones to do the best they can. One can easily imagine what that best will be. It is equivalent to tossing a child who cannot swim into a pond of water beyond his depth and leaving him to do the best he can, and without even the poor and of the bladders of boyhood's memory. I hope, however, to see an improvement in this direction during the coming year; for in every instance where I have met so-called teaching of this kind I have condemned it, and explained fully the proper course to follow.

In the unsjority of the schools—in quite 85 per cent.—all the subjects are taught with var

In the majority of the schools—in quite 85 per cent.—all the subjects are taught with varied skill and intelligence, and with but few exceptions, I must say, general conscientiousness. The

The teachers of this section of the district are, as a whole, a respectable, steady, and well-conducted body of public servants. The lives of many are extremely monotonous and tame while out of school; but I observe that the more thoughtful take a right view of life by study and carnest work, and thus in time reap the reward of their patience and attention to duty by removal to better positions. Someone must teach in the bush and be a "brave soldier in the war of liberation and humanity," and he or she is wise who views life in this light; and, sinking all mean, petty, and selfish motives, faces the situation manfully, and considers for a time at least that salary, and home, and friends, and discomforts, are as nothing beside the noble work before them.

The pupil-teachers under my supervision have been steady and fairly industrious during the year, and have as a whole given satisfaction.

The half-yearly examinations were held at my head-quarters in June, and the yearly examinations during the week ended 20th instant.

## Summary.

(i). The means of education are ample, and fully meet all present needs.

(II). Organisation and discipline are satisfactory—the former being as complete as the circumstances demand, while the latter is generally sensible and healthy.

(III). The instruction, though considerably interfered with by floods and unfavourable weather, has been carried on carnestly, and on the whole successfully; and has, under very discouraging circumstances at times, produced satisfactory results. With the organisation and discipline in a healthy condition, and the revised standards now in good working order, I look forward to a year of great hope for 1891. The usual statistics have already been sent on.

JOHN KEVIN. Inspector.

Inspector's Office, Mount Victoria, 31st December, 1890.

# ANNEX L.

## INSPECTOR THOMAS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report upon that portion of the Bathurst District under my supervision during 1890.

I. The adequacy of the means of education as regards amount and distribution.

The year 1880 closed with 112 schools in operation, but 28 of them were, during the vacation, transferred to the newly-formed Young section of the Wagga Wagga District, so that I commenced this year with 84 schools, viz. :

Public	46
Provisional	-15
Half-time	16
House-to-house	7

During the year the Peak Hill Public and Warge Rock House-to-house were transferred from the Wellington District to my section of the Bathurst District, and new schools opened at Alcetown, Enlimore Creek, and Gum Springs; while the conversion of Flagstone House-to-house into two Halftime Schools has added another to my list. On the other hand, the following schools have been closed through distributed attentions. through diminished attendance: -

Cadogan, I Cumbijowa, Gosper's Downs, Murga, Half-time Provisional ,, Nangar,

These changes, with the conversion of Trundle and Bindogundra Provisional to Public School rank, give me 85 schools in active operation at the close of 1890, viz.:

Public	
Provisional	
3 10 (Stonat, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
liali-time	***************
Monge-to-house	
240440 00-104630	

The following schools have been opened during the year in places hitherto without means of education:--

Alectown, Public Gum Springs, Provisional Eulimore Oreek, Provisional.

Applications for new schools have been more numerous than in previous years. They are detailed below :-

Place.	Class of School sought.	Result of Application.
Murrin Bridge Rock Lynne Tinpot and Binda Nanima and Long Angle Eulimore Creek Canowindra Bulbodaey Mingelo	Half-time  Provisional Evening Provisional	Granted. Transferred to Wellington District.

The eastern portion of my district is well supplied with schools, but settlement is still going on The eastern portion of my district is well supplied with schools, but settlement is suit going on rapidly in the central, western, and north-western portions. I expect, in consequence, several applications for small schools during the coming year. In establishing schools to suit new settlers in the central division of the Colony, it is always a matter of difficulty to bring sufficient families within a fair distance of a central site, the Land Act allowing a maximum of 2,560 acres (2 miles square) to be taken up by one person.

II. The actual condition of the Schools as elicited by Inspection.

Nincty schools in all were in operation during some part of 1890, and all without exception were fully inspected. Three received a second regular inspection, and 30 of the larger ones underwent an ordinary inspection, while incidental visits were paid to a great many. Circumstances beyond my control prevented my making as many ordinary inspections as I had intended.

Four of my schools near Orange were inspected by the District Inspector, and I assisted him in the inspection of Orange Superior.

The following table will show at a glance the condition of the schools in relation to the standard :-

Class of School.	Below Standard,	Up to Standard.	Above Standard,	Total.	Percentage satisfying Standard.
Public	4 3 5 2	4 3 3	42 9 13 2	50 15 18 7	92 80 72·2 71·4
Total	14	10	66	90	84-4
Results in 1889	13	14	85	112	88.3

A comparison between the percentages of schools satisfying the requirements of the standard in 1889 and 1890 will show a slight decline. This is to be attributed almost solely to the following causes:—

1. The long continued wet weather, and consequent broken and irregular attendance.

2. The application of the newly revised standards to the work done under those in previous use. The new standards, though by no means more severe, pressed unfavourably in the subjects drawing, music, needlework, drill, and object lessons during the first bulf of the year, by which time, however, most schools had adapted themselves to the new requirements.

### Organisation.

Special attention has been directed during the year to the size, condition, and capabilities of the school sites. Wherever practicable the school grounds have been enlarged, until there are now few schools without vested sites ranging in area from 2 acres in the small bush schools to 4 acres in the more important ones. In several instances teachers have been stimulated, by recent regulations, into vigorous action with regard to planting and cultivating any available ground, and the coming year will bring forth several applications for bonuses. The Cudal Public School held an "arbor day" in August, when the grounds were suitably planted. grounds were suitably planted.

grounds were suitably planted.

The school premises are with few exceptions in good condition. The school-rooms are well provided with furniture and material. All the Public, and many of the Provisional Schools, are now provided with tanks, and generally the material condition of the schools is very satisfactory.

Turning to those points falling more especially within the teacher's province, I find that the school routine conforms in almost every case, to the Regulations; that the instruction is regulated by well constructed time-tables and programmes; and that the records are neatly and accurately kept, while the Inspector's labours are lightened by the prompt despatch of the necessary returns.

School Savings Banks are in operation in all schools where there are two or more teachers employed, but popular interest in these institutions seems on the wane, though it is to be noted that many pupils now so direct to the Post Office Savings Banks.

now go direct to the Post Office Savings Banks.

### Discipline.

The Cadet System under the new regime is the most prominent feature in the discipline of the larger schools. Cadet corps have been formed in Forbes, Cudal, Condobolin, and Canowindra, and attempts are being made in other centres to obtain the requisite enrolment. In the schools where corps have been formed it is needless to say that the general discipline has materially improved, and that the movement has the warm approval and hearty co-operation of the community. Under the new standards of proficiency elementary drill and physical training exercises are expected in every school, and the teachers though, in many cases, only self-taught in this respect are achieving very promising results.

# Instruction.

The following table will show the number of pupils examined in each subject, the percentage of passes both for this year and for 1889, and the result of such comparison:—

Subject.	No. examined.	Percentage for 1890.	Percentage for 1889.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
Reading Writing Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian Bistory Scripture Object Lessons Drawing Music Drill Neodlework French Latin Euclid Algebra	2,417 2,253 868 868 838 313 2,174 2,231 2,084 2,072 2,088 818 85 5	864 848 750 788 792 764 702 805 808 645 703 597 766 500 811	85·3 85·4 74·4 77·9 78·0 72·8 74·5 78·7 81·4 81·6 80·5 76·9 84·9 76·4 62·5 60·0 65·9	+ 1·1 - 6 + 6 + 6 + 1·2 + 3·6 - 4·3 + 1·8 - 3·6 - 17·1 - 10·2 - 17·2 - 8·3 - 26·4 - 21·1 + 21·6
Meneuration		71.6 90.0	55 <b>·7</b> 91·6	+ 15·9 1·6

The decline in the percentages in object lessons, drawing, music, drill, and needlework is the result, as already mentioned, of the application of the revised standards as soon as they were issued, as it is in these subjects that material alterations have been made. The excessive rainfull of the year had also

The methods employed are, on the whole, sound, and based on those found most successful in our best schools. The employment in the small schools of ex-pupil-teachers tends, of course, to raise the general tone of the instruction. The subjects I find weakest in the small schools are mental arithmetic, notation, and word meanings, while the oral or memory subjects fail to impress through lack of effective revision.

## Teaching Staff.

Eight Public Schools and 10 Half-time Schools are in charge of unclassified teachers, but 6 of them, representing 7 schools, attended the recent examination in order to qualify for the positions they hold, while several other of the schools in question are in charge of ex-pupil-teachers, not yet classified.

The teachers are, almost without exception, well-conducted and respectable, and fully merit the confidence placed in them. No complaints whatever came under my notice during the year. All the pupil-teachers due for examination during the year succeeded in gaining promotion, but it is to be regretted that out of 3 first-class pupil-teachers who completed their course at the end of the year 1 was debarred by illness from competing for admission to the Training College, and the other 2 elected to take small schools.

Suitable male candidates for small schools and pupil-teachers have been accounted to the confidence of the pupil teachers in the confidence of the pupil teachers are marketicable in this purit to

Suitable male candidates for small schools and pupil-teacherships are unobtainable in this part of

the Colony.  The teachers employe						re cla	ıssific	d as i	•			nable	in t	Probationers.	
	I.A.	ä	I.A.	II.B.	III.A.	III.B.	III.C.	Ex. P	Uncla	P. T.	P.T.	E.	P.T.	Proba	Total.
Teachers in charge Assistants Pupil-teachers Work mistresses		1	3 1 	7	18	10 1 	6	2 2 	29	3	 2	 4	4		76 4 13

#### III .- Accommodation.

During the year school-buildings were erected under my supervision at Gum Springs, Eulimore Creek, and Trajere. The first two were established in localities hitherto without schools, though the opening of Eulimore Creek Provisional entailed the closing of Murga and Nangar Half-time. Trajere school-building was erected to supply the place of an old building badly situated. Leased premises at Alectown were also secured, but have since been vacated, as, under the Architect's supervision, a school-building has been erected upon a vested site.

A weather-shed was creeted under my supervision at Cudal, and repairs and improvements to 12 school-rooms and 6 residences were effected under my control at a total cost of £377 14s. 6d.

Under the Architect's supervision a class-room has been added to Peak Hill school-room, and the erection of a teacher's residence, and the effecting of extensive improvements to the promises there are in progress. The same officer has in hand very considerable additions and improvements to the Forbes school-buildings, and the painting and repairing of the Parkes school-rooms and residence. It has also been decided to add a brick class-room to the Canowindra school-room, and to effect other improvements there under the Architect's direction.

The removal of the Boree-Cabonne Half-time School to a more central site, and the repair and

The removal of the Boree-Cabonne Half-time School to a more central site, and the repair and improvement of 4 other school-buildings are works under my control, still uncompleted, and entailing an expenditure of £257 15s.

The interchange of the school buildings at Fair Hill and Green Grove, at a cost of £147 14s., has just been approved, but too late to admit of its inclusion in the usual statistics. As the contract will not be signed this year, the matter may properly be allowed to fall within the work of 1891.

The following figures will show that the accommodation provided at existing schools fully meets the requirements of the district:—

Number of pupils enrolled in December quarter	3.476
, in average attendance	2,3586
in Ordinary attendance	2,700 0
Highest quarterly average during 1890	2,358.6
No. of seats provided at close of 1889	5,354
, lost during the year by transfer of schools, &c.	1,334
, gained during the year by opening new schools, &c  Nett loss	345
Nett loss	989
Sitting accommodation at end of 1890	4,365

# IV .- Summary.

Eighty-five schools, with an enrolment of 3,476 pupils, and an average attendance of 2,358.6, and employing 93 teachers and pupil-teachers, are in operation at the close of the year.

Every school was fully inspected during the year, with results only slightly below those of 1889. The schools are in a satisfactory condition as regards organisation, discipline, and instruction. The distribution of existing schools fairly meets the present requirements of the district. The usual lists and statistics have already been furnished.

W. GEO. THOMAS. Inspector.

Forbes, 27 December, 1890.

## ANNEX M.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S REPORT.

This part of the Colony was formed into a separate district at the beginning of the year. It extends along the coast from Milton on the south to Lake Illawarra on the north, and from the coast westward to Tuena. It consists of three sections—the Eastern, or Nowra Section, under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Lawford; the Western, or Taralga Section, under Mr. Inspector Murray; and the Central Section, under my own direct supervision. Mr. Lawford is stationed at Nowra, and Mr. Murray's head-quarters are, as a temporary arrangement, at Mittagong, instead of at Taralga, which has been fixed on as the place of residence of the inspector in charge of that section, and which is certainly the most convenient from which to visit his schools.

There are at present 212 schools in the district, of which 161 are Public, 16 Provisional, 26 Halftime, and 9 House-to-house Schools; 64 are in the Central Section, 85 in the Nowra Section, and 63 in the Taralga Section.

the Taralga Section.

There are 3 Superior Public Schools—Kiama, Nowra, and Picton, the first and last named having been raised to that rank during the year.

New schools were established at Bombo, Meglo, and Fullorton; and it has been decided to open schools at Exeter and Wollondilly as soon as the necessary buildings have been erected. Kangaroo River school was closed on account of small attendance.

New

New school-rooms were erected at Greendale, Gullen, Meglo, Fullerton, Clydesdale, and Hadley, a class-room at Berrima, a teacher's residence at Crookwell, and a weather-shed at Wilton. The crection of new buildings at Wollondilly, Bargo West, Exeter, Mulgoa Forest Mount, Glenquarry, Berrima Colliery, and Peelwood has been sanctioned; those at Wollondilly and Exeter being required for newly-established schools, and the others to replace old ones. It is probable that additional accommodation will shortly be required at Bowral, Minto, and Ingleburn.

Thirty-nine school buildings were repaired and otherwise improved, and 2 others are now undergoing requires.

undergoing repairs.

The school-rooms of the district provide accommodation for 13,094 pupils. This is considerably in excess of that required, as the highest quarterly enrolment for the year was 9,522. They are also well distributed.

All the schools of the district, except 1 Provisional and 1 Half-time, in the Taralga section, and 1 small Public and 1 Evening school in the Nowra section, were inspected during the year. Seventy-seven were inspected a second time.

With few except ons, the schools were found to be in a satisfactory condition—173 exceeded the standard, 18 reached it, and 25 were below it. Some of the least efficient have since been placed in charge of other teachers, and in consequence marked improvement has taken place in the attendance, and it may be hoped in the efficiency also.

The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentage of

	No. examined.	Percentages.		No. examined.	Percentages.
Reading	6,789	88:4	Drawing	5,525	84.5
Writing	6,848	90-5	Music	5,704	82.8
Dictation	5,569	78 <sup>.</sup>	French		100.
Arithmetic	6,596	76.9	Euclid	373	89.8
Grammar		84.3	Algebra		91.1
Geography	2,605	80.8	Mensuration	82	68.2
English History	2,505	74.7	Latin	18	100-
Australian History	722	<b>78</b> ·9	Needlework	<b>2,5</b> 86	91.8
Scripture	6,325	87.	Science	938	91·1
Object Lesson	5,110	6.3			

In only a few schools is the discipline unsatisfactory, and it is not often that the government is found to be learsh, the fault generally lying in the opposite direction.

The quarterly enrolment and average attendance for the year are given below:—

		Enroment,		Average.
March	quarter	9,338		5,737.3
June	,,	9,429		6,542.1
September		9,446		6,393.6
December	77	9,525	•••	6,678.5

The attendance for Murch quarter was 61.4 per cent. of the enrolment, for the June quarter 69.1, for September quarter 66.6, and for December quarter 70.1. There has, therefore, been a satisfactory increase in both curolment and average attendance during the year,

The teachers and pupil-teachers employed in the district are classified as follows:-

Clas	Class 1.		s II.	Class III.			Unclassified.
A	В	A	В	A	В	С	
*****	1	21	18	50	36	25	57

## PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Class I,	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
12	G	7	19

Summary.—The district is well supplied with schools, and the work being done therein is satisfactory. Increased efficiency may be looked for during the year now entered upon.

Bowral, 10 January, 1891,

W. H. JOHNSON, District Inspector.

## ANNEX N.

## INSPECTOR MURRAY'S REPORT.

At the close of last year I had under my supervision 54 Public Schools, 11 Provisional, 20 Half-time, and 6 House-to-House Schools. Departmental changes at the beginning of the year left to me 41 Public Schools, 6 Provisional, 16 Half-time, and 7 House-to-house Schools. During the year Provisional Schools were established at Meglo and Fullerton. Now, at the close of the year, I have 38 Public Schools, 9 Provisional, 8 Half-time, and 8 House-to-house Schools.

## Buildings.

During the year Provisional School buildings have been erected at Meglo, Fullerton, and Hartley, where previously no schools existed. Two school-rooms were enlarged; 9 others underwent repairs, including, in some cases, water supply, fencing, and furniture; 3 teachers' residences were repaired. All this work was supervised by myself. The Architect supervised the crection of new buildings at Gullen, extensive repairs at Kialla, the crection of a teacher's residence at Crookwell, and is now superintending the building of another residence at Peelwood.

At the beginning of the year there was accommodation for 4,171 pupils. The changes previously mentioned took away 1,269 places; 84 now places were provided, leaving now 2,986 places. This is sufficient accommodation for all the children in the district, and it is properly distributed.

Inspection

## Inspection.

Every school in the district received one full or regular inspection, except 1 Provisional School, which was opened in a remote part of the district as late as the 28th October last, and 1 Half-time School at which no pupils were present when I visited it. Eight schools received a second or ordinary inspection, and many others received from one to four incidental inspections.

#### Estimated Proficiency,

Twelve schools were found to be below the standard, 10 schools were up to the standard, and 48 schools were above the standard.

Of all the pupils examined:

87 per cent, passed the standard in Reading. 83 , in Writing. 86.7 ,, in Dictation. 86.9 per cent. in Scripture and Moral Lessons. in Object Lessons. in Drawing. 80.8 in Arithmetic. in Grammar. in Euclid.
in Algebra.
in Mensuration. 79.4 88 " 77 87 in Geography.
in English History.
in Australian History. 91.6 in Sewing, and 86 ,, 80 66.3 in Drill.

Owing to the changes already named, there are not sufficient data to make a correct comparison between the progress made last year and that made this year.

Except in two or three instances the teachers are assiduous, honest, and persevering in the faithful discharge of their important duties, and are deserving of the esteem of the people among whom they

1. The means of education are sufficient and properly distributed.

 The supply of teachers is equal to the demand.
 The inspection was thorough, and the supervision as complete as the great extent of the district allowed.

4. The educational outlook is hopeful.

J. H. MURRAY,

Mittagong, 23 December, 1890.

Inspector.

## ANNEX O.

#### INSPECTOR LAWFORD'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for the year 1890.

I was transferred from the Young district to this on the 11th July, and have therefore only been in charge of the Nowra district during the latter half of the year.

When I took charge there were 85 schools in operation. These 85 remain still open. They

consist of .-

Public Schools	1
Total	 85

All these have been regularly inspected during the year, and 39 have received an ordinary inspection as well, want of time and other circumstances preventing any more of these latter being made. One school, Jamberoo, received two ordinary inspections.

At the beginning of the year there were 86 schools in operation; 1 new school was opened during the year at Bombo, making a total of 87 open during the year or any part of it. Of these, 84 were in operation during the whole year, 3 being open during a portion only.

Two schools were not inspected.

Kangaroo Valley, Public. Broughton Village, Evening Public.

They were, I believe, both of them visited for the purpose of inspection, but owing to wet weather no children were present. They collapsed from want of attendance before I took charge.

As to the adequacy of school accommodation in the district, there were places for 6,068 children at the end of last year. By the closing of Kangaroo River and the giving up of the old building at Clydesdale, 117 places have been lost. By the opening of Bombo and a new school-room at Clydesdale 97 places have been gained.

There is, therefore, accommodation for 6,048 children at the end of 1890.

Repairs and improvements of a more or less extensive nature have been under the inspectors

Repairs and improvements of a more or less extensive nature have been made under the inspectors at 18 schools and residences, at a total cost of £305 16s. 6d.

at 18 schools and residences, at a total cost of £305 16s. 6d.

As far as I have seen the district it is exceedingly well supplied with the means of education. There are schools every two or three miles in the northern end of it, but, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, means of communication are very bad, so that probably schools are really wanted at shorter intervals than in other parts of the colony. The southern end of the district is a desert with a few cases. On these settlement has taken place, and there are quite sufficient schools to meet all wants. The one industry of the whole district is dairy farming, and the unfortunate children have in most cases to toil very hard before and after school. This is naturally not conducive to brilliant scholarship.

Under such circumstances it is very gratifying to find that the condition of the schools is as good as it is. Last year 93 per cent. of the schools reached or exceeded the standard. This year no less than 83 out of 85 schools reached or went beyond the standard, or 97 per cent. as against 93 per cent. last year. This is no doubt what it should be, for, after all, for a school to gain an average of half-marks in all subjects is nothing much to boast of, and to be below that position shows that there must be something very wrong.

all subjects is nothing much to boast of, and to be below that position shows that there must be something very wrong.

There is another reason why the percentage of passes should be high this year, and that is the adoption of revised standards of proficiency, rather loss exacting in many respects than preceding ones, and which give good marks to needlework and drill. Neither of these subjects is very hard to teach, and needlework generally receives very liberal treatment in the way of marks.

With such a result as this report shows it would be very rash to express an opinion that next year's report will be any better or as good. Let us hope it will not be much worse; though, with the present standards, and the present really efficient body of teachers taken as a whole, there is not much reason to suppose it will be.

The required statistics have been duly forwarded.

Nowra, 30th December, 1890.

L. E LAWFORD, Inspector.

#### ANNEX P.

#### DISTRICT INSPECTOR COOPER'S REPORT.

The number of schools and departments in operation in the Goulburn district for the whole, or a part of 1889 was 387. They were supervised by the District Inspector, at Goulburn, and 3 Inspectors stationed at Mittagong, Braidwood, and Bega, respectively. On the enlargement of the general inspectoral staff, and consequent readjustment of schools at the beginning of this year, the Mittagong Section was taken from the Goulburn district, and a group of schools, with Yass as their centre was, in lieu thereof, attached to this district. The effect of these changes is represented hereunder:—

Section of District.		1889.	;	£890.
Poctron or pasture.	Schools.	Pupils enrolled.	Schools.	Pupils enrolled.
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Mittagong Yass	60 107 126 94	4,159 3,908 5,473 4,317	84 97 103  92	4,628 9,495 4,647 3,504
Totals	887	17,857	376	16,274

The Braidwood section has remained under the charge of Mr. Inspector Willis. Early in January, Mr. P. F. Sheehy was appointed inspector of the Yass section, and, in July, Mr. P. Durie assumed charge of the Bega section, which had been under Mr. Inspector Skillman's supervision up to 30th June.

Of the 376 schools and departments open during the year, or a part of it, 13 were new, and 3 had been closed, but were revived. On account of diminished attendance, 7 of these 376 schools were closed. The total number of schools now in operation is, therefore, 369. In the course of the year, 153 places were lost by the closing of schools, while 571 places were gained by the crection of new schools, or the enlargement of existing buildings. The places now provided and the highest quarterly enrolment during the year are shown below:—

Charles of The Ch	Number of places, a	llowing for each child.	Highest quarterly
Section of District.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	enrolinent.
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	4,498 5,183	4,101 3,599 4,267 8,331	3,788 2,812 3,584 2,927
Totals	18,109	15,298	13,111

14. 'Under the supervision of the District Inspector and the several Inspectors, 14 new schools were created, at a total cost of £1,255, and 4 were enlarged, at a cost of £239 2s. 5d. Accommodation was thus provided for 366 pupils.

Schools built or enlarged.

á8 .

Section of District.	Nev	v schools.		School	s enlarged.	Number of pla each	ces, allowing for child.
sell a sa	Number.	Cost.		Number.	Cost,	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.
		£ s.	d.		£ s. d.		1
Goulburn	3	867 17	0			102	81
Braidwood	1	60 0	0		************	21	16_
Bega	; 5	400 8	0	3	150 12 5	157	132
Yass	5	426 15	0	1 1	88 10 0	179	137
Totals	14	1,255 0	0	4	239 2 5	459	366

The schools built in the Goulburn section are Thornford, to replace a leased building; Brooks' Greek, to replace an old school; and Little Gundary, erected where no school formerly existed. A new school was built under the Architect's supervision to supersede a rented building at Tirranus. Details of schools erected or enlarged under the Inspectors' directions are given in those officers' separate reports.

In addition to the erection and enlargement of schools, the following works have been carried out under the Inspectors' supervision:—

Section of District.		Repairs	to	, w	/caf.her-sheds.
Second of District	Schools.	Residences.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.
Goulburn Braidwood Begu Yuss	9 19 15 `	10 3 5	460 5 6 112 12 6 270 16	5   1	£ s. d. 91 14 6 5 0 0 included with repairs 49 10 0
Totals	76	18	1,102 14 13	L   9	146 4 6

In many cases also provision by means of overground tanks has been made for supplying wholesome water for the use of teachers and pupils. Among the additional works approved or in course of execution, are a new Boys' Department in connection with the Superior Public School at Goulburn, a small school at Milbang, and a teacher's residence at Eastgrove.

The accommodation for pupils now provided is, in the aggregate, ample, and very fairly distributed. Several of the smaller schools are not as comfortable as might be desired, and some buildings of all classes have been erected without due regard to the necessity for so placing the windows as to save the pupils from the discomfort and probable injury arising from continued exposure, while in their seats, to the direct rays of the sun.

## Play-grounds.

Play-grounds.

Since July last, when the Minister's decision was communicated to Inspectors as to the desirableness of securing enlarged areas for play-grounds, this matter has received due attention, and substantial additions have already been made to the smaller grounds, or steps in that direction have been taken, throughout the district. In the Goulburn Section an extra 1 acre has been added to the site of the Superior Public School, Goulburn, making it 2 acres; and the sites at North Goulburn, South Goulburn, and Eastgrove have also been extended. At Queanbeyan the site has been doubled in area, and now measures somewhat more than 4 acres; and action has been commenced which will result, it is hoped, in increasing the Bungendore site from 2 to 4 acres. In the case of the smaller schools, also, necessary steps have been taken to extend the sites where necessary. Tho advantages that may be expected from enlarged recreation areas, especially in towns, are so important that the inauguration of a liberal policy in respect to the acquisition of reasonably large play-grounds is a marked feature of the year's administration.

Although few of the teachers formally arranged for holding "Arbor Days," yet many of them took a praiseworthy interest in planting the school-grounds with trees and flowers. In some cases where, from the nature of the soil and the surroundings, all but those blessed with much zeal and perseverance would have been disheartened, neat little flower-plote have been formed; and I am glad to be able to report that in many of these instances the teachers are young women, by whose taste and good example their pupils must be greatly benefited. The teacher of one school (South Goulburn) obtained a bonus in terms of the rules relating to rewards for the successful cultivation of plants. Mr. Lumsden, the teacher of that school, with the aid of his pupils, who appear to take a lively interest in the work, has tastefully embellished the school-grounds, and richly merited the official recognition he gained f

Attendance of Pupils. Information as to the attendance of pupils, payment of school-fees, and free pupils, is contained in the subjoined table :-

Quarter.	Section of District.	Enrolled.	Average attendance.	Per cent,	Fees paid.	Fees due.	Free pupils.
March	Goulburn Braidwood Bega	$2,745 \\ 3,562$	2,515 1,688 2,186	66 61 61	£ s. d. 324 9 1½ 210 5 4 283 0 5½	£ s. d. 92 14 01 62 15 11 94 11 31	298 132 180
C.	Yass	2,854 12,941	1,867 8,256	65 63	1,064 15 0	36 0 5 286 1 8	261 871
June	Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	3,747 2,812 3,584 2,927	2,464 1,920 2,476 2,009	65 68 69 68	827 15 8 245 5 11 335 8 4 267 8 3	63 9 7½ 50 6 10 64 7 8½ 22 11 6	288 107 203 230
	Totals	13,070	8,869	67	1,175 18 2	200 15 8	828
September	Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass		2,577 1,917 2,406 1,918	68 68 67 67	349 12 81 252 9 41 334 11 111 270 14 11	70 14 51 44 19 11 77 6 6 37 0 1	271 89 170 212
	Totals	12,976	8,818	68	1,207 8 2	230 0 111	742
December , {	Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	3,748 2,800 3,535 2,873	2,616 1,967 2,426 1,916	69 70 68 66	407 9 11 270 0 10 348 12 101 296 4 41	67 14 6 46 1 51 72 7 71 26 3 11	279 115 194 252
	Totals	12,956	8,925	68	1,322 8 0	212 7 6	840

The foregoing figures indicate serious irregularity in the attendance of pupils. The unusually wet weather experienced throughout the year, and epidemic sicknesses, will account to some extent for the unusualistactory attendance; but the chief cause is to be found, I fear, in the indifference of many parents to the welfare of their offspring in respect to education. For the half-year ending 30th June last it was reported by the teachers that 1,333 children had failed to complete the statutory attendance. The short attendance of 536 of these was deemed to be excusable, the parents of 630 others were cautioned, and in the cases of the remaining 167 prosecution was authorised. It was found practicable, however, to prosecute in only 128 cases, of which 111 resulted in convictions. Those who were prosecuted had already been cautioned at the end of March. For the last half of the year, 722 children have been reported as defaulters. Of that number 450 may be excused, the parents of 213 have been cautioned, and in the cases of 59 I have recommended legal action.

I am persuaded that the fear of the punishment that may be entailed by a violation of the com-

cautioned, and in the cases of 59 I have recommended legal action.

I am persuaded that the fear of the punishment that may be entailed by a violation of the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act has now but little deterrent effect upon parents whose indifference or expidity predispose them to break that law. In many of the cases that have come under my notice the chief cause of short attendance has been "work at home." It is pitiful to read at times in the teachers' reports, that not only children from 12 to 14 years of age are compelled to work, but that little ones from 7 to 12 years are also required to take a share of the labour incidental to their parents' occupations. It cannot be admitted that there is any excuse for the heartlessness which leads parents to expect to be allowed, as a matter of course, to rely on the aid of their young children in earning a subsistence for their families or in increasing their wealth; yet it is true that the continued and widespread existence of the ovil has a tendency to blur the natural sense of surprise and indignation which its appearance should excite. It augurs badly for the future moral and physical welfare of the rising

rising generation that so many of its members of tender age should be subjected to the suffering and cruel deprivation of educational benefits, which are the inevitable attendants of a system of "juvenile labour."

The collection of school-fees is a duty which most teachers find irksome and unpleasant, and although the total arrears have been reduced somewhat within the year, the sum due is disproportionately large. It is to the credit of many teachers that, by firmness and tact in dealing with this matter, they are able to report from month to month that they have no arrears of fees; and it is to be hoped that the number of such teachers will rapidly increase. There were 840 free pupils at the end of the year; of that number 159 are State children, who are boarded in the district, under the provisions of the "State Children's Relief Act."

#### Inspection.

The several classes of schools and departments which were open during the whole, or part of the year, together with their mean quarterly enrolment of pupils, are shown in the following table:—

Section of District.	Public	Pro- visional,	Half- time,	House-to- house.	Evening.	Totals.	Mean Quarterly enrolment
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	51 37 72 60	10 17 10 25	22 37 20 6	1 5 1	1	84 97 103 92	3,691 2,788 8,561 2.870
Totals	220	62	85	8	1	376	12,910

Of these 376 schools, 370 were subjected to regular inspection, and 127 were inspected a second time-that is, underwent a second regular, or an ordinary inspection.

Schools inspected and Pupils examined.

	Total		hat under- arinspect'n.		ls twice ected.	Pupils e	examined,
Section of District	number of Schools.	<u>-</u>	Percentage	<del></del>	<del></del>	Number.	Percentage of enrolment
Goulburn Braidwood Bega Yass	97 103	82 § 7 101 90	98 100 98 98	47 39 38 3	56 40 37 8	2,799 2,120 2,719 1,965	76 76 76 68
Totals	376	370	98	127	34	9,603	74

In the Bega Section, 75 schools were regularly inspected by Mr. Skillman. The remaining inspections were conducted by Mr. Durie. Of the 6 schools not inspected, 2 (Half-time) in the Goulburn section were closed early in the year, on account of diminished attendance. In the Yass Section, one small school was closed before the Inspector visited its neighbourhood. One school in the same section, and two in the Bega Section, were established after the usual visits of the inspectors to the localities.

The efficiency of the inspected schools, in relation to the standard, may be seen from the following statement :-

Efficiency of Schools inspected.

Section of District.	Class of Schools.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
			<u> </u>			===
	(Public	32	7	12	<b>51</b>	76
Houlburn	Provisional	3	3	4	10	60 85
Company	) Half-time	14	3	3	20	
	( House	*****	1		1	100
	Totals	49	14	19	82	76
	(DL1:-	26	4	7	37	81
	Public	4	3	10	17	41
n '1 1	Provisional	18	4	15	37	60
Braidwood	Half-time	20	i	2	5	60
	House		1		1	100
	LEvening		1		1	100
	Totals	50	13	34	97	65
	C Public	26	28	18	72	75
	Provisional		5	4	10	60
Bega	Half-time	5	10	3	18	83
· ·	House			1	ĩ	
	Totals	32	43	26	101	74
	   ( Public	42	2	16	60	73
Yass	Provisional		4	7	24	70
1 th'55	Half-time			i	6	100
	( 11 all all all all all all all all all			-	<u>-</u>	-
	Totals	61	6	23	90	75
Grand Totals	4-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11	192	76	102	370	72

Proficiency

Proficiency of the Pupils examined.

f A total of 9,603 pupils, or 74 per cent. of the mean quarterly enrolment, were examined, with results tabulated hereunder:—

I		on.	Section	on.	Beg Section	on,	Section	s on,	Tota	13.
	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes,	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Reading-					İ					
Alphabet	158	97	169	58	183	74	150	73	660	75
Monosyllables	685	83	315	79	731	85	259	74	1,990	82
Easy Narrative	854 1,102	88 82	370	90 91	928	84	685	78 84	2,837	85
Orthary 1 ross	1,102	04	1,266	91	877	89	871		4,116	87
Totals	2,799	85	2,120	86	2,719	86	1,965	80	9,603	85
Writing										
Writing— On slates	1,117	92	856	78	1,012	89	578	94	3.563	89
In copy-books	1,677	76	1,264	81	1,706	83	1,385	85	6,032	81
00PJ 200112 11111111111111111		<u> </u>								
Totals	2,794	82	2,120	80	2,718	85	1,963	88	9,595	84
Arithmetic-					!					
Simple Rules	1,760	91	943	76	1,625	71	1,045	85	5,372	81
Compound Rules	415	72	395	66	718	70	503	<b>7</b> 7	2,031	66
Higher Rules	555	73	426	60	366	70	286	72	1,633	69
Totals	2,730	85	1,764	69	2,708	70	1,834	81	9,036	77
Grammar-										
Elementary	143	82	823	69	644	76	299	71	1,409	69
Advanced	846	52	492	76	449	80	503	58	2,290	64
-		<b> </b> -		<u>"-</u> "-						
Totals	989_	49	815	73	1,093	78	802	63	3,699	66
Geography-							-			
Elementary	181	52	354	66	709	78	319	60	1,563	<b>6</b> 6
Advanced	761	73	497	73	445	79	491	61	2,214	71
Totals ,	962	68	851	70	1,154	76	810	61	3,777	69
			<del></del> -	<del></del> -	<u>-</u>					
History—	938	Fo	200	_ no.	000	F0			0.400	65
English	380	73 76	722 170	60 91	998 310	73 75	764	50	3,422 860	79
. Ittorialistica	1,00	"	1.0	VE	310	10	•••	• • •	300	10
Scripture and Moral Lessons	2,471	81	2,004	74	2,718	74	1,600	65	8,793	74
Object Lessons	2,282	91	1,820	75	2,335	80	1,645	91	8,082	84
Drawing	2,186	72	1,557	44	1,866	70	1,533	54	7,142	62
Music	2,188	79	1,328	75	1,817	72	1,052	65	6,385	74
French	27	100	22	86			****		49	94
Algebra	149 71	63 69	114 16	80   100	86	59	46	48	395 87	66
Algebra Mensuration	87	34	135	71	47	77	•••	111	269	60
Latin	60	37	23	69	±1		•••		83	46
Trigonometry		"			l		411		'	- I
Needlework	850	98	688	97	819	82	777	99	3,134	94
Drill	2,380	62	1,695	77	1,809	57	1,867	45	7,751	60
Natural Science	87	100	16	100	30	83	,		133	96

In consequence of the changes effected by the redistribution of the schools at the beginning of the year, it would not be possible to make a comparison between these results and those reported for last year. The revised standards of proficiency which came into force this year have been received by the teachers with favour, and their operation has, I think, already had a beneficial effect on the schools of the district. In respect to object lessons especially, much improvement may be anticipated, as teachers will find themselves compelled to resort less to text books for stereotyped subjects; and will be induced to depend more on their own resources in preparing interesting lessons on concrete objects within the possible observation of children. What are often difficult and useless memory exercises will thus become pleasing aids in inciting the pupils to note, compare, and form intelligent notions concerning the natural phenomena which surround them.

In writing, 84 per cent, passed; but, as the standard implies merely half the possible marks, or mediocrity, the result is not one to excite feelings of gratification. There can be little doubt that writing is a weak subject in our schools, and that there must be some serious defect in the system, or its application, which, after so long a trial, yields no better results. In the classes above the second, improvement is especially needed. In these, too much writing is done on slates, an exercise which cramps the fingers, and induces carelessness; and the pupils are not afforded sufficient opportunities for writing small-hand in books. The best writing is to be found in schools where the children, under proper supervision and direction, write much, not only in copy books, but also in dictation and exercise books.

\*\*Kindergarten.\*\*—During the year, several of the Kindergarten occupations have been introduced into the Infants' Departments of the Public Schools at Goulburn, North Goulburn, and South Goulburn, and so have been made a part of the instruction of the first

and on her return to Braidwood introduced the methods into her teaching, with results which have won the commendation of Mr. Inspector Willie. In the Queanbeyan School, Miss F. Cavanough, an exstudent in the Hurlstone Training School, has also been very successful in embodying appropriate gifts in the instruction of the first class. The effect of these occupations on the general tone, and the intellectual development of the little ones to be found in the Infants' classes, is very beneficial. It is, I think, worthy of note, that the incorporation of the leading features of the Kindergurten method with the Public School System of the Colony is, like the recent establishment of School Banks, and formation of Cadet Corps, evidence of that wise "celecticism" which, as pointed out fully twenty-five years ago by one of the ablest and most sagacious of those to whose zeal and sound judgment Australians are greatly indebted for their present educational privileges, has from the outset been a characteristic of an administration which, whether under a Board, a Council, or a Minister, has striven to establish and perpetuate a truly National system.

a truly National system.\*

Superior Schools.—There are 3 Superior Schools in the district, namely, at Goulburn, Braidwood, and Queanbeyan. Three pupils of the Queanbeyan School passed the last University Public Examinations.

#### School Banks.

School Banks are in operation in the schools in which it is practicable to work them. They have been, on the whole, fairly successful, but I do not think that the teachers, generally, fully appreciate the means for good which these institutions place within their reach, and that, therefore, the interest taken in them is not sufficiently hearty and earnest.

## Discipline.

The discipline throughout the district is, as a rule, satisfactory. In some cases, an indulgence approaching weakness, leads to disorder and its attendant evils, and, in many instance, the cane is still too frequently used for trivial offences that tact and vigilance would prevent. It is to be regretted that the very explicit cautions against, not only undue, but also too frequent, corporal punishment are so little heeded; and on this point even teachers who have had the advantage of regular training are not altogether free from blame. Some have failed to realize, as yet, that the cane is not a proper instrument of instruction, and are too ready to turn to that very useful "last resort" in cases of failure, or inability to learn, where its use is always injudicious and sometimes cruel. Play-ground supervision is fairly satisfactory, but, in some schools, the out-offices do not receive proper attention. It has been laid down that it is "essential to the well-being of children that their moral sense should not be depraved by the sight of filth, or by contact with it?" It is a serious blemish in the management of a school when there is evidence of a lack of the supervision necessary to lead to the formation of habits of personal cleanliness on the part of the pupils, and the teacher who neglects this important duty exposes himself to condemnation.

Teachers.

The teachers employed in the district at the end of the year were classified as follows:-

Section of District.	Ter	ochers.	Mistresses.	Ass	istants.	All	ranks.	P	upil Teache	ers.
District.	Males.	Females.	Mistr	Males.	Females.	Classified.	Unclassified.	Males.	Females.	Totals
Goulburn	52	29 24 17 38	5 1 1 0	2 0 0 0	5 3 3 2	56 39 62 45	23 41 29 44	5 2 6 3	14 8 5 4	19 10 11 7
Totals	209	108	7	2	13	202	137	16	31	47

As a body, they are well-conducted, and desirous of giving satisfaction. In many cases their work As a body, they are well-conducted, and desirous of giving satisfaction. In many cases their work is not only fully up to the general standard of efficiency—fifty per cent. of possible marks—but also satisfy the higher standards of their respective classifications. In some cases, however, teachers who have won high certificates have subsequently relaxed in their efforts, and the results of their management are, therefore, not now commensurate with their classifications. This is a matter for regret, as greater efficiency than the mere mediocrity indicated by the standard "Tolerable" should be aimed at by all teachers, but especially by those who hold high certificates and fill responsible positions.

## Summary.

It may be stated, briefly, that due provision exists, or is in contemplation, for the accommodation of the children of the district; that the work of education is proceeding with very fair success; and that the prospects of the future are encouraging. Goulburn, 5th January, 1891. D. J. COOPER.

# ANNEX Q.

# INSPECTOR SHREHY'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report upon the condition of the schools in the Yass Section of Goulburn District for the year 1890.

At the beginning of the year this section was transferred from the Wagga Wagga to the Goulburn District, and its boundaries were considerably altered. On the north they were extended by the annexation of the schools in the vicinity of the Fish River, and on the south by that of those round Tumut and Exponeilly. Eurongilly.

At the end of 1889 there were 198 schools on the register; 45 of these were transferred to the Inspector of Young, and 25 schools from the central sections of the Wagga Wagga and Goulburn Districts were added to my list. There were, therefore, at the commencement of the year 88 schools under my supervision, viz. :-

Public Provisional Half-time	22
Total	<del></del>

During the year new Provisional Schools were opened at Mountjoy (Jugiong Creek) and Galong; a House-to-house School was established at Phil's Creek, and the former House School at Clonalton,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Wherever, therefore, an improved method, a wiser practice, or a useful discipline could be found, it was incorporated with the National system of the Colony, although it might be that no example of the kind existed in the parent system. By reason of this celecticism, it happens that, in matters of school organization, modes of discipline, and nethods of teaching, the system of the Colony differs from the system of Ireland, although identical in all the leading principles." An exposition of the National system of New South Wales; by W. Wilkins (1865).

which had been closed for some time, was reopened as a Provisional School. There were, therefore, 92 schools in operation during the whole or some portion of the year. Owing to small attendance, the Provisional Schools at Nimby, Bongongo, and Billabong have been discontinued. The existing schools

The addition of		• •	• •	•	٠		•	 ٠.	٠.	 ٠											 					,			-	 		•	. ,	,																																																																															
Provisional	2					,		 			, .		٠.		,		,																,			,																				ĺ	į	l	1	1	ı	ι	ij	ij	ί	ί	ι	ι	ij	ι	ij	ij	J	J	1	Į	1	1	Į	Ì	1	1	1	l	ĺ	į	ļ					į	į	į	į	į																	
Half-time											٠.	٠.				 								 				٠.										 																																																																											
House-to-House			٠.				. ,			 ٠.		,												 ٠.				٠,	,									٠.				;	3	e	36	8	18	ı	u	υ	1	)	0	0	C	ľ	I	ľ			I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	l	l		Ĺ	ı	ı		١.			J	ľ	I	ľ	ſ		ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	ľ	[	[	ľ	Ľ	ú	j	ì	(	(	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Total		•																																																																																																															

Applications for the establishment of Provisional Schools at the following places have been received and dealt with :-

Place. Reid's Flat (Numby) Granted.
Homewood Declined. Granted.

It is expected that the new school at Reid's Flat will be ready for occupation after the holidays.

## Inspection.

Except Nimby Provisional, which had been closed before it could have been visited, and Phil's Creek House-to-House, which was opened in the latter part of the year, all the schools in this section received a regular inspection, 2 an ordinary inspection, and 1 a second regular inspection.

The following table shows their general efficiency in relation to the standard (50 per cent. of

possible marks) :-

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public	Y	2 4 	42 13 6	60 24 6
Total	23	6	61	90

# Organization.

As regards organization, for which teachers are responsible, 7 schools are good, 27 very fair, 23 tolerable, 4 moderate, and 4 indifferent. In the majority of them the programmes are satisfactorily constructed, and the records neatly and correctly kept; but in several provision was not made in the time-table for all the subjects in each class required by the new standard of proficiency.

## Discipline.

The condition of the schools in regard to discipline is on the whole satisfactory. Only 3 schools are below fair, 38 are fair, 39 very fair, and 10 good. The government is, in most cases, characterised by kindness and firmness, and is reasonably effective.

The subjects of examined, the number of pupils examined, and the percentage of passes in each subject are characteristics.

subject are shown hereunder :-

Subjects.	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to or abov Standard.
Reading	1.965	80.1
Writing	1,963	87.9
Dictation	1,58 <b>t</b>	61.6
Arithmetic	1.834	81.1
Frammar	802	62 9
Reography	810	60.8
English History	764	50.5
eripture	1,600	65 0
Object Lessons	1,645	91.1
Orawing	1,533	54-5
Music	1.052	65.3
Euclid	46	478
Veedlework	777	99.2
Drill	1,867	45.2

## Teachers.

There are 87 teachers, 2 assistants, and 7 pupil-teachers employed in this section, and classified as follows :-

Teachers and Assistants.

Cabada	Clas	Class II.		Ciass III.			Total.
Schools.	A	В	Λ	В	c	fied.	Iotai.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-House		4	15	14	8	19 23 1 1	62 23 3
Total	2	4	15	16	8	44	89

	rujur-caenere.								
Class I.	. Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationers.	Total.				
2		2 ,	1	2	7				

Of the unclassified teachers, 18 were trained as pupil-teachers, and, except a few, these have no served in their respective schools the period prescribed to render them eligible for examination. They are very desirable teachers, and are doing satisfactory work. During the year four complaints which required investigation were made against teachers. Two were for alleged neglect of duty. On investigation, one proved to be groundless, and the other exaggerated. The remaining two were for the infliction of excessive corporal punishment. The teachers, as a body, are exemplary in their conduct, conscientious in the discharge of duty, and respected by the parents of their pupils.

#### Accommodation.

At the beginning of the year, places for 3,320 scholars were provided; 63 of these were lost by the closing of schools, and 63 more by giving up old buildings. As 124 places were gained by the erection of new buildings, and 13 by an addition to a school-room, the existing accommodation affords places for 3,331 children. This is adequate, as the highest enrolment for any quarter was under 2,900. In three schools the accommodation was found to be insufficient, one has been enlarged, and new buildings are in course of crection to replace the other two.

Five new buildings have been erected. Information respecting them is furnished in the following table:—

School,	Cost.	Places provided.	Supervised by,	Object.
Mountjoy Provisional Galong Provisional Wagnagobilly Public Mitta Mitta Public Phil's Creek House-to-House Total	98 10 0	19 23 28 36 28	Mr. J. Osborne Inspector Local committee	To replace old building.

Under the supervision of the Inspector, weathersheds which cost £29 10s. and £20 respectively have been built at Jugiong and Nangus; repairs and improvements have been effected to 33 schools at a cost of £328 3s. 10d., and to 5 teachers' residences at a cost of £19 7s. 6d.

New buildings to replace old ones are in course of erection at Gobarralong and Mooney Mooney, and will accommodate 58 pupils at a total cost of £272 17s.; at Reid's Flat, where no school previously existed, a purchased building which is to be repaired will afford places for 28 pupils at an estimated cost of £55 6s.; a teacher's residence is being built at Felled Timber Creek at a cost of £199 15s., and substantial repairs, to cost £111 10s. are in progress at 8 schools.

Under the supervision of the Architect, a brick building is nearly completed at Binalong, and a teacher's residence at Pudman Creek. Additions are being made to the residences at Frogmoor and Rdwardstown, and improvements to the residence at Lacmaist.

#### School Grounds.

In the case of every school visited since the beginning of July the question of enlarging the area of its playground, if less than 4 acres, received special attention. Wherever it was considered desirable, steps were taken to obtain the additional area required, and where the land was available 8 or 10 acres were secured. Not the least advantage of a spacious playground is the attraction which it offers to children to play where their sports are under supervision, and their actions influenced by the surroundings of their school.

Tree planting has been carried out in connection with several schools, and at a few an "Arbor Day" was celebrated for this purpose. Some teachers have taken a commendable interest in improving the school grounds, and the planting of shrubs and shade trees where required will, I have no doubt, receive next year the measure of attention due to it.

Three new schools have been opened, and five new schoolrooms erected; three new buildings are in progress, and the erection of two others has been sanctioned. The means of education are well distributed, the accommodation is adequate, and 74 per cent. of the schools have satisfied or exceeded the requirements of the standard. The educational prospects of this section for the ensuing year are

Yass, 27th December, 1890.

P. F. SHERHY, Inspector.

# ANNEX R.

## INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit a general report upon the schools in the Bega section of the Goulburn District for the year 1890. These schools were, for the former half of the year, under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Skillman; for the latter half, under mine.

At the close of 1889 there were in the District 125 schools, viz.:—84 Public, 14 Provisional, 24 Half-time, and 3 House-to-House Schools. By the redistribution of schools among Inspectors at the beginning of 1890, 34 schools were transferred from Bega to Braidwood District, and 10 from Braidwood to Bega District; the former comprised 19 Public, 6 Provisional, 6 Half-time, and 3 House-to-House Schools; the latter, 9 Public and 1 House-to-House School.

The following new schools have been opened this year:—Willow Glen and Tanto, both Half-time; while Holt's Flat and Mount Cooper Half-time Schools have been closed.

Two Half-time Schools, Glenroy and Dignam's Creek, have been converted into Provisional Schools. The name of the former has been changed to Glenryan, to distinguish it from another Glenroy under the Department. Seven applications have been received and reported upon for the establishment of new schools. The localities and results of the applications are:—

Place.	Result of Application.
Puen Bûen, Provisional	Granted.
Boco " Thoko, Half-time	Granted.
Thoko, Hall-time	Granted.
Yourie, Provisional Colombo, Public	Declined.
Dangelong, Provisional	
Long Bridge	Under consideration

The number of existing schools at the close of 1890 in the District is as follows:-

Public Provisional Half-time	10
House	
Total	101

#### School Buildings.

Five new schools were erected under the supervision of the Inspector during the year, viz., Greig's Flat, Brogo, and Avoca, Public; Wellesley and Bozo, Provisional. The first replaced the school burnt down in 1889, and the others were built where no vested schools formerly existed. Boco school has not yet been in operation; it will be opened in January. The schools at Dalgetty, Tilba Tilba, and Wallagoot were enlarged during the year.

The following works are now in progress under the Architect:—The crection of an Infants' Department, Bega Public School; of Public Schools at Wyndham and Kameruka; of residences at Bega, Wyndham and Tanja; and of a kitchen at Delegate. A new residence has been completed at Quaama, under the same supervision

Quaama, under the same supervision.

Repairs under the Architect's supervision have been effected at Bodalla, Panbula, and Beresford; under local supervision at Bermagui and Cobargo; and under the supervision of the Inspector at 18 schools.

Weathersheds have been creeted at Millingandi, Dalgetty, and Mumbulla.

Places for 1,174 children have been lost by the transfer of 34 schools to the Braidwood District; for 57 by the closing of schools, and for 75 by giving up old buildings. On the other hand, 334 places have been gained by the transfer of 10 schools to the District, 134 by the creetion of new schools, 36 by new Half-time Schools, and 52 by additions to school rooms.

The number of places in all schools in the District at the close of 1890 is 5,183.

The number of schools in operation during the year was 103: of these, 2 were closed on account of the low attendance, and 4 existed for only a portion of the year.

The total enrolment of pupils for the year has been 4,647, and the average daily attendance 2,5143. The following table will show the enrolment and attendance for the four quarters of the years 1890 and 1890. 1889 and 1890 :--

	Enrolment.		Atter	odance.	Percentage.	
Quarter.	1889.	1890,	1889.	1890.	1839.	1890.
March	4,286 4,279 4,281 4,225	3,562 3,584 3,563 3,535	2,960·2 2,886·3 2,895·6 2,814·1	2,186·9 2,476·2 2,406·9 2·426·1	69. 67.4 67.6 66.6	61·4 69·1 67·5 68·6

The attendance during the first quarter was much affected by the heavy rainfall during that portion of the year. Throughout the latter half of the year, both the enrolment and the attendance at many schools have been scriously reduced by the prevalence of scarlet fever. This has been particularly the case on Monaro, where several schools were closed for a considerable time on account of an outbreak of the epidemic. The schools which suffered most were Bombala, Bibbenluke, Paupong, Brown's Camp Rock Flat. Jimenbuch, and Nimitybelle. Rock Flat, Jimenbuen, and Nimitybelle.

# Inspection.

Of the 103 schools in operation during the year, 101 received a regular, 37 an ordinary inspection, and one school was fully re-inspected. Two Half-time Schools were not inspected regularly, as they were not opened until the second half of the year, and after the usual visit of the Inspector for the regular inspection.

## Organization.

The schools on the whole are well organised. The buildings afford abundant accommodation for The schools on the whole are well organised. The buildings afford abundant accommodation for the children in attendance, and they are, with few exceptions, well supplied with the requisites for their efficient working. The chief defects occur in Half-time Schools, which are built and kept in repair by the residents. Some of these are very cheerless and uncomfortable. In most cases, where serious defects exist, I have obtained a promise from the parents to have them remedied.

A number of schools held an Arbor Day during the year; several, however, had trees planted without such a ceremony. In many schools the play-grounds and teachers' residences have been much improved by the cultivation of flower gardens. The best of these is at Jellat Jellat Public School, where the garden is quite a model of hosticulture.

the garden is quite a model of horticulture.

. The school records are as a rule kept with care, and the lesson guides, such as programmes and time-tables, save in a few schools, are prepared very satisfactorily.

# Discipline.

The discipline is generally satisfactory. Very little corporal punishment is used. The chief defect is the want of regularity and punctuality of some of the pupils. This is very noticeable in schools in the dairy farming centres, where children at a very early age become useful. Their services being required for several hours every morning and afternoon, and frequently for whole days throughout the year, the attendance at such schools is seriously affected.

The subjoined table will show the conditions of the various classes of schools in 1889 and 1890:-

Schools.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
Schools.	1889.	1890.	1839.	1890,	1889.	1390.
Public Provisional Half-time All Schools	60 62	per cent. 24 40 47 31	per cent. 37 40 25 34	per cent. 40 50 29 40	per cent. 34 13 26	per cent. 36 10 24 29

It will thus be seen that there is a substantial improvement in all classes of schools during the year. In 1889, 40 per cent. of the pupils examined failed to reach the standard; in 1890, only 31 per cent. did so. To a considerable extent, the higher percentage in 1890 is due to the different standard of proficiency followed in this year. The requirements of the new standard which came into use early in 1890 are more reasonable and attainable than those of the standard previously in use. There was only one House School in operation this year, and for a portion of it only; it was below standard when

Teachers.

The number of teachers and pupil-teachers employed in the schools of this district at the close of the year is as follows :-

Teachers :	
Class II A	4
, II B	7
, 1II A	19
" TIT D	21
" III O	11
Unclassified	29
O nettesment	
Total	91
Pupil-teachers :	
Class I	. 1
, II	
" III	
717	_
33 AV	
Total	11
Grand total	102

The number of teachers promoted on account of good service under clause 86 of the Regulations, was 3; 2 from Class III B to class IIIA; and 1 from Class II B to Class II A. Taken as a body, the teachers are zealons in their work, and are held in high esteem by both pupils and parents. I have had no occasion to find fault with the conduct or habits of any of them since taking charge of the District.

### Summary.

1. The school accommodation is ample for the requirements of the District.

2. Five new buildings have been erected, three are in course of erection, and the establishment of three has either been sanctioned or is under consideration.

The organization and discipline are satisfactory.
 The attainments are in advance of those shown last year.

5. The future prospects of the schools, so far as they can be seen with any certainty, are good, and I anticipate increased prosperity for 1891.

P. DURIE. Inspector.

Bega, 27th December, 1890.

## ANNEX S.

## INSPECTOR WILLIS' REPORT.

Inspector Willis' Report.

When last year closed, there were under my supervision 97 schools, classified thus:—Public, 40; Provisional, 13; Half-time, 38; and House to-House, 6. Before the work of the current year was commenced, a redistribution of the schools in Goulburn District was effected. From Braidwood Section to Goulburn 33 schools, and from Braidwood Section to Bega 10 schools were transferred, and at the same time 34 of the schools in the Monaro Circuit of Bega Section were placed in the Braidwood Section. Those 33 attached to the Goulburn Section were:—Brooks' Creek, P.; Bungendore, P.; Canberra, P.; Googong, P.; Gungahleen, P.; Kowen, P.; Hoskingtown, P.; Michelago, P.; Rossi, P.; Queanbeyan, P.; Tuggranong, P.; Yarralumla, P.; Inglewood Forest, Prov.; Majure, Prov.; Woodfield, Prov.; Weetangara, Prov.; Rob Roy, H.-T.; Williamsdale, H.-T.; Gidleigh, H.-T.; Molonglo, H.-T.; Urila, H.-T.; Burra, H.-T.; Keewong, H.T.; Waterholes, H.-T.; New Line East, H.-T.; Werriwa, H.-T.; Foxlow, H.-T.; Carwoola, H.-T.; Ryric Creek, H.-T.; Hilldyke, H.T.; Thornhurst, H.-T.; Black Creek, H.-T.; and the House-to-House school at Barnes' Creek and Naus.

The 10 schools removed from Braidwood to Bega Section were:—Bergalia, Kiora, Bodalla, Eurobodalla, Moruya, Nerrigundah, Newstead, Turlinjah, Nootooma, and Wagonga, all of which ranked at the time as Public Schools.

bodalle, Moruya, Nerrigundah, Newstead, Turlinjah, Nootooma, and Wagonga, all of which ranked at the time as Public Schools.

The following are the 34 schools transferred to Braidwood from Bega Section:—Adaminaby, P.; Arable, P.; Berridale, P.; Bredbo, P.; Caddigat, P.; Collinton, P.; Cooma, Primary; Cooma, Indunts; Cootralantra, P.; Dairyman's Plains, P.; Jindabyne, P.; Kiandra, P.; Middlingbank, P.; Murroo, P.; Rocky Plain, P.; Rock Villa, P.; Tollbar Creek, P.; Thurbergal Lake, P.; Umaralla Siding, P.; Umaralla, P.; Countagany, Prov.; Ingebyra, Prov.; Moonbah, Prov.; Mowenbah Lower, Prov.; Townsend, Prov.; White's Point, Prov.; Alum Creek, H.-T.; Bolairo, H.-T.; Coolringdon, H.-T.; Jellamatong, H.-T.; Eaglehawk, H.-T.; Hemsby, H.-T.; Boggy Plain House School, and Bredbo (North and South) House School.

Thus 43 were taken from, and 34 others added to, this section of schools, which left a tetal of 88 schools to begin the work of the year with. To these have since been added the following 9 new schools:—

Thus 43 were taken from, and 34 others added to, this section of schools, which left a tetal of 88 schools to begin the work of the year with. To these have since been added the following 9 new schools:—
Uridux, Prov.; Barlang, H.-T.; Nithsdale, H.-T.; Kalkite, H.-T.; Dena River Lower, H.-T.; Anembo, H.-T.; Buckenbour, House-to-House; Forest View, House-to-House; and the Evening Public at Arabien West. No schools have been closed this year, but teaching has been temporarily stopped at Back Creek, H.-T., and at Jellamatong, H.-T., pending the provision of more suitable buildings than the existing ones. There are now, therefore, 97 schools under my supervision, and they are classified thus:—Public, 37; Provisional, 17; Half-time, 37; House-to-House, 6; and Evening Public, 1.

For the establishment of new schools 2 numbications were received and dealt with. They were:—

For the establishment of new schools, 9 applications were received and dealt with. They were:-

For Half-time: At Kalkite, Cooma Creek, and Bunyan. For Provisional: At Uridux, Bendorsh, and Woodend. For House-to-House: At Forest View and Bullenbolong. For Evening Public: At Araluen West.

Only one of these applications, that, namely, from Woodend, was refused. At Uridux, Kulkite, Forest View, and Araluen West the schools asked for are now in operation, and at Bendorah and Bullenbolong the necessary buildings are being erected, and will soon be finished. At Cooma Creek and Bunyan the parents have not yet taken steps to put up school-rooms for their

with very few exceptions the material condition of the schools in this section is good, and a conwith very few exceptions the material condition of the schools in this section is good, and a conwith the bear danc, and expense incurred in making it so. At Major's Creek the siderable amount of work has been done, and expense incurred in making it so. At Major's Creek the old wooden structure is now replaced by a large brick building, and at Bombay, Alum Creek, and Anembo.

Anembo, the parents, partly at their own expense, have put up commodious little school-rooms to super-sede the unsuitable ones hitherto made use of in those localities. Besides this work, one residence and nineteen schools were repaired, a weathershed was provided at Colinton and Captain's Flat, and the last-mentioned school was enlarged by the erection of a class-room for it, and while I write this the school and residence at Araluen West, and the residences at Braidwood, Araluen, and Adaminaby are being repaired, and new buildings to replace old ones are being creeked at Adaminaby and Murroo.

At Kiandra and Adaminaby the accommodation afforded by existing buildings is insufficient, and arrangements are now in progress to remedy this state of things. All the other buildings are at present large enough, and the aggregate number of seats provided by the whole of the schools now in operation is 4,498, being an increase of seventy-one seats upon the total of last year.

Since very few more than a third of my schools rank as Public, it follows that many of the sites are pointed war fewered.

are neither measured nor fenced.

Since very few more than a third of my schools rank as Public, it follows that many of the sites are neither measured nor fenced.

The majority of the vested school-grounds have an area of at least 2 acres, but at Cooma and at Araluen only one acre is provided, and at Nelligen the play-ground measures barely half an acre. At Araluen the school area is to be at once enlarged to 4 acres by the purchase of adjacent land, and the advisableness of extending the grounds of Cooma and Nelligen schools is under consideration.

At Araluen, Araluen West, Berridale, Braidwood, Jindabyne, Kiandra, Major's Creek, and Bell's Creek, much has been done by the teachers to improve the play-grounds. Trees have been planted this year round all these schools, and additional flower-beds laid out at Major's Creek, Bell's Creek, and Braidwood. Arbor days were successfully held at Araluen, Kiandra, and Jindabyne, and the prizes offered at Braidwood Public for the best kept gardens were keenly competed for, and descreedly won.

The gross cerolment of pupils during the year was 3,495, the multiple enrolment 388, and the net enrolment 3,107. The average attendance for the year was only 1,533-4, and the ordinary attendance 2,200 pupils. The irregularity evidenced by this comparatively small annual average is mainly attributable to exceptionably inclement weather prevailing in this part of the Colony during the months of February, March, May, and June.

The whole of the schools under my supervision received a regular, and thirty-three of them an ordinary inspection, while six were fully inspected a second time. This year the efficiency of the schools was tested by the revised standard, with the result that fifty were found above, thirteen up to, and thirty-four schools below standard, with the result that fifty were found above, thirteen up to, and thirty-four schools failed to reach the standard prescribed, it must be pointed out here that eight of that number were new, and but recently opened at the time they were inspected, and eight othe standard. Not a few of the time-tables had to be amended, and some were declared altogether unsuitable. The omission of a synopsis, insufficient oral teaching for junior pupils, and the inconvenient arrangement of sitent and oral lessons, were the most serious of the defects noted in the time-tables with which fault was found. The lesson register in every well organised school will contain entries exactly in keeping with the work set forth for each class in the time-table, and the lesson programme. In too many instances this agreement has been sought for in vain. The attendance records were generally found complete and correct, and in those schools to which savings banks have been attached, the account books are punctually posted, and accurately kept. There has been very little need to find fault with the classification of the pupils. Several teachers have been cautioned against forming unnecessary sub-divisions of classes one and three, while here and there pupils have been found to be enrolled in one class and taught in another. and taught in another.

In nearly every one of the schools the discipline has been favourably reported upon, and in some full marks have been awarded for it. The supervision of the pupils during play time is an important duty that has been neglected in one or two schools, and some of the junior teachers have not yet learnt the art of gaining and sustaining the active attention of their pupils. Every effort has been made to secure the punctual and regular attendance of the pupi s, and in most cases where this end has not been gained, the cause has been due to circumstances over which the teachers have had no control.

The pupils examined in the schools this year numbered 2,120. The following table shows how

many of these were examined in each subject, and the percentage of passes in each for the years 1889

and 1890 :--

Subject.	Pupils.	Percentages, 1890.	Percentages, 1889.
Reading	2,120	86	88
Writing	2,120	80	79
Dictation	1,695	78	
Arithmetic	1,764	69	69
Grammar	815	73	72
Geography	85 L	70	60
History, Knglish	722	60	67
Australian	170	91	69
Scripture	2,004	1 74 1	71
Object Lessons	1,820	75	79
Drawing	1,557	4.4	68
Music	1,328	75	86
French	22	86	100
Enclid ,,,,,,	114	80	72
Algebra	16	100	87
Mensuration	135	98	41
Latin	23	69	100
Needlework	638	97	91
Drill	1,695	77	91
Science	16	100	100

In consequence of the transfer of so many schools to and from this section, the results of the inspection this year cannot reasonably be compared with those recorded for last year. A few brief comments on the above statistics are necessary. Many pupils read hurriedly, and a large number failed to give the meaning of words, and to understand the subject matter of the lessons read.

A higher percentage of passes in writing is to be obtained if every teacher will insist upon daily progress—upon the last line written being invariably better than the first; and if more care be exercised in the provision of the best procurable writing materials. In arithmetic, 69 per cent, of the examinees successfully worked the tests put before them.

successfully worked the tests put before them.

The majority of those who failed, did so because not intelligently exercised in mental arithmetic. When a new rule is being taught, mental problems therein should be invariably given to the pupils before state work is attempted, after the plan indicated in Longman's "Junior Arithmetic," published last year. English history is mechanically handled by a considerable number of the teachers, and some fail to pass their pupils in this subject, because they have not yet become themselvos sufficiently familiar with it. Australian history is taught only to the senior pupils sitting in fourth and fifth classes, hence the higher percentage of passes than in English history. The object lessons given would be of much more educational value if pictorial representations, and specimens of the objects under notice were invariably set before the pupils during the progress of such lessons. Last year, drawing, under the old standard, was studied by the upper classes of the schools only, now, upper and lower classes alike are taught to draw, hence the chief cause of the low results recorded for the subject this year.

The higher branches have been successfully taught in Braidwood Superior Public, and in the Public Schools at Araluen, Major's Creek, and Cooma.

The higher branches have been successfully taught in Braidwood Superior Public, and in the Public Schools at Araluen, Major's Creek, and Cooma.

A Kindergarten class was established in Braidwood Superior School last April, and placed in charge of the assistant teacher, Miss T. Daly, who, before taking charge, received special training for the work. Under her competent management the class passed a very successful examination last September.

Viewed generally, the teaching throughout the year may be described as having been earnest, fairly correct in method and in the main effective.

In the schools to which this report relates there are 77 teachers, 3 assistants, and 10 pupil-teachers. They are classifed thus.—

They are classified thus:-

Office.	Class I.	Class III.						
	-	A.	В.	A.	В.	C.	- Probationer.	. Total.
Feachors		7	4	13	6	7	40	77
Assistants			1	1			1	3
Office.	Class I.	Class	II.	Class III.	Class I	IV. 1	Probationer.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	4	1		2	2		1	10

All the 40 unclassified teachers received, before being employed, the training necessary to fit them for their work, and 10 of them are ex-pupil-teachers, who served four years before being raised to their present positions. All the teachers employed in the schools of this section are persons of exemplary character, and all but two are conducting their schools to the satisfaction of the parents

amongst whom they are labouring.

All the pupil-teachers have been favourably reported on by their teachers. They are young persons of good repute and of studious habits, and are one and all making commendable progress in their school work.

To sum up :-

Six schools have been opened where none formerly exis'ed, and three others reopened.
 One large brick building and eight small wooden ones erected.
 Nineteen schools and a residence repaired, and one school-room enlarged.
 Two schools provided with weather-sheds.
 One play-ground enlarged, and ten planted with trees.
 A Kindergarten class established and conducted by a competent and successful teacher.
 The school work generally carried on with diligence and a fair measure of success.

Thus some progress has been made during the year that closes to-day, and I feel certain that at least as much will be effected during the year 1891.

Braidwood, 31 December, 1890.

M. WILLIS, Inspector.

## ANNEX T.

## DISTRICT INSPECTOR LOBBAN'S REPORT.

The quarterly returns for December, 1889, gave 240 schools in operation in the Grafton district at the close of the year. Of these, the Evening Public School at Ballina was not opened in 1890, but during the year 15 new schools were established, and 4, that had been closed for some time, were resuscitated. Four schools lapsed on account of diminished attendance. Of the new schools established 3 are in the Port Macquarie section, 5 in the Grafton section, and 7 in the Lismore section. Thus, at the close of of 1890, there were 252 schools in operation, affording accommodation for 15,276 pupils, being an increase of 789 seats. As the highest enrolment at any given date did not reach 13,000, it would seem that more than adequate accommodation is available; and, in point of fact, nearly every school building in the district is large enough for existing requirements. Whenever a case occurs in which there is not sufficient room, prompt steps are taken to remedy the defect. The decision of the Minister to establish separate schools for the aboriginal children on the Macleay, Hastings, and Wallamba Rivers is a wise one. It is very undesirable that the white children should have to sit in school side by-side with children from aboriginal camps.

Works in connection with the crection of small school buildings, and the execution of minor re-

works in connection with the crection of small school buildings, and the execution of minor repairs, were carried out under the supervision of the inspectors in 46 cases, at a cost of £1,160 7s. 0d.; and about £50 were expended under the supervision of school boards. Works estimated at £289 are still in progress under inspectoral supervision. All the more important works, however, were supervised by an officer from the Architect's Department, under whom upwards of £8,900 were expended in new buildings, repairs, and improvements. Works valued at £8,000 are still in progress, and will be completed shortly. New buildings were crected at Cudgen, Smithtown, Kramback, and the buildings at Coraki, Lawrence, and Wingham were enlarged. Extensive additions and improvements are in progress at Grafton, Lismore, and other centres. The more recently crected wooden buildings have been constructed in such a way as to prevent the encroschment of white ants, and the plan adopted appears to be successful.

successful. I cannot speak too favourably of the valuable assistance rendered to me by the Architect's clerk of works in this district, and of the very satisfactory way in which his duties are performed. His work was greatly increased this year by the destructive floods in the nothern rivers. Through his zeal in carrying out the works authorised upon the recommendations of the inspectors, the material condition of the schools generally is in a very satisfactory state. New settlements are constantly being formed, and applications for schools are more numerous than formerly. It is anticipated that the number of schools in this district will be largely increased by the end of the current year.

Arbor Day in 1890 was kept by only a few schools; but it is expected that it will be widely made use of in 1891. Flower gardens are attached to most of the residences of teachers, and many of them are nicely laid out; but, with few exceptions, the play-grounds are shadeless and flowerless. Two schools in the Grafton section deserve special mention on account of the care bestowed upon the school-grounds, viz., Leelands Public and Coramba Provisional. Wherever it was found practicable an effort was made to carry out the Minister's instructions in reference to the enlargement of the school sites. Eeveral cases have already been dealt with, and others are under consideration.

Several cases have already been dealt with, and others are under consideration.

Notwithstanding the almost constant rain and frequent floods in the first half of the year, all the Notwithstanding the almost constant rain and frequent floods in the first half of the year, all the the schools in the district—except a small Provisional School which lapsed in the March quarter—received a regular inspection, and 51 of them had an ordinary inspection also. In the 255 schools inspected 8,960 pupils were examined. It was found that 203 schools, or 80 per cent., were up to or above the standard, and 52 were below it. In the previous year 85 per cent. reached or exceeded the standard. There is ample excuse for the apparent declension. Less than 40 per cent. of the pupils attended 70 days in the first half-year, while in the latter half whooping cough, measles, and scarlatina prevailed. Moreover the 52 schools below the standard include a number of small provisional schools, some Half-time Schools, and the 2 House-to-house Schools recently established. In all subjects except grammar, history, drawing, music, French, needlework, and drill, in which there is a slight falling-off, the results of the examination, taken as a whole, were equal to or better than those of the previous year.

Cadet Corps have been formed in connection with the Superior Public Schools at Grafton and Lismore. The Grafton Corps is in a flourishing condition, and numbers upwards of 60 members. A contingent of the Grafton cadets attended the encampment in Sydney during the year.

Pupils from 12 schools were present at the University examinations, and 27 of them passed. This

Pupils from 12 schools were present at the University examinations, and 27 of them passed. This is not up to the record of 1889, when 9 schools passed 20 pupils. It is not less so isfactory, however, inasmuch as a greater number of schools sent up successful candidates. All the Superior Public Schools, except West Kempsey, were represented at this examination. The Public School at Frederickton, not only passed 6 pupils at the University examination, but its general efficiency at the regular inspection

was such as to merit special commendation.

From reports obtained from all the teachers in the district, it is found that in very few schools,

From reports obtained from all the teachers in the district, it is found that in very few schools, is special religious instruction given with any degree of regularity. The dergymen connected with the Church of England Cathedral, however, give regular religious instruction in the Grafton Schools. The teachers throughout the district will welcome accredited instructors from any religious denomination, and afford them opportunities of conducting classes without interruption.

Savings banks are in operation in 41 schools. There were at the end of the year, 1,340 depositors, with £425 9s. 5d at their credit. Considering the unfavourable year, this result is not unsatisfactory, although lower than the record of 1889.

Sixty-eight parents or guardians, representing 105 children were prosecuted under the compulsory clause of the Act. There were 81 convictions, 10 dismissals, and 14 withdrawals. The fines and costs amounted to £28 16s. The number of free pupils in 1890 is nearly three times as great as it was in 1889; but the increase is only temporary. Scores of families on these rivers had their whole crops swept away by floods, and were, for the time, left destitute. The list of free scholars has thus been greatly increased. The amount of school fees in arrear (£118 10s.) is also larger than that of 1889. It is, however, made up chiefly of sums under 5s., which will be collected by the teachers. At the close of September Quarter, all persons owing 5s. and upwards were written to, and their replies were so satisfactory that it was not dremed necessary to recommend legal action in any case.

The supply of applicants for small schools and for the position of pupil-teacher has been greatly in excess of the number actually required. It has been found more satisfactory to employ young men in the small bush schools, and, hence the offers of many female applicants, otherwise eligible, had to be declined.

declined

declined.

There are 242 teachers, 14 assistants, 1 workmistress, and 71 pupil-teachers employed in this district. Of at least 95 per cent, of the teachers, I can speak in the highest terms of praise. They are competent, zealous, and industrious; their influence in their respective spheres is always good, and they are deservedly esteemed by the public. The small minority are indolent and inefficient, and always in trouble, either with the parents or the Inspector. The work of the pupil-teachers is heavy, and they sometimes do not get the sympathy and assistance which they have a right to expect from their teachers. Their behaviour throughout the year has been excellent, and the failures at examination were few.

Viewed in all its aspects the condition of the schools in the district is very satisfactory, and there is good promise for the future.

The reports of Messrs. Nolan and M'Lelland and statistics for the whole district are attached.

A. LOBBAN, District Inspector.

Grafton, 6th January, 1891.

## ANNEX U.

## INSPECTOR NOLAN'S REPORT.

Inspector Nolan's Report.

At the close of 1889 my list comprised 73 Public, 8 Provisional, and 12 Half-time Schools; in all, 93 schools. Early in the present year a new Public School was opened at Greenhills; in February the Half-time School at Bellbrook lapsed on account of small attendance, and at the same time a similar school at Pee Dee was converted into a Provisional School; Provisional Schools were established at Belbouric and Tigrah in the carly part of the year; during the December quarter Kinchella Creek Half-time was closed, and Clybucca Half-time was raised to the rank of a Provisional School. In the course of the year one (1) public and four (4) Provisional Schools were brought into operation, whilst four (4) Half-time Schools ceased to exist. The year ends with 74 Public, 12 Provisional, and 8 Half-time Schools; in all 94 schools.

With the exception of a few isolated spots where small schools will probably be established during the coming year, this section is adequately provided with educational advantages, and the schools are well distributed. In connection with riparian settlements, difficulties frequently arise on account of the position of the schools, the intervening rivers proving obstacles to regular attendance; hence claims are often advanced for the establishment of schools on the opposite sides of the same river, and within short distance of each other; in regard to this matter parents might reasonably be expected to assist the State by providing ferrying accommodation for their children, and, by so doing, they would obviate the expense and the disadvantage arising from the multiplication of small competing schools.

The Minister has authorised the provision of separate schools for aberiginal children; such schools will be resdy for occupation early in the coming year at Pelican Island, Rolland's Plains, Wauchope, and Forster; it is anticipated that, whilst the aberiginal children will gain by separate treatment, an objectionable feature will be removed from some of the public schools

The material condition of the schools is gradually improving. Commodious and well-designed buildings are superseding the old and unsuitable structures crected many years ago. All of the more important schools are now provided with residences, and, with but few exceptions, the premises receive due care. Speaking generally the buildings are in good repair, and they are amply furnished with modern

appliances.

During the year the sum of £6,773 3s. 7d. was expended by the Architect either in affecting substantial repairs, or in the erection of new buildings; contracts to the extent of £927 18s. are also in progress, and initial steps are being taken for extensive works for next year; minor repairs, costing £92 5s. were effected under inspectoral supervision. Greater attention and, consequently, more encessful results are observed in connection with horticulture; next flower-gardens are becoming more common, and the majority of the teachers display a commendable desire to comply with the recently issued instructions concerning agriculture. During the year the question of increased area of school sites was kept in view. Hitherto an area of two (2) acres has been deemed adequate, but on account of the contemplated extension of agricultural instruction, and also in order to provide more space for recreation purposes, an additional area of two acres is secured where practicable.

## Inspection.

All schools (96) in operation during the year received regular inspection, and 12 of them ordinary inspection; incidental visits were paid when opportunities arose. On account of long continued wet weather the first half of the year was very unfavourable to the work of inspection; in consequence of delays thereby occasioned the number of ordinary inspections specified on my programme was not reached; the 12 ordinary inspections referred to and one regular inspection (Wingham Public) were held by Mr. District-Inspector Lobban. The inspections were conducted in accordance with the revised standards of proficiency, which appear to be suitable, and to meet with the approval of teachers. 3,262 children were examined; in the previous year 3,280 pupils were present at inspection. Of the 96 schools inspected 87 (or 91 per cent.) satisfied the required standard; the corresponding numbers for last year were 87 passes (or 93 per cent.) out of 93 schools. It would thus appear that the results for 1890 are slightly below those shown last year; it must, however, be borne in mind that during the present year the instruction was strictly tested under new standards, and that the attainments were seriously affected by irregularity of attendance caused by wet weather. All things being considered, the work done during the year has been of a reasonably satisfactory character. The under mentioned schools deserve special mention for successful work during the year; they are placed in order of merit:—Wingham Public, Frederickton Public, Seven Oaks Public, Rawdon Island Public, West Kempsey Public, and Pelican Island Public.

Island Public.

The following schools were represented at the recent University Junior Examinations:—
Frederickton Public, secured six (6) passes; Port Macquarie Public, four (4) passes; Tarec Public, three
(3) passes; East Kempsey Public, two (2) passes; and Wingham Public, one (1) pass.

The teachers serving under my supervision are classified thus :-

		1	,						
	1Å.	1B.	2A.	2B.	8A	3B.	8C.	Nil.	Totals.
Teachers		1	16	7	20	17	7	22	90
Assistants	•••	.,,			3	1	1	1	6
	ļ		,	,	ı	1			,

Classification of pupil-teachers:

The following information is derived from the quarterly returns:-

Quarters.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	School fees collected.	School fees in arrear.	Free pupils.
March	4,311 4,305 4,394 4,341	2303·5 3009·6 2932·3 3200·0	£ s. d. 313 10 6 451 18 3 459 13 3 432 12 6	£ 6. d. 39 7 3 27 18 3 34 10 9 42 8 0	139 157 178 150

Savings Banks are in operation in 17 schools; on the 31st December there were 339 depositors, and the total credit amount was £174 19s. 10d.

At the close of 1839 accommodation was provided for 5,728 pupils; by the closing of two schools and by the giving up of old buildings 357 seats were lost; on the other hand, the erection of new buildings gave 670 additional seats, so that during the year there was an increase of 313 seats. The enrolment at the end of the year was 4,341, and existing buildings afford accommodation for 6,041 pupils

pupils.

The work done during the year now past has been satisfactory, and the prospects of the coming

Port Macquarie, 31st December, 1890.

W. NOLAN. Inspector of Schools.

## ANNEX V.

# INSPECTOR M'LELLAND'S REPORT.

Inspector Mcelland's Report.

At the beginning of the year there were 73 schools in operation in the Lismore section. During the year Public Schools were opened at Lindendale and Newrybar, and Provisional Schools at Booeric, Granuaile, Tregengle, Uralla, and Wooram. Dangarubba Creek Provisional (closed in 1887), and Warwick Half-time (closed in 1889), were reopened, while the schools at Goolmangar and Brook P ark lapsed on account of failing attendance. Thus there are now, at the end of the year, 80 schools in operation, classified as follows:—

Public, 59; Provisional, 17; Half-time, 4; Total, 80. Other new schools will be opened early next year at Tuckurimba, Coorabell, and Rosebank. Altogether 11 applications for the establishment of small schools have been dealt with, but only in 6 cases has the Minister decided to grant monetary assistance towards the erection of school buildings.

At the end of 1839 accommodation was available for 4,253 pupils. By the erection of severalnew buildings during the year, and the enlargement of some others, this number has been raised to 4,518,

4,518, or 4,594, reckoning respectively 100 cubic feet of air space, or 8 square feet of floor space to each pupil. Since there were never, in any quarter, quite 4,000 pupils enrolled, it is manifest that the accommodation as a whole is ample. Where, in one or two individual cases, it has been found inade-

accommodation as a whole is ample. Where, in one or two individual cases, it has been found inadequate, steps have been taken to remove the defect.

Briefly, it may be stated that both in respect to amount and distribution, the residents of this district are well supplied with the means of education, and have every reason to be satisfied with the liberal treatment dealt out to them by the Department of Public Instruction.

New residences have been erected at Woodburn, Bexhill, Clunes, New Italy, and North Pimlico, under the supervision of the Architect, and at M'Lean's Ridges under my own direction. Others are in progress at Wyrallah and Pimlico South, to replace old premises. New school buildings, intended to supplant old ones, are in course of erection at Cadgen, Pimlico South, M'Lean's Ridges, and Wyrallah. Wyrallah premises are of wood, the rest of brick.

progress at Wyrallah and Pinico South, to replace old premises. New school buildings, intended to supplant old ones, are in course of erection at Cudgen, Pimico South, M'Lean's Ridges, and Wyrallah. Wyrallah premises are of wood, the rest of brick.

From the returns in my office I find that the sum of £3,621 16s. 5d. has already been expended in the execution of various works, while the contracts not yet completed involve a further outlay of £3,229 1s. 7d. The amount spent in miscellaneous minor repairs and improvements under the Inspector's supervision was £251 13s. 10d.

The general material condition of the Department's property in this section is little short of good. Most of the teachers are good tenants. Some, however, cannot be accused of wasting any superfluous energy in repairing little defects in the premises committed to their care. They prefer to allow the little defects to become big enough to give countenance to their ready applications for improvements. Little or nothing has been done this year towards beautifying the school-grounds. A few teachers attempted to inaugurate an "Arbor Day," but through no fault on their part their well-meant efforts proved abortive. Just as arrangements had been made for sending trees from Sydney, the "strike" intervened, and delayed their arrival until it was too late to plant them with any prospect of success. Only a limited number of the teachers, I regret to state, seem to take any practical interest in gardening, and of this minority many have been prevented, by the excessive wetness of the season, from doing as much as they could have wished. I hope that the matter will be taken up much more heartify during the coming year, and that the number of those teachers who appreciate the educative effect upon their pupils' minds of neat and ornamental school-grounds will be considerably increased. It is a fact, however, that many teachers who might reasonably be expected to hold wider views upon the subject, are narrow-minded enough to define education as the acquisit their pupils.

Though the majority of teachers still continue to gain creditable marks for organization and discipline, the proportion of those who have failed, comparatively or absolutely, in these departments of school management, is not materially lessened. Many of the unbrained, and even some of the trained, teachers are unmethodical in their liabits, and do not readily submit to the routine required for effective organization. Others are deficient in the art of governing, and are too prone to adopt the quickest, not the best, means of securing obedience from their pupils.

All schools except Brookpark, closed in January before I could visit it, received a regular inspection, but only eleven an ordinary inspection. The first half of the year was exceedingly wet, and floods were as common as they were disagreeable. It is not surprising, therefore, that so few second inspections were made. It was a frequent experience to find the schools either occupied by the teacher alone or by so few numbles that their examination gave a by no means trustworthy indication of the value of the so few pupils that their examination gave a by no means trustworthy indication of the value of the

teacher's work during the year.

The condition of the schools, as clicited by inspection, reveals that 52 exceeded, 4 were up to, and 25 failed to reach, standard requirements. Last year 20 out of 75 were below the mark. That a still larger percentage of comparative failures should have occurred this year is doubtless attributable, in a measure, to the unfavourable conditions under which some of the schools were inspected. It is significant, however, that only 3 out of 14 Provisional, and 2 out of 4 Half-time Schools passed a satisfactory example. measure, to the unfavourable conditions under which some of the schools were inspected. It is significant, however, that only 3 out of 14 Provisional, and 2 out of 4 Half-time Schools passed a satisfactory examination, though all except 2 of these schools were tested during the second half of the year, when a fair amount of time had passed in which the teachers might, to some extent, have recovered lost ground. Under the new standards, too, the disadvantages under which teachers labour on account of irregular attendance are reduced as nearly as possible to a minimum. In view of these facts, it seems just to conclude that the teachers are chiefly responsible for the low state of efficiency of such schools as are ranked below standard in the accompanying lists. The following table contains information as to the subjects of examination, and the number of pupils tested, with the percentage of passes in each case for 1839 and 1890:—

Subject.	Number of pupils examined.	Percentage of passes for 1890.	Percentage of passes for 1889.	Increase or decrease for 1890.
Reading Writing Arithmetic Grammar Geography English History Australian History Object Lessens Drawing Music French Euclid Algebra Mensuration Latin Needlework Drill Natural Science	2,645 2,645 858 858 817 277 2,524 2,517 2,475 2,105 10 72 18 57 18 889 2,481	86 81 76 69 68 56 63 68 58 54 70 81 72 50 84 53	91 86 80 77 73 60 60 70 77 72 76 88 79 85 85	Decrease 5 per cent.  5

In every subject almost the results are inferior to those of last year. This deterioration is accounted for by the irregularity in the attendance, caused by rain and floods during first half-year, and hy an epidemic of mearles in the second. For the half-year ending June, only 37 per cent. of the pupils enrolled attended the minimum number of days required by the Act. I do not suppose so low an average has been reached in any other district in the Colony, and it is pulpable that such a degree of enforced irregularity must have injuriously affected the pupils' proficioncy in most, if not all, of the subjects of instruction. Though not equal to last year's results, the percentages indicate, on the whole, a very fair amount of thoroughness in the teaching. The unskilful and mechanical teaching is confined chiefly, but not entirely, to the Provisional and Small Public Schools. Teachers whose educational qualifications are, at best, only tolerable, who only imperfectly appreciate the responsible nature of their dutics, and who rarely indulge in preparatory study of their lessons, cannot hope to achieve much.

The marks for general proficiency obtained by the following schools entitle them to honorable mention:—Acada Creek, 7.1; Ballina, 8.3; Lismore Superior Primary, 7.5; Lismore Infants', 7.2; and

Merdell, 8.0.

Only two schools were represented at the University Examinations. A junior candidate passed from Lismore, and another from Broadwater Public. Last year there were seventeen passes. The falling off is not attributable to any lack of interest in these examinations, but is simply due to the fact that in country schools a goodly number of candidates cannot be obtained every year. It is very likely that a good record will be shown next year. The high fees charged are certainly prohibitive in the case of many a promising pupil, and this fact has been so frequently dwelt upon that it is a matter for wonder that no reduction has yet been made by the University authorities.

No new Savings' Banks have been opened. There are now six in operation. At the close of the year they had, in all, 262 depositors, with a credit balance of £83 0s. 1d.

The teaching staff under my supervision consists of seventy-eight teachers, four assistants, and eighteen pupil-teachers. Of most of the teachers I can report in favourable terms. They are steady and industrious, many of them possess excellent qualifications for their office, and they rarely fail to secure the esteem of the people among whom they are placed. There is still a small section who have deservedly fallen under the Minister's censure for the unsatisfactory performance of their duties, and whose services are likely to be dispensed with unless they display greater efficiency and zeal during the coming year. The pupil-teachers continue to do useful work, and, with very few exceptions, are very favourably reported upon by the head-teachers under whom they are placed.

In conclusion, I may state that primary education is, generally speaking, making satisfactory progress in the Lismore section, and I look upon the prospects of the coming year as distinctly favourable.

H. D. M'LELLAND,

H. D. M'LELLAND,

Inspector.

Lismore, 29th September, 1890.

#### ANNEX W.

## DISTRICT-INSPECTOR T. DWYRR'S REPORT.

At the beginning of the year twenty-one schools, lying beyond Liverpool Range, were transferred to this district. In July they were again placed in the Armidale district. No further reference to these schools will be made in this report. When the schools under the Department opened, in January, 1890, there were in operation in each section of this district, the following schools, viz.:—

Public Schools.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
62	1	2	P11. P12. C11. C	************	65
61	1				62
36	8	20	. 4	***********	68
56	10	10	4	1.1	80
215	-20	32	8		275
	62 61 36 56	Schools. Provisional.  62 1 61 1 36 8 56 10	Schools.         Provisional.         Half-time.           62         1         2           61         1            36         8         20           56         10         10	Schools.         Provisional.         Half-time.         House-to-house.           62         1         2	Schools.         Provisional.         Half-time.         House-to-house.         Evening.           62         1         2

In the Maitland section during the year, Dairy Arm and Mount Finch were reduced from Provisional to Half-time rank. Two non-vested Public Schools were opened in leased buildings, viz., Homeville West and Leconfield. Extensive improvements were effected to a considerable number of schools and residences, at a cost of £626 9s. A new school-room (weatherboard), capable of accommodating forty-four pupils, was creeted at Murray's Run, under the supervision of the Local Public School Board, at a cost of £99. Weathersheds were erected at Allandale and Wallalong. Three class-rooms were creeted by the Architect in connection with the following schools, viz., Aberglasslyn, Greta Infants', and Singleton Infants'. New brick residences were also creeted by that officer at Dunolly and Ellalong. A new school-room and a teacher's residence (brick) are in course of creetion at Bolwarra. At Richmond Vale a new residence (brick) approaches completion. The teachers' residences at East Maitland, Branxton, and Singleton were considerably enlarged and improved by the Architect during the year.

In the Newcastle section new schools were opened at Catherine Hill Bay, Toronto, Carrington, and Wyce Provisional. New residences were erected in connection with the Public Schools at Hamilton, Toronto, and West Wallsend. New buildings to replace old ones were creeted at Lambton and Morquito Island, and classrooms were provided for at Adamstown Infants', Charlestown Primary, Minmi Girls', and Minmi Infants'. A number of schools received important improvements during the year. It has been decided to establish schools at Awaba Platform, Burwood South, Cardiff, Hue-Hue, Morrissett, Young Wallsend, Killingworth, and to open additional departments at Islington and Stockton.

In the Muswellbrook section, during 1890, a Provisional School was opened at Owendale. The House School at Muscle Creek, the Provisional at Howick, and the Half-time Schools at Bunnan and Ginghi were closed through the smallness of attendance at each. Timor Public was reduced to Half-time rank. The House Schools at Springfield and Putty were advanced to Half-time rank. The Bylong Provisional suffered reduction to Half-time rank. The teacher's residence was enlarged. A new and commodious teacher's residence is in course of erection at Muswellbrook.

commodious teacher's residence is in course of erection at Muswellbrook.

In the Dungog section, Hannah Bay was advanced to Public rank from Half-time, and Nelson's Bay from Half-time to Provisional. Tabule Creek was closed, and Binglebrah and Sugarloaf Creek were worked as Half-time Schools. Swan Bay Half-time was closed last June, in consequence of smallness of attendance, and Limeburners' Creek Provisional was reduced to Half-time for the same reason. At Woerden a Provisional School building (wood), creeted by the Inspector, was opened in July. Wangat, which had been closed for a number of years, was reopened in July as a Provisional School. The Barrington Aborigines' Camp Provisional School, also erected by the Inspector, was opened in October. In it 19 coloured children were enrolled, who appear to be good pupils. Cross Creek was reopened in July, but had to be closed again in October for want of pupils. Early in the year a new brick schoolroom, erected by the Architect, was occupied at Williamtown. At Brushy Hill a new wooden building was erected (to replace the old one) by the Inspector and a local Committee. Brick buildings were orected at Telegherry and Euwylong by the Inspector. Extensive repairs and improvements to schools and residences were effected by that gentleman during the year.

The number of schools in the Maitland district at the close of 1890 is shown in the following table,

Section of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening Public	Total.
Maitland	64	1	2		1	67
Newcastle	63	3				66
Muswellbrook	36	8	20	4		68
Dungog	57	13	10	2		82
Totals	220	25	32	6		283

There were 290 schools in operation during some portion of the year.

The schools are well placed, with few exceptions, and afford more accommodation than is required for the average attendance of pupils, floor space for an attendance of upwards of 24,000 pupils having been provided by the close of the year.

The material condition of the vested buildings shows progressive improvement. The lighting and ventilation of new schools and teachers' residences are better attended to than formerly. Tree-planting and the formation of flower and vegetable gardens have been more general this year than in any previous one in all the sections of this district. There is no doubt that, from the increased activity of members of Boards, of teachers, and pupils, the school-grounds of the Department will, in a number of localities, be beautified and enhanced in value. There is one teacher under my supervision who has improved the school-grounds to such an extent that it is quite a treat to visit the place. I refer to Mr. John Lawton, of Pokolbin, who richly deserves public mention for his marked industry in forming beautiful and useful of Pokolbin, who richly deserves public mention for his marked industry in forming beautiful and useful gardens, in tree-planting, &c.

On the whole, the organisation of the inspected schools is satisfactory and improved.

The number of pupils enrolled during each quarter of the year, and the average attendance, are shown in the following table:—

Enrolpont Appropriate Property:

	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	Per centage.
March quarter	22,345	14,340.8	64 +
June ,,	22,297	15,437.1	69 +
September ,	22,009	15,634 <sup>.</sup> 7	71 ÷
December ,	21,349	15,606.6	73 +

During the first half of the year, wet weather prevailed over the Colony, and in the Maitland district floods and high freshes were important factors in reducing the average attendance at the Public

Schools.

The number of pupils enrolled for the whole year was 27,337, the multiple enrolment amounting to 3,844. The net enrolment, therefore, was 23,493, and the average attendance for the same period was 15,227-7, or 65 per cent., which is the same as for 1889 and 1888. When it is considered that it was almost constantly raining from 13th January to the end of July, the average attendance for the year cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

With reference to irregularity of attendance of pupils attending Primary Schools, it may be stated that there are three obstacles to an increase in the regularity of attendance of such pupils, viz.:—

(a) The parents are often to blame, as they do not know the value of what their children lose by irregularity of attendance.

irregularity of attendance.

(b) The pupils are sometimes to blame, for, to a number of them, school means irksome confinement in a room often totally unfit for school purposes. Out of school they receive no assistance or sympathy, and inside they are stirred by no emulation.

(c) Some of the teachers, too, are more or less at fault, inasmuch as they let the pupils come and go, stop away and return again, without inquiry, strict and scarching, as to the cause of absence.

The Inspectors report favourably in regard to the character of the discipline which is maintained in the schools of this district. A few cases of undue corporal punishment were investigated; but, on inquiry, it was found that they were of a trivial character.

The work of inspection for the year is shown in the following table: inquiry, it was found that they were of a trivial character.

The work of inspection for the year is shown in the following table:—

Section of district.	Regular Inspections.	Second Regular Inspection.	Ordinary Inspections.	Total No. of Inspections.	Total Number of Pupils Examined.
Martland	67		56	123	8,524
Newcastle	66		31	97	8,876
Muswellbrook	72		~ 4	76	2,144
Dungog	83	2	48	133	2,110
Total	288	2	139	429	16,654

The following schools in the Maitland section did not receive ordinary inspection for want of time, viz., Belford, Glendon Brook, Kirkton, Mitchell's Flat, Merannie, Mundawa, Roughit, Sedgefield, Singleton (Girls), Singleton (Infants), Whittingham.

It is to be regretted that the number of ordinary inspections is on the decline. The value of these inspections is considerable in regard to check of records, to improvement of methods of teaching, and to the work of general supervision.

Except two small schools in the Dungog section, which were not long enough in operation to admit of inspection, every school in the Maitland district had a regular inspection, two had second regular inspections, and 139 had ordinary inspections.

The work of inspection for the year in each section of the district is shown hereunder:-

Section of District.	Schools.	Above Standard,	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.
	( Public	50	8	6	61
Maitland	Provisional	<u>2</u>	******	1	1 2
	Total	52	8	7	67
	f Public	48	9	6	63
Newcastle	{ Provisional	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1	2	3
	Total	48	10	8	66
	Public	23	6	7	36
	Provisional	3	477	5	8
Muswellbrook	) Half-time	13	3	7	23
MIGSWEIDIOUX	( House-to-house	5			õ
	Total	44	9	19	72
	Public	34	7	16	 57
	Provisional	8	3	2	13
D	) Half-time	4	3	3 1	10
Dungog	(House-to-house			i i	8
	Total	48	13	22	83
Grand Total	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	192	40	56	289

It appears from this table that of the inspected schools 89 per cent, were up to and above the standard in the Maitland section; 87 per cent, in the Newcastle section; and 73 per cent, in Muswellbrook and Dungog sections. Last year the percentage for each section of the district was: Maitland, 76; Newcastle, 89; Muswellbrook, 81; Dungog, 73. Maitland section, all the schools of which except six were examined in the second half of the year, is better this year by 13 per cent., Newcastle is not so good by 2 per cent., Muswellbrook has fallen 8 per cent., and Dungog holds the same position as last year.

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard, are shown in the following table:—

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to c above Standard.
Reading		
Alphabet	1,828	86
Monosyllables	2,733	83
Easy Narrative	5,684	_
		80
Ordinary Prose	6,409	83
Total number examined	16,654	83
Writing		
On Slates	6,220	88
On Paper	10,362	84
Total	16,582	85
Dictation	13,263	79
Arithmetic—		
Simple Rules	10,347	74
Compound Rules	3,737	62
Higher Rules	2,536	57
Total	16,620	69
Grammar— Elementary	3,057	73
Advanced	3,737	81
Total	6,794	78
Geography		
Elementary	3,034	79
Advanced	3,851	83
Total	6,885	82
History— Eaglish	6,601	78
Australian		83
Scripture and Moral Lessons	15,918	83
Object Lessons	15,720	84
Drawing	15,107	71
Music	15,224	81
French	133	66
Buclid		
Almahus	1,089	76
Algebra	262	81
Mensuration		44
Latin	185	76
N-edlework		88
Drill	15,536	79
Natural Science	361	92

Compared with last year, reading is not so good by 2 per cent.; writing has fallen 5 per cent.; rithmetic, 4 per cent.; Australian History, 4 per cent.; object lessons, 5 per cent.; drawing, 2 per cent.; music, 5 per cent.; French, 25 per cent.; algebra, 1 per cent.; mensuration, 3 per cent.; needlework, 6 per cent.

In the following subjects the results are the same as for last year, viz.: Scripture and moral

In the following subjects the results are the same as for last year, viz.: Scripture and moral lessons, and drill.

In grammar, there is an increase of 2 per cent., in geography of 3 per cent., in English History of 2 per cent. in Euclid of 7 per cent., in Latin of 8 per cent., and in natural science of 21 per cent.

The falling of in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the other subjects specified above, is mainly due to the introduction of the new standard, and to the fact that a considerable number of schools were examined under unfavourable circumstances, owing to the protracted season of rain and floods experienced in every part of this district during the first half of the year. I must, however, repeat what I stated in my last report, that in the great majority of schools in which the attainments of the pupils are below the standard, the fault lies with the teachers themselves, who will not regularly and systematically prepare their school work, and thus save themselves from haphazard and unproductive teaching.

In the Maitland Section, 66 teachers, 12 assistants, and 78 pupil-teachers were employed during the year. They are classified as follows:—

Teachers and Assistants:—

Teachers and Assistants :-

Class I A  , I B  , II A  , II B  , III A  , III B  , III C  Classification not yet determined  Unclassified  Total	1 3 19 8 22 13 5 1 6 -78
Pupil-teachers:—  Class I  , II  , III  , IV	12 4 16 6
Total	38

In the Newcastle Section, 66 teachers, 45 assistants, and 103 pupil-teachers were employed. They are classified as follows, viz.:—

Teachers and Assistants:-

Class I A	4
, IB	8
" II A	48
" II B	21
, III A	15
	11
" III O	1
Not classified	3
Total	111
Pupil-teachers :-	
Class I	33
, II	12
" III ,	17
" IV	41
(l'ota)	

The Muswellbrook section had 61 teachers, 2 assistants, and 8 pupil-teachers. They are thus dhesified

icu :—	
Teachers and Assistants:-	
Olass · I A  , I B , II A , II B , III A , III B , III C	0 0 2 6 13 11 3
Not classified	28
Total	63
Pupil-teachers:—	4
Class 1	Ţ
, 2	1
, 4	5

The Dungog section had during the year 77 teachers, 3 assistants, and 6 pupil-teachers. Their classification is as follows:—

Teachers and Assistants :-

Class I A	
, IB	1
" <u>II A</u>	1
" II B	
" III A	
", III C Unclassified	31
Motol 1	80

Pupil-teachers :-			
Class	1	*	1
11	П		1
j.	III		1
*11	1 1		8
		Total	6

The teachers on the whole have worked zealously during the year, and have striven satisfactorily to master the details of the new standard. Few cases of omissions or errors are now met with in the Records—thanks to the ordinary inspections. The pupil-teachers are the backbone of the system. With one or two exceptions, they have maintained their former reputation for hard work and habits of regular study. The Saturday classes at Wickham and East Maitland are largely and regularly attended, and are conferring solid advantages on the diligent students.

#### Summary.

Fourteen new schools were opened during the year; accommodation for nearly 25,000 pupils exists. Every school in the district, except 2—the existence of each of which was not long enough to admit of an Inspector's visit—had a regular inspection; 2 had second regular inspections, and 139 had ordinary inspections. The character of the organization and discipline of the inspected schools indicates progress. Tree-planting and the formation of school gardens have been pretty general throughout the district. The school banks still prosper. The teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers give indications of an increase in the time they devote to study, and the prospects of primary education in the Maitland District continue to be highly satisfactory.

East Maitland, 10 January, 1891.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

#### ANNEX X.

#### INSPECTOR McCormack's Report.

1. The Newcastle section of the Maitland District had 62 schools in operation at the beginning of 1890. New schools have since been opened at Catherine Hill Bay, Toronto, Wyee, and Carrington. Of the 66 schools now existing, 63 are Public and 3 are Provisional. Buildings to replace old ones have been erected at Lambton and at Mosquito Island. Vested residences have been given to the Public Schools at Hamilton, Toronto, and West Wallsend; and class-rooms have been provided for Adamstown Infants', Charlestown Primary, Minni Girls', and Minmi Infants'. Important improvements and repairs have been sanctioned, and in most cases effected, in connection with the following schools:—

Adamstown. Minmi. Charlestown. Dora Creek. Mosquito Island. Newcastie. Glen Mitchell. Newcastle East. Newcastle South. Raymond Terrace. Hanbury. Hexhani Tomago. Wallsend. Islington. Jesmond. Lambton. Wickham.

It has also been decided to establish schools at-

Awaba, Burwood South. Cardiff, Hue Hue.

Morrissett, Young Wallsend, Killingworth,

and to open additional departments at Islington and at Stockton. All works have been carried out

and to open additional departments at I-lington and at Stockton. All works have been carried out out under the supervision of the Architect.

2. The highest enrolment of pupils in all schools during the year was 11,921. This secured an ordinary attendance of 9,550. Allowing 8 square feet for each child, school accommodation exists for 10,197, and this number is increased to 11,964 by reckoning 100 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. The new schools sanctioned will give about 1,050 additional places. Adequate room is therefore provided for the school population of this section of the district. The schools are well distributed, and are in a very fair state of repair. Close attention is given to secure the cleanliness and the careful ventilation of the buildings, to maintain a neat and pleasing arrangement of the furniture and 'the apparatus, and to conserve the purity of the water supply. The question of playground improvements is receiving special consideration. In twenty-eight instances action has been taken to increase the areas of the grounds, and con lands belonging to 35 schools teachers are devoting a part of their leisure time to plant cultivation. on lands belonging to 35 schools, teachers are devoting a part of their leisure time to plant cultivation.

3. The schools and the departments under my supervision are ranked thus .-

Classes.	Schools and Department
Public—	
I	12
II	
. III	4
IV	8
v	
VI	
vii	, , , , . 4,
VIII	, ., 3
1X	4
X	I
Provisional	3

4. In the following table the enrolment and the average attendance for each quarter of the year are given :-

Quarters.	Pupils Enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attend ance to Enrolment.
March	11,615	7,782·0	67·0
	11,606	7,979·6	68·7
September	11,921	8,550·1	71·9
	11,623	8,567·4	73·6

The average attendance for the year is 70°3 per cent. of the enrolment. Frequent wet weather affected the attendance during the first half of the year. A marked improvement is recorded for the second half.

5. All schools received during the year a regular inspection, and 31 received an ordinary inspection. The general condition of the schools is here given :—

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public Provisional		9	48
Totals	8	10	48

The results show that 87 per cent. of the schools satisfied the standard.

6. The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each subject, the number who passed, and the percentage up to or above the standard are given in the following table:—

Subjects.	Pupils Examined.	Pupils Passed	Percentage up to or above Standards.
Reading	8.876	7,024	79
Writing		7,400	83
Dictation		5,296	77
Arithmetic	8,875	5,347	60
Grammar		2,695	72
Geography		3,072	80
History .		3,492	77
Scripture	8,655	6,786	378
Object Lessons	P,508	7,059	83
Drawing	7,883	4,915	62
Music	8,762	6.774	77
French	93	49	52
Prefici	653	478	73
Euclid		122	1 79
Algebra	608	276	45
Mensuration	114	S0	70
Latin			
Needlework	2 95 t	2,373	80
Drill	8,764	7,106	, 8t
Natural Science	176	169	j 96

The results are higher this year than last in geography, cuelid, algebra, mensuration, and Latin about equal in grammar, Scripture, and drill; and lower in the remaining cleven subjects. This falling off is mainly due to the unfavourable weather experienced during the early part of the year.

7. The entire teaching staff consists of -

66 Teachers.
45 Assistants.
103 Pupil teachers.
10 Work-mistresses.

224 Total .....

They are thus classified :--

Teachers and Assistants.

Teachers.	First	Class.	Second	Class.	Third	Class.		Not
	A,	В.	Λ.	В.	λ.	В.	C.	elassified.
Teachers	4	7	33 15	8 13	7 8	3 8	1	3
Totals	4	8	48	21	15	11	1	3

# Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
33	   12 	17	41

The pupil-teachers are attentive to their duties, studious, and well conducted. Among them are several who possess large mental capacity, and display aptitude for their work far above the average. Their special classes held on Saturday mornings at the Wickham Superior Public School are popular and productive of much good. The subjects taught are Latin, French, music, and drawing. No change in the original staff has taken place. The teachers as a body display intelligence and judgment in the discharge of their duties, and by their general conduct command respect. With few exceptions, school work has been successfully carried on during the year, and the prospects for 1891 are very favourable.

J McCORMACK,

Newcastle, 7th January, 1891.

Inspector of Schools.

#### ANNEX Y.

#### INSPECTOR FLASHMAN'S REPORT.

Ar the commencement of the year the northern boundary of this section was removed further north, so as to include about 20 schools situated on the Liverpool Plains, and hitherto under the supervision of the Inspector residing at Tamworth.

For six months I had charge of these additional schools. In July, on the appointment of an Inspector to reside at Gunnedah they were included in the new section then formed. The Muswellbrook section then resumed the dimensions it had at the close of last year.

During the year a Provisional School was opened at Owendale, near Broke. The House School at Muscle Creek, the Provisional School at Howick, and the Half-time Schools at Bunnan and Ginghi have been closed in consequence of diminished attendance.

The Public School at Timor was reduced to the rank of a Half-time School, and is now worked in conjunction with the school at Waverley. The House Schools at Springfield and Putty have been converted into Half-time Schools and the Provisional School at Bylong has been reduced to the rank of a Half-time School.

The year closed with the following schools in operation:-

Pablic	36
Provisional	8
Half-time	
House	
-	
Total	68

Seat accommodation has been provided for 3,597 pupils which is more than sufficient for present and prospective attendance.

All the schools in this section are fairly well situated and within easy distance of the school population. Several of the Provisional and Half-time Schools will, in the near future, be closed in consequence of the smallness of the attendance, arising from the fact that most of the children in the neighbourhood of the schools have grown beyond school age, and their places have not been filled with younger children.

The closing of some small schools, and the reduction of others to lower rank, have not, in every case, given full satisfaction to the parents concerned. Whenever it has become necessary to close a school, it is always found to be a hardship to some few children, and many indignant protests are received against the decision of the Department. Frequently, vain attempts are made to show that past attendances have been exceptionally low in consequence of unfavourable weather, sickness, &c., and that the future will produce a more satisfactory average. It is not unfrequently the case that those who took little or no interest in the school when it was open are among the loudest and most active in protesting against the withdrawal of the teacher. Such conduct is not altogether unpleasing, for it indicates in a strong manner the high value placed by the people of the country upon the advantages of the Public Instruction Act, although, in some cases, the blessing is not fully appreciated till there is a chance of losing it.

The material condition of all the schools in this section is satisfactory. Very few have needed any repairs or improvements during the past year. The teacher's residence at Denman has been enlarged, and a residence of a superior character is being built at Muswellbrook.

Tree planting has been carried out with a good deal of enthusiasm in connection with some few schools, but it has not been nearly as general as I expected.

The school-grounds at Murrurundi, Warkworth, and Falbrook, will soon present in each case a very attractive appearance. If the state of some of the pluy-grounds is an indication of the interest taken in this matter by the teachers in charge, I am forced to the conclusion that many teachers are either deficient in onergy or wanting in interest. Under proper management, it is a very simple matter for the judicious teacher to create and maintain a healthy interest on the part of his pupils in all matters pertaining to the general appearance and material condition of his school and school grounds. I am more than ever convinced that the teacher who fails in this particular is weak in one of the essential points that go to make up an efficient teacher.

During the year all the schools in this section received a regular inspection, but only four received an ordinary inspection. I also inspected four schools in the Dungog section, four in the Maitland section, and twenty in the Newcastle section.

This year, new standards of attainments have been introduced. This has produced a certain amount of uncertainty and indecision on the part of some teachers, and in some cases a lowering of the general attainments of the schools. When the new standards are fully understood, and their provisions interpreted in a liberal and intelligent manner, it is confidently expected that a considerable advance will be made in the general attainments of the schools, and that more thorough, effective, individual teaching will be the result.

Very few teachers appear to me to have carefully studied the new standards. Most teachers have taken for granted that there are but few differences between the old and the new, and that if in a general way they follow the course prescribed no objection will be raised.

In very few schools have I found any attempt to follow the standard in drawing, vocal music, mental arithmetic, composition, or poetry.

The following table shows the relation of the schools to the standard of proficiency :-

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard,	Total
Public Provisional Half-time House.	ნ 7	6 0 3 0	23 3 13 5	36 8 23 5
Total	19	9 •	44	72

Last year 14 schools failed to satisfly the requirements of the standard; this year 19 were found to be in a similar condition. In each case suitable action has been taken by the Department. Most of the schools below standard are very small and in charge of young, untrained, and inexperienced teachers. The time is not far distant when it will be found necessary to replace these unsatisfactory teachers with others more effective.

The subjects, the number of pupils examined in each, and the percentage that satisfied the standard are given below :-

Subjects.	Number examined,	Percentage up to Standard
Reading	2,144	94
Writing	2,093	89
Dictation	1,783	81
Arithmetic—Simple Rules	1,242	87
" Compound Rules	489	60
" Higher Rules	393	61
Frammar	830	84
deography	829	87
History—English	797	86
, Australian	395	100
eripture	1,859	79
bject Lessons	1,695	89
rawing	1,629	80
Ausio	1,608	81
Luclid	89	88
Algebra	7	100
Mensuration	19	68
atin	16	100
Veedlework	706	97
Orill	1,5մ8	88
Natural Science	90	89

The percentage up to the standard is not quite as high in most subjects as it was last year. This may be accounted for by the fact that during the first six months of the year the attendance at all schools was much interfered with 1 y the almost constant wet weather which then prevailed.

The organization of the schools is in most cases, "Good," and in a few, "Excellent." Some teachers spare no pains in trying to make their schools attractive to the eye. The tables are supplied with covers, and frequently adorned with vases of fresh and beautiful flowers regularly supplied by the pupils; pot plants of various kinds are to be found in different parts of the rooms; mats and hearth-rugs help to give the schools a comfortable appearance; while the walls of many rooms are covered with attractive and useful diagrams, the private property of the teachers. These silent yet powerful educators do much to mould the characters of the pupils.

The discipline is, on the whole, mild, kind, firm, and effective. Very few cases have come under my notice during the year where corporal punishment has been improperly or excessively administered.

No classified teacher has during the year been examined with the view of improving his classification. This appears to me to be unsatisfactory, as it shows an evident want of ambition on the part of those concerned, and must ultimately tend to make their positions very insecure.

All the pupil-teachers, but one, gained promotion during the year.

I am of the opinion that the educational requirements of the Muswellbrook section are fully satisfied by the existing schools, and that as regards material condition and efficiency the schools are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Muswellbrook, 24th December, 1890.

C. O. FLASHMAN, Inspector.

Early

## ANNEX Z.

## INSPECTOR WATERHOUSE'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my report for the present year upon the schools in the Dungog section of the Maitland district.

In consequence of unsatisfactory attendance, the Stewart's Brook evening school was closed at the end of last year. The follo

e following schools were re-opened after the Christmas vacation	:
Public Schools	56
Provisional Schools	10
Half-time Schools	10
House-to-house Stations	4
-	

Total ..... 80

During the year the average attendance at Hannah Bay and Nelson's Bay Half-time Schools became sufficient to justify their conversion into Full-time Schools, the former being treated as a Public and the latter as a Provisional School.

In March, the attendance at Tabule Creek, worked in conjunction with Binglebrah and Sugarloaf Creek under the House-to-house system, fell so low that it was closed; the remaining stations have since been treated as Half-time Schools.

Swan Bay (Half-time) was closed last June in consequence of unsatisfactory attendance, whilst Limeburner's Creek (Provisional) was reduced to Half-time for a similar reason.

A Provisional School was built at Woerden by the residents on the usual conditions, and opened in July: it supplied an existing want.

operation at the close of the year aro—		
Public	57	
Provisional	13	
Half-time	10	
House-to-house Stations	2	
<del>.</del>		
Total	82	•

Early in the year the Architect handed over the new brick school building at Williamtown, which was erected to replace the old one. This latter has been so altered as to add two rooms to the teacher's residence.

A local committee superintended the crection of a schoolroom (wood) at Brushy Hill, to take the place of the old wooden structure there.

During the year the Inspector has supervised the building of 4 schools, viz.:-

Name.	Material.	Object.
Telegherry	Brick	To replace old building. New locality. ,,

A teacher has been selected for the Euwylong School, near Raymond Terrace, which will be

formally opened in January.

These buildings provide accommodation for 251 pupils, but 208 scats have been lost by the closing, &c., of schools. Provision now exists in this section for senting 4,457 pupils, which is quite sufficient for the children in attendance.

Some rather extensive repairs have been effected by the Architect's Branch. The Department is indebted to a local committee for taking charge of repairs to the Page's River School. The Inspector has looked after repairs in connection with 21 schools.

The new schoolroom and residence at Glen William will be ready for occupation within a month,

I regret to record that these old buildings were recently totally destroyed by fire, whereby the teacher lost a considerable portion of his personal effects.

At Dungog, a weathershed, and at Stroud, a wash-house, are now being built under the Architect's directive.

The unfavourable weather which prevailed during the earlier months of the year rendered it impracticable to have the painting of certain schools and residences attended to, whilst the low state of public funds available for repairs, &c., later on, made it necessary to defer the consideration of these matters until next year. Except as regards painting, the school buildings generally are in a fair state of

I am of opinion that the educational wants of this section have been fully met. In all instances where the minimum regulation attendance can be maintained, provision has been made for the instruction

of the children.

The number of schools open during any part of the year was 85. Of these, all but two received a regular inspection, and two underwent a second regular inspection. The schools which it was impossible to inspect were Swan Bay (Half-time), closed in June, and Cross Creek (Provisional), open only from

July to October.

The District Inspector relieved me of one regular inspection, and Mr. Inspector Flashman of four.
Raymond Terrace (in Newcastle section) received a regular inspection, and Nelson's Plains (in Maitland section) both regular and ordinary inspection, at my hands.

The inspectoral work indicated above, together with the time occupied in assisting at the inspection of the Sydney High Schools, prevented me from holding more than 48 ordinary inspections in my

The relation of the schools to the standard of proficiency may be exhibited thus:-

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard,	Total.
Public	16	7	34	57
Provisional	2	3	8	13
Half-time	3	3	1 4	10
House-to-house	1	0	2	3
Total	22	13	48	83

Last year 22 schools were below standard, 13 satisfied standard requirements, and 47 were above standard.

The attainments of the pupils in the different subjects of examination is shown in the following table :

Subjects,	Number of Pupils examined.	Percentage up to of above Standard.
Reading	2,110	82
Writing	2,110	83
Arithmetic	2,110	70
Grammar	814	80
Geography	814	75
History (English)	810	65
History (Australian)	231	74
Scripture and Moral Lessons	1,963	80
Object Lessons	2,075	85
Drawing	2,075	84
Music ,	1,552	82
French	-,6	83
Euclid	119	82
Algebra	41	78
Mensuration	111	64
Latin	7	86
Needlework	837	87
Orill	2,031	59
Natural Science	13	92

Comparing these results with those obtained last year there is an apparent retrogression.

The following facts are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to explain why the percentage of passes in many of the subjects is lower:—

(a) The unusually heavy rainfall, extending over several months, caused numerous freshes and floods in the rivers, which prevented the regular attendance of the children at many of the schools.
 (b) The modification of the standard of proficiency by which the teachers work.

The one subject requiring special comment is drill. Last year, of 2,159 pupils present at examination, only 802 were tested in drill. Marks are now awarded for this subject, which has very properly been made compulsory. In consequence of this change, this year 2,031 pupils were drilled, out of a possible 2,110, the balance being pupils of the House-to-house Schools, and these who were prevented by physical infirmity from taking part in this exercise.

With very few exceptions, the teachers are painstaking and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and a credit to the profession.

and a credit to the profession.

The pupil-teachers are doing satisfactory work.

The teachers of all ranks are classified thus:—

	1 A.	I B.	И А.	II B.	III A.	III B,	III C.	Unclassed.	Total.
Teachers	•••	1	1	5	17	10	13	30	77
Assistants	•••			1	1	ļ	***	1 1	3

	Class I.	Class 11.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Pupil-teachers	1	1	1	3	6
<u></u>			<u>                                     </u>	:	

A start at tree-planting or otherwise improving the school grounds has been made in several places. I find, however, that some of the country people look upon Arbor Day as a cheap way of improving the property of the Department, and refuse to countenance the movement in any way.

The work during the past year has, when all circumstances are taken into consideration, been

satisfactory, and there is every reason for anticipating greater progress during the coming year.

Dungog, 27 December, 1890.

J. WATERHOUSE, Inspector.

#### ANNEX ZL

# DISTRICT INSPECTOR O'BYRNE'S REPORT.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Minister, my report on the condition and working of the Primary Schools in the Wagga Wagga District for the year 1890.

On the 1st January, 1890, the district was reconstructed and somewhat reduced in area. The Yass section was placed in the Goulburn District, and a new inspectorate was formed at Young. This section was formed mainly from schools in the original Wagga Wagga District, and by the transference of 35 schools from the various sections of the Bathurst District.

These changes resulted in leaving this district to start, in January, with 303 schools. During the year 22 new schools were opened, so that the total in operation during the whole or part of the year was 325. These are designated:—

These are designated :-

Public	995
Provisional	62
Hair-Time	- 99
nouse-to-nouse	12
Evening Public	3

### Accommodation.

The buildings in which the above schools are conducted afford floor accommodation, according to the recognised standard, for 19,557 pupils. The total number of children entered on our books throughout the year was 19,900. In this number is included many pupils who have moved from school to school, and whose names have been counted twice or oftener. It will give a better idea of the adequacy of the accommodation to place, side by side, the enrolment and average for December quarter, with the actual number of school scats provided at that date:—

Enrolment for quarter ending 31st December, 1890  Average attendance for quarter ending 31st December, 1890  Number of places provided on 31st December, 1890	3 A OF B
25 amount of places provided on 31st December, 1890	19.557
** WILDER OF DRUCES III PYCESS OF ONNATMANE	
Number of places in excess of average	4,067
2 timoer of fraces in excess of average	8,900
	-,

It will thus be seen that in the matter of school accommodation we are well ahead of all reasonable requirements. Excepting at Broken Hill, where the influx of population has been very rapid, we have no

requirements. Excepting at Broken Hill, where the many of population has soon to, April, cases of overcrowding.

The new schools brought into operation are as follows:—Alma, Infants; Broken Hill North, two departments; The Pianacles, Day Dream, Toogimbie, Whealbah, Overton, West Blowering, Jubilee Downs, Mundarlow, Walla Walla West, Piney Range, Lesterfield, Pikedale, Maytong, Milbrulong, Brungle (aborigines), Billimari, and three Evening Schools.

Increased accommodation was secured, by lengthening buildings or adding rooms, at Broken Hill, Broken Hill North, Moama, Burrumbuttock East, Culcairn, and Tumut. The new room at Tumut is designed to answer as an Infant School.

Broken Hill North, Moama, Burrumbuttock East, Culcairn, and Tunut. The new room at Tunut is designed to answer as an Infant School.

A large amount of work was done throughout the district in keeping the Department's property in repair. These repairs were done principally under the supervision of the Inspectors. The names of the schools repaired, and the nature and cost of the work will be found in the Annexes attached to each Inspector's report. The expenditure was principally on general repairs—painting, fencing, and water supply. In all, 68 schools were put in repair.

A weathershed was creeted at Toeumwal.

New

New residences were built at Morongh Creek. The Rock, Cangegong, and Brungle Aborigines' School. The cost of the latter was generously borne by the Aborigines Protection Society.

Organisation.—The organisation in nearly all the schools is of a satisfactory character. The material condition continues to be improved year after year. The supply of furniture and working material is, in nearly every case, up to requirements. The teachers are reasonably careful of the Department's property. The cost of books, stationery, &c., is about 11d. per head on the quarterly enrolment.

#### Inspection.

This District is divided into four inspectorates, as under :-

Digital, in contrast in and			•	
Wagga Wagga	69 Sc	hool	s	District Inspector G. O'Byrne.
Albury				
Young				
Har	7-3			Inspector Thos. Pearson.

The following table shows the number and various kinds of schools forming the Wagga Wagga District. It also shows the number of inspections held :-

		ublic. Departments.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House.	Evening.	Total
Open during year 1890, or part thereof	210	225	62	! 22 ! 1	13	. <b>3</b> ,	325
Number that received regular inspection	200	223	57	20	11	. 1	312
Number that did not receive regular inspection Number that received an ordi-	1	f   2	5	1 2	2	2	13
nary inspection		56 	2		1	******	59

This table shows the condition of the schools examined in relation to the Standard of Proficiency, Tolerable, or 50 per cent., being regarded as up to Standard :-

Kind of Schools.	Bolow Standard.	Equal to.	Above.	Total.	Percentage equal to or above Standard.
Public		24 3 3 4	162 33 8 2 1	223 57 20 11 1	73 63 55 55 100

Of the 13 schools not inspected, 11 are in the Hay section; 2 of these were Evening Schools that had only a short existence. It is only fair for me to report that the work of the Hay section is extremely difficult and heavy. The schools are great distances apart, and some of them far away from coach routes. Besides, the population in the Barrier District is now so great that I think that there is sufficient work for an Inspector in connection with the schools lying beyond the Darling River.

The number of pupils examined in 1890 was 10,508. The following numbers exhibit the percentages of passes in each subject. Any child who received 50 marks out of a possible 100 is regarded as having passed the Standard:—

Reading	83 per	cent.
Writing	83	11
Dictation	65	37
Arithmetic	69	31
Grammar	71	,,
Geography	74	22
History, English	66	11
Scripture	69	11
Object Lessons	77	11
Drawing	74	12
Music	76	1)
	78	21
Euclid	75	**
Algebra	76	,,
Mensuration	76	,
Latin	66	,
Needlework	86	**
Drill	77	7"
Natural Science	83	11
Transfer Defende		,,

The staff employed to work the schools to which this Report refers consists of 343 Teachers, and pil-teachers. The subjoined tables show their classifications :--68 Pupil-teachers.

## Teachers.

Sections.	I A.	1 B.	II V	11 B.	шл.	III B.	шс.	Unclassified.	Total.
Albury ,	,	2	ก	8	24	11	9	31	94
Hay	,	1	16	6	7	13	3	40	86
Wagga Wagga	•••	2	1 9	5	19	7	7	43	92
Young	•••	1	12	2	13	11	10	22	71
Total	***	- 6	46	21	63	42	29	136	313

#### Pupil-leachers.

Sections,	Class I.	Class 11.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
Albury Hay Wagga Young	3 2	5 2 6 5	6 2 5 6	6 10 2 4	20 17 15 16
Total	Ð	18	19	22	68

Very few complaints were made against teachers or pupil-teachers during the year,—and none of a serious nature. That between 400 and 500 persons carried on their work for a whole year under the eyes of a watchful and critical public without any serious complaint, furnishes ample proof of the good character, industry, and efficiency of our staff of teachers.

#### School Fees.

The amount of fees received during the year was £5,953 19s. 7d. This sum, divided by the average attendance for the year, gives 11s. 5d. fees paid by each pupil. Putting it in another way, this shows that every child in average attendance paid the prescribed fee for 46 weeks of the year. Parents are becoming more regular in the payment of fees, and, as a consequence, the total amount of arrears is attendity degreesing. atendily decreasing.

## Attendance Branch.

The following is a statement in connection with the Attendance Branch, completed as far as returns up to date will allow:---

Number of defaulters reported for 1890	3.5	54
Number of prosecutions authorised for 1890		38
Number of convictions for 1890	2	36
Number of diemissals		41
Number of withdrawals		27
Number incomplete		34
Prosecutions for recovery of fees authorised		20
Convictions		14
Withdrawals in consequence of absence of teachers		6
$\epsilon$	8.	d.
Amount of fees sued for 17		
Amount recovered	9	9

Before closing this report I desire to place on record my grateful appreciation of the zeal for duty, and the personal courfesy and cordiality displayed by the gentlemen associated with me in the management of this district.

Wagga Wagga, 16 January, 1890.

G. O'BYRNE, District Inspector.

# ANNEX Z 2.

# INSPECTOR WRIGHT'S REPORT.

AT the end of 1889 there were 90 schools in operation in this district, 3 of which were transferred at the beginning of 1890 to the Wagga Wagga District, so that the year was commenced with 87 schools. Four new schools have been opened, viz., Major's Plains Public, Blowering West Provisional, Mundarlo Provisional, and Walla West Provisional, and 1 school, South Mahonga, which was closed in 1889 was reopened, but had to be again closed later in the year. Two other schools, Moorwaths Public and Redlands Public, were closed as they were unable to maintain the required minimum attendance. There were therefore 92 schools open during some portion of the year, and there are now 89 in operation. A few of these must, however, soon be closed, as, owing principally to the selling out of selectors, the school population round them has very considerably diminished.

One new school is to be established early in 1891, viz., at Berrigan township, the centre of a very flourishing farming district; but as selection is now very limited in this portion of the Colony, it is not probable that many new schools will be needed next year to meet the requirements of the district.

#### Adequacy of School Accommodation

At the end of last year, accommodation was provided for 4,533 papils, but places for 370 were lost through the closing of schools &c. Places for 181 pupils were gained, as follows:—

By the erection of new school-rooms By additions to school-rooms	128 53
Total	181

Thus there is a loss for the year of 189 places, there being accommodation now for 4,344 pupils. It must, however, be borne in mind that of the 370 places mentioned as lost during the year, 93 were in schools which were transferred to another district, and which are still in operation.

# Inspection.

Of the 92 schools open during the year, 91 were fully inspected, and 9 ordinary inspections were made. The one school which did not receive a regular inspection was Greenwood Public, which was closed for alterations and repairs when the locality was visited, and remained closed from that time until the end of the year. Of the 91 schools inspected, 64 were above, 4 up to, and 23 below the standard in efficiency; that is 747 per cent. satisfied the requirements. This is 24 per cent. above the results obtained last year, a fact attributable, in my opinion to two causes:—(1) the introduction of the new Standards of Proficiency, and (2) the appointment of ex-pupil-teachers to small schools, which were formerly taught by untrained teachers.

The attainments of the pupils in the principal subjects of examination are shown in the following

Reading	2,328 2,563	82· 83·8
Arithmetic	1,916 2,205 985 984 920 283 2,250 2,150 2,023 1,007	68-5 67- 71-6 78-3 57-7 63-6 71-8 72-3 76- 85-

#### School Buildings.

During the year 6 new buildings have been erceted, viz. :-

		New, or		If Vested.	Places for.	none for Cost to		
Schools.		Erected by.	to replace old.	II Vestexi.	Traces for.	Department.		t. 
Major's Plains, Public Blowering West, Provis Jubilee Downs, " Mundarlo, " Overton, " Walla Walla, West "	ional .  	Architect Local Committe do do do do	New To replace old New To repla e old To repla e old	Vested do do do do do do do	16 21	£ 806 35 45 60 45	8. 1 0 0 0 0	_
			Totals	,	159	1,051	1	Ð

Repairs and additions have been affected, under the supervision of the Inspector, to 24 schools, at a total cost of £295 16s., and, under the supervision of the Architect, to 11 schools, at a cost of £1,341. In addition to these, new buildings are being erected and repairs executed which will cost about £2,000.

#### Summary.

To sum up, the educational requirements of the district are properly met, the teachers as a body are capable and persevering, and the prospects for the future are good. STEWART WRIGHT.

Albury, 30th December, 1890.

#### ANNEX Z3.

## INSPECTOR FRIEND'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for 1890.

This section of the Wagga Wagga District came into operation in January last, and was placed under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Lawford, who has since taken charge of the Nowra District, where, during the first half of this year, I was engaged in inspectoral work.

My duties here commenced in July.

At the hegipping of the year the Young section comprised, 60 schools.

At the beginning of the year the Young section comprised 90 schools. A Provisional School has since been established at Billimari.

The number in operation during the year or some part thereof may be classified as follows:—

Public	70 17 4
Total	91

In consequence of the limited attendance, the undermentioned schools were closed during this quarter: - Boginderra Provisional, Uley Provisional, Eualdric and Torwood Half-time. Thus there are now 87 schools in existence here.

A Provisional School at Bute, a Public at Benmore, and a House-to-house at Holy Camp have

been sanctioned, and will shortly be opened.

In addition to these, it is proposed to transfer some schools from the Yass to this district.

During the year 4 new buildings have been erected, viz.:—

Schools.	Supervision.	New, or to replace old,	Accommodation for.	Cost.
Billimari, Provisional Benmore, Public Bute, Provisional Piney Range, Provisional	do	do	48 ,,	2089 DR.

Twenty schools have been improved. A residence has been built, under Mr. Inspector Lawford, for the teacher at Morongla Creck, at a

cost of £202 5s. An Infants' Department is in process of erection at Cootamundra. The Architect has the matter in hand. Petitions

Petitions for new schools at the following places have been received, with the results specified

Wallundry... Declined.
Crowther Creek... Declined.
Holy Camp House-to-house School sanctioned.
Billimari Provisional School sanctioned. \*\*\*\*\* The Battery ........ Declined.

Provisional School sanctioned. Public School sanctioned. Bute ..... Benmore ...... 

The Quarterly enrolment and average attendance for 1890 appear in the following table:-

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March Quarter June Quarter	4,051 4,033	. 2,718·7 2,730·
September Quarter	4,066 4.050	2,768· 2,817·9

The total places provided at the beginning of the year=5,664; the total places provided at the cud of the year=5,695.

As the highest enrolment does not reach 4,100, the accommodation afforded may be considered much in excess of requirements.

The material condition of almost all the schools is good. They are pleasantly situated, and well distributed.

#### Inspection.

Of the 91 schools in operation during the year, 90 received a regular and 22 an ordinary inspection. Uley Provisional was closed before an opportunity to test the work offered.

One was fully inspected twice, and one received a second ordinary inspection.

Several schools were incidentally visited, and the records, &c., looked into.

The District Inspector aided me in the Infants' Department of the Young Superior Public School, and examined Beaconsfield Provisional. I inspectod Kildary Provisional for that gentleman, and assisted him with the Wagga Wagga Superior Public Boys' and Girls' Departments.

As a rule, the instruction is intelligent, careful, well directed and profitable; the discipline effective, and the word two of the schools building.

and the moral tone of the schools healthy.

In the case of some teachers (mostly those who have not had the advantages of the Training School or pupil-teachership) an absence of system is visible.

The classification of their pupils is badly regulated. The instruction lacks impressiveness, and the school movements are executed with small precision.

Advantage has been taken to show how these faults may be amended, and an improvement is expected.

expected.

Many of the untrained teachers, however, do most creditable work.

English History, Dictation, Arithmetic, and French, require close attention.

Military drill in many schools is of a very elementary nature, and in some cases is most imperfectly

taught.

Some of the school-rooms are models of neatness and order, the records correctly and tastefully

In cases where these matters have not received a reasonable amount of attention, the teachers have been either censured or fined.

The grounds of many of the schools have been improved by tree-planting or the cultivation of flower or vegetable gardens.

The efficiency of the schools is shown hereunder:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.
Public Schools Provisional Schools	3	6 1	60 12 2
Total	9	7	74

Hence 90 per cent. have satisfied standard requirements.

Nine Candidates from the Young Superior Public School succeeded in passing the last Junior Examination of the University.

The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils in the various subjects taught :-

Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading	2,822	76
Writing	2,868	( 86
Dictation	2,274	60
Arithmetic	2,804	68
Grammar	1,166	79
Geography		79
History (English)	1,027	66
" (Australian)	366	95
Scripture	2,562	74
Object Lessons	2,301	82
Drawing	2,553	81
Music	2,517	76
French	22	54
Euclid	142	78
Algebra	34	70
Mensuration	5 <del>4</del> 57	l ői
Latin	44	68
	4	75
Prigonometry	_	93
Ncedlework	1,079	77
Drill	2,881	82
Natural Science	423	82

#### TEACHERS.

The temphone and munit temphone at moment and a nut engage in a collection of a least of a full and

	I A,	1 B.	II Å.	HB.	III A.	HI B.	111 C.	Unclassified.	Totals.
Teachers	141	2	9	8	! 24 !	11	9	31	94
		;	Class I.	Cla	se 11.	Class III.	Cta	ss IV.	Total.
Papil-teachers	***********		3		5	6	,	6 ,	20

The majority of them are carnest, reliable, and dutiful, while some are men of superior parts, and eminently fitted for the positions they occupy.

To conclude:—With the exception of one school, all were fully inspected.
The instruction, organisation, and discipline are, in general, satisfactory.
The schools are liberally distributed throughout the district. Their material condition is good, and the accompandation in cross of previous mentals are in the instruction.

and the accommodation in excess of requirements.

The educational prospects are favourable.

CHAS. J. W. FRIEND,

Young, 30th December, 1890.

Inspector.

#### ANNEX Z 4.

#### INSPRCTOR PEARSON'S REPORT.

I MAYE the honor to submit my general report upon the schools in the Hay section of the Wagga Wagga District for 1890.

1. The adequacy of the means of education as regards amount and distribution.

At the close of 1889 there were 84 schools in this section, classified as under :-

Public	59
Provisional	19
House-to-house	G
Total	81

Before the commencement of this year 5 of these were closed, and 19 were transferred to another I commenced this year, therefore, with 62 schools, including Broken Hill North Primary and Infants' opened in January.

These schools comprised 48 Public, 9 Provisional, and 5 House-to-house.

The following new schools and departments were established during the year:-

Three schools, Booroorban, Tongul, and Wandook North, were reopened.

Hence the total number of schools in operation during the year was 73, consisting of 51 Public, 10 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 6 House, and 2 Evening.

Nine of these have been closed, on account of failing to maintain the regulation minimum, viz., Arcadia, Gol Gol, Hatfield, Maude, Stony Crossing, Wandook North, Wandook South, and the 2 Rvening Schools at Broken Hill North and Round Hill, thus leaving 64 in operation at the end of the year.

Applications for the establishment of schools at Broken Hill West, Yalpungs, and Corrowong

have been granted.

Three Provisional Schools, Cuthero, Ivanhoe, and Mossgiel, have been raised to the rank of Public.

Wandook South was reopened as Half-time, in conjunction with Wandook North, which previously ranked as Provisional.

Wanganella Public and Booroorban Provisional were converted into Half-time. Booroorban was subsequently changed to Provisional, and Pretty Pine Provisional is now worked as Half-time with Wanganella.

Wanganella.

These changes in the number of schools may be summarised thus:—

Schools in operation at end of 1889	84
Schools in operation at beginning of 1890	62
Schools closed during the year	9
Schools opened as new	10
Schools reopened	:1
Schools in operation during some part of the year	79
Schools in operation during the whole of the year	58
Schools in operation at end of the year.	64

Generally speaking, the means of education are adequate, and the schools are well distributed. In all localities where the regulation minimum could be found, State education was granted.

2. The actual condition of the schools as elicited by inspection.

Of the 73 schools in operation during the year or some part of it, 62 were fully inspected, 2 received a second inspection, and the 2 stations at Tori and Maremby were treated separately. In addition, 6 schools received an ordinary inspection, making a total of 71 inspections for the year.

Of the 11 schools not inspected, 5 were closed before my visit to their respective localities, 1 was opened too late to permit of inspection, and the remaining 5 were established in Broken Hill, after my visit to that portion of this very extensive area. For obvious reasons a second visit to Broken Hill was impossible. impossible.

The following table shows the efficiency of the schools :--

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
Public	16	6	28	50
Provisional	5		1	G
Half-time	]	į , <u>.</u> ,	1	2
House-to-house	2	į .	1 ;	4
artung			···· ······· '	
Totals	24	7	31	

Comparing these results with those of 1889, we have :-

Year.	Schools Inspected.	Up to or above Standard.	Percentages.	Results of Comparison.
1889 1890	77 62	47 38	61·0 61·2	Incease of '2 per cent.

The majority of the schools which failed to reach the standard are small schools under the management of unclassified teachers.

The schools of highest general efficiency are Broken Hill Primary and Infants', Deniliquin Primary and Infants', Hay Primary and Infants', Mathoura, Moama, Silverton, Tattaila, Wentworth, and Wilcannia.

Wentworth was the only school represented at the recent University junior examination. The proficiency of the pupils examined is shown in the subjoined summary:—

Subjects,	Pupils examined.	Percentages up to or above Standard, 1890.	Percentages up to or above Standard, 1889
Reading	2,683	90.1	78.5
Writing	2,697	84-8	91.2
Dietation	1,610	62.7	
Arithmetic	2,660	69.7	58·0
Grammar	713		79·6
Geography	710	76:1	77.2
English History	713	60-7	68.3
Apetrolism History	017	75.7	57.6
Austrulian History	32	100 0	50.4
Scripture		66.0	73·5
Object Lessons	2,080	808	83.4
Drawing	1, <b>5</b> 05	70.1	77:0
Music	2,255	80•5 j	94.7
French	9	100.0	100 0
Euclid	77	83.1	98:0
Algebra	τ4.	100· <b>0</b>	100 0
Mensuration	12	41.6	40.8
Latin	14	50.0	72.7
Necdlework	775	67:5	91.7
Drill	1,519	83 6	76.2
Natural Science	1.1	100 0	.02
			*** * ***

By reference to the above, it will be seen that mensuration is still below the standard, Latin just reaches it, but all the other subjects are more or less beyond.

In reading, dictation, history, mensuration, and drill an improvement is noted; while eleven subjects show a retrogression as regards proficiency.

Generally speaking, the organization is creditable, though in a few schools due regard for neatness, good order, and cleanliness of premises is wanting, and in others the lesson registers are not the definite daily records they should be.

The attendance at the Broken Hill schools has considerably mereased during the year, causing the schools to be somewhat crowded. The proposed new Public School at Broken Hill West will relieve these crowded schools.

In a few schools the teachers exhibit praiseworthy energy in beautifying the premises with flower-gardens and shade trees. Hay and Balranald deserve special mention.

With few exceptions the schools are well disciplined, and the pupils are well clad, orderly, attentive, and industrious.

In many of the smaller schools drill has been neglected.

## Teaching Staff.

The Teaching Stuff of this section consists of 103 teachers, and pupil-teachers whose classifications are exhibited in the subjoined tables:--

Staff.	Class I. i		Class 11		Class III.		·h . Certificates	20.4		
Stati.	Α.	B.	Α.	В.	Λ.	B. ,	C.	not awarded	Not classified.	Total
Teachers	!	1	14 2	4 2	4 3	7 1	3	. 1	29 10	63 23
Totals		1	16	6	7	13	3	1	39	86

Pupil-teachers.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Probationers.	Totals.
3	2	2	7	3	17

As a whole, the teachers are respectable, intelligent, competent, and popular.

A few cases have occurred of failure to furnish the various returns correctly and punctually, and

much inconvenience and delay have been occasioned thereby.

Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining pupil-teachers, necessitating the employment of unclassified teachers as substitutes.

Attendance.

The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year :-

Quarter.	Pupils enrolled.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance to Enrolment.
March June September December	4,426 4,814	2,642·2 2,874·8 3,166·6 3,140·9	65·2 64·9 65·3 65·8

Hence, an almost uniform percentage has been maintained throughout.

#### III .- Adequacy of School Accommodation.

Accommodation existing at beginning of 1890	4,822
Additional accommodation provided during 1890	619
Accommodation lost by closing of schools, &c	262
Accommodation existing at end of 1890	5,209
December quarterly enrolment	4,769
December quarterly average	3,140 9

Hence, it will be observed that the accommodation provided is ample.

## Insufficient Accommodation

exists at one or two schools on the Barrier, but steps are being taken to remedy this by the crection of class-rooms and the building of a new school at Broken Hill West.

The following is a list of new schools and departments opened during the year:—

Schools.	Schools. Accommodation.		Supervision	
Alma Primary ,, Infants' Broken Hill North Primary ,, Infants' Day Dream Pinnacles Foogimbie Whealbah	83	To replace old building		

There are no buildings or additions in progress under the Inspector's supervision.

Repairs and improvements, at a total cost of £519 1s. 11d., have been effected to twenty schools during the year. All of these works, with three exceptions, have been carried out under the Inspector's

## Summary.

- The means of education are adequate, and the schools are well distributed.
   The efficiency of the schools has but slightly improved.
   The supply of pupil-teachers is insufficient.

4. Educationally regarded, the prospects are fairly encouraging.

T. PEARSON. Inspector.

Hay, 31st December, 1890.

### ANNEX Z5.

# DISTRICT-INSPECTOR LONG'S REPORT.

District-Inspector Long's Report.

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1890 on the Wellington District, to the charge of which I was appointed at the beginning of the year.

For the purpose of inspectoral supervision the district is divided into three sections, the eastern or Mudgee section, under Mr. Inspector Rooney; the western or Dubbo section, under Mr. Inspector Smith; and the central or Wellington section, under myself. The position of School Attendance Officer for the district is filled by Mr. G. M. Fitzpatrick.

The number of schools in the district at the beginning of the year was 236. Owing to the removal of population, fourteen of these were closed during the year, and others reduced in status from Public or Provisional to Half-time or House-to-house. Twelve new schools were established and brought into operation. The whole number of schools in operation during the year was 242, but owing to the changes indicated above, the number remaining in existence at the end of the year was reduced to 229.

The buildings in use at the end of the year contained 12,097 places, at 8 square feet per pupil. The average enrolment for the year was 9,340, and the average daily attendance, 6,312.3. The highest enrolment and average daily attendance for any quarter of the year were 9,389 and 6,550 G. The aggregate accommodation is thus considerably in excess of present requirements, and in no individual case, with the exception of one House-to-house School, whose continued existence is uncertain, does the building contain less than is required by the regulations for the attendance. Five buildings have been erected during the year, and thirty schools repaired under inspectoral supervision, and various improvements have been effected under the Department's architect. All expenditure, for which fair reason could be advanced, has been sanctioned in the the liberal spirit which characterises the Department's action where the comfort of those under its supervision is concerned, and, speaking generally

reports, should it appear advisable. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to state that, as a rule, commendable care for the preservation of the property, and the maintenance of a neat and well ordered aspect are observed, and, in many instances, pleasing evidence of that good taste which finds its expression aspect are observed, and, in many instances, pleasing evidence of that good taste which finds its expression in an endeavour to render the school surroundings as sightly and attractive as possible. To this end much attention has been given during the year to tree-culture and gardening, and generally in such a way as to generate and stimulate in the pupils a beneficial interest in such pursuits. The Minister's desire that increased attention should be given to the improvement and beautifying of our school-grounds has evoked a most satisfactory response from the teachers of this district, and I feel assured that the number who will during the next planting season avail themselves of the opportunities offered for "Arbor Days" will show a marked increase.

Of the 242 schools in operation during the year, all, excepting four of minor importance, which were closed prior to the inspector's visit to their neighbourhood, were fully inspected; two received a second regular inspection, and thirty-seven ordinary inspections were made. Of the whole number of inspections effected during the year, viz., 277, 145 were by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 73 by Mr. Inspector Smith, and 59 by myself. The relation to standard of each of the schools inspected in regard to efficiency is shown in the following statement—

#### Wellington Section.

Above Standard:—Buckhobble, Cobar, Cobbora, Cunnock, Eschol, Eulomogo, Galwadgerie, Maryvale, Molong, Munbil, Murrumbidgerie, Nyngan, Nymagec, Rocky Ponds, Spicer's Creek, Beri,

Maryvale, Motong, Runnon, Murrumonagere, Pangan, Panager, Robert, Robert, Sundon, Medway.

Up to Standard:—Baker's Swamp, Ballarah, Cundumbul, Curra Creek, Eurimbla, Geuric, Kerr's Creek, Mullion Creek, Mulyan, Nora Creek, Ponto, Sandy Creek, Stuart Town, Terra Bella, Warne, Wellington, Yeoval, Yullundry, Coolabah, Goodrich, Newrea, Obley, Store Creek, Somer Croft, Boomey, Nubrygyn, Loombal, Catombal, Comobella, Wendora.

Below Standard:—Bulbudgerie, Farnham, Lower Mookerawa, Morungulan, Killeigh, Penbody, Burrendong, Mookerawa, Lincoln, Lower Spicer's Creek, Arthurville.

#### Mudgee Section.

Above Standard:—Avisford, Para Creek, Bayly, Beryl, Botobolar, Burrandulla, Camboon, Canadian Lead, Coolah, Cooyal, Crudine, Cudgegong, Cullenbone, Dapper, Dungaree, Eurunderee, Frome's Creek, Grattan, Gulgong, Guntawang, Gulgamree, Hill End, Hford, Lawson's Creek, Linburn, M'Donald's Creek, Meanh, Mobellah, Mullamuddy, Munghorn, Mudgee Boys', Mudgee Girls', Mudgee Infants', Mudgee South, Narrengo, Pipeclay Creek, Pyangle, Pyramul Upper, Round Swamp, Rylstone, Springfield, Stubbo, Spring Flat, Tallawang Upper, Tallawang Lower, Tambaroora, Wilbertree, Windeyer, Black Spring, Bocoble, Narrangerie, Tong Bong, Brogan's Creek, Clandulla, Crudine Creek, Sally's Flat, Dabee, Glen Lee, Havilah, Molarban, Murragamba, East Tabrabucca, Lower Pyramul, Dun Dun, Glen Alice, Oak Creek, Pandora's Pass, World's End.

Up to Standard:—Coomber, Cudgebegong, Hargraves, Honeysuckle Springs, Lambing Hill, Millsville, M'Donald's Hole, Tara, Tunnabutta, Warrungunyah, Cainbill Creek, Denison Town, Leaning Oak, Wyaldra, Flatlands, Carwell, Piambong Lower, Warburton, Collingwood, Upper Campbell's Creek, Below Standard:—Goolma, Merrendee, Birriwa, Combo, Coolah Bridge, Oakborough, Piambong, Ben Buckley, Bimbijong, Campbell's Creek, Upper Meroo, Pinnacle Swamp, Rawdon, Mount Morris.

#### Dubbo Section.

Dubbo Section.

Above Standard:—Baradine, Beni, Bourke Boys', Bourke Girls', Brewarrina, Coonamble, Coonabarabran, Dubbo Boys', Dubbo Girls', Dubbo Infants', Narramine, Timbriebungee, Trangie, Ulamambri, Wanaring, Warren, Willandra, Plain Creek, Coonabarabran Evening.

Up to Standard:—Barringun, Binnaway, Bourke North, Bunglegumbie, Buninvong, Curban, Bringonia, Gilgandra, Goodooga, Gulargambone, Mundooran, Nevertire, Nullabong, Orandelbinma, Rocky Glen, Tomingley, Gumbalie, Manoa, Ballimore, Elong Elong, Billeroy, Purlewaugh, Wilga.

Below Standard:—Angledool, Belar Creek, Boogaldie, Brocklehurst, Byerock, Girilambone, Gongolgon, Louth, Minore, Riverside, Tooraweenah, Warkton, Armatree, Belaringah, Bone Bone, Brewarrina Mission, Bundemar, Cannonbar, Dandaloo, Ford's Bridge, Noonbar Creek, Yalcogrin, Belarbigill, Coalbaggie, Brightling Park, Ironbarks, Appletree Flat, Biamble, Collie, Dappo Springs, Kerbin, Kienbri, Tenandra. Kienbri, Tenandra.

Kienbri, Tenandra.

Summary:—Above Standard, 106: Up to Standard, 74; Below Standard, 58.

It thus appears that 76 per cent. of the schools in the district were found to be in a satisfactory or creditable condition in regard to general efficiency, and this, in view of the large number of teachers who have not had the advantage of regular training, may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. In some cases further, in which results would appear to indicate that the teacher has been deficient in diligence or ability, the explanation is to be found in some special circumstance, such as recent establishment, or interruption of school work by epidemic complaints, or bad weather. As the necessity for employing other than properly trained teachers disappears, the number of schools returned under the least favourable of the above headings, will doubtless exhibit a satisfactory dimination.

The number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction, and the percentage whose proficiency reached or exceeded standard, are shown in the following table. I also give, for purposes of comparison, the percentages of passes for the preceding year:—

comparison, the percentages of passes for the preceding year

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Percentage of pass in 1889.	
Reading	6,515	87:7	92-1	
Writing	6,347	83.4	96.0	
Dietation	5,001	78.8		
Arithmetic	6,305	783	73 i	
Grammar	2,341	75.5	76.1	
Geography	2,353	84.0	81.0	
History—English	2,112	70.57	1	
Australian	606	90.9	79.4	
Scripture	5,995	: 80.6	87.5	
Object Lessons	5,523	80.2	92 9	
Drawing	4,902	68 3	81.8	
Music	4,614	77.0	88.3	
French	38	100 0	100 0	
Euclid	237	97.0	91.8	
Algebra	55	96.3	71.9	
Mensuration	172	83.1	82.0	
Latin	45	100.0	100.0	
Needlework	2,247	88 4	j	
Drill	4,470	69.8		
Natural Science	114	90.3	97 0	

It appears from the above that though in several instances the results are higher for this year than for last, they are lower in the majority of subjects. Taking into account, however, the recent alterations in the standard, the scrious interruption caused by bad weather and illness, and the fact that the estimates are, to a certain extent, by different officers, there does not appear to be any reason to regard this as indicating any deterioration in the teaching. The fact that the number of passes approaches 70 per cent. In the subject in which the profesency is lowest, being one of the most affected by standard alterations, would appear to indicate that the teaching generally is of more than fair efficiency.

The discipline of the schools is a pleasing feature in all but a few exceptional cases. As regards the schools visited by myself, I am able to say that regularity, good order, docility, and neatness are, as a rule, inculcated by appropriate methods, and with good result. The pupils display an animated, cheerful appearance, a respectful demenatur, and an interest in their work, which are suggestive of genial and intelligent government. The old theory that corporal punishment is the sole and appropriate means for securing proper discipline and rendering teaching effective is now retained only by a few teachers who are deficient in the intelligence, self-control, and culture, which form necessary qualifications for the office they fill. The reports of the officers who share the supervision of the district are to a similar effect in regard to this detail.

The average daily attendance for the year was 6,312.3, or 67.7 per cent. of the average enrolment, which was 9,340. For the preceding year it was 70.7. This decrease is fully accounted for by the exceptionally great rainfall which, for lengthened periods, rendered roads impassable and attendance impossible. During the year 741 persons were cautioned for failure to comply with the law in regard to the attendance of children at school, and 79 were presecuted, conviction being secured in 72 cases.

The teachers employed in the district and their classifications are as follow:-

#### Teachers and Assistants.

Clas	ss I.	Clas	s II.	Class HI.			Not classified.	Total,
Α.	В.	A.	В.	Λ.	В.	c.	classified.	Total,
1	2	25	13	37	28	26	96	228

#### Pupil-teachers.

 Class 1.	Class II.	Class Hf.	Class IV.	Total.
 G	11	7	9	33

It is, of course, impossible to frame a comprehensive statement which shall accurately indicate the aptitude, general conduct, and efficiency of each individual of so large a number. It may, however, be said that the teachers of this district generally display a due sense of the responsibilities of their important and honourable office, that they are carnest and successful in their work, well-conducted, and respected by the community in which they respectively reside. The pupil-teachers, as might be expected from the care exercised in their selection, have shown creditable aptitude, diligence, and efficiency; the reports on their general conduct have in every instance been satisfactory. All, so far as is at present known, have been successful in their examinations for promotion.

## Summary.

The schools in this district satisfy its present educational requirements; their material condition is good, and the number displaying creditable efficiency is, under existing circumstances, satisfactory, and likely to increase in the future.

Wellington, 20th January, 1891.

GEORGE ED. LONG, District Inspector.

## ANNEX Z6.

## INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

I mays the honor to submit the following report for the year 1890, on the Mudgoe section of the Wellington District.

This section included 100 schools in full operation at the end of 1899, classified thus:-

62 Public.

10 Provisional.22 Half-time.

6 House-to-house.

Total ..... 100

Owing to the school population having left their respective neighbourhoods, the two schools, Capertee Public and Mount Morris Half-time were closed, the former in the beginning of the year and the latter at midwinter. In June, the Girls' department of the Hill End Public School was closed, and since then the school has been carried on in one department, whilst the Public School at Dabee has been reduced to the rank of Half-time, and the Half-time Schools at Dun Dun and Lower Pyramul to House-to-house Schools. The refusal of the laudlord to repair Tabrabucca Public School caused its abandonment at the close of 1839; nine months later the East Tabrabucca Provisional was also closed, the new school erected at Warrangunyah taking the place of both.

New schools were opened as under:--

Warrangunyah Public, Birriwa Provisional, Oakborough Provisional, Glen Lee Half-time, Pinnacle Swamp Half-time,

and Combo Provisional was reopened in October.

These changes being considered, the tabulated result will show the following schools at the close of 1890:

60 Public. 13 Provisional. 20 Half-time. 7 House-to-house. Total..... 100

During the year three new schools have been creeted in places hitherto unprovided with school buildings; in two cases additions have been creeted, whilst repairs of a substantial character have been effected in 16 schools. Teachers' residences have been creeted at Gulgamree and Wurrangunyah; a tender has been accepted for the creetion of a suitable structure at Gulgang, and 17 residences have been effectually repaired. With the exception of two, all the Public and Provisional Schools are vested in the Department. The buildings in which the Half-time and House-to-house Schools are carried on, and of which 10 are vested in the Department are suitable, and, omitting two, are in fair repair.

At the beginning of the year the accommodation was sufficient for 3,620 pupils, now it is sufficient for 3,668. The annual returns show an average daily attendance of 2,654.

Playgrounds:—Increased attention has been given by teachers and pupils to the care and ornamentation of the playgrounds. In eighteen instances the value of the playgrounds has been augmented by the planting of trees which will in the near future afford both shade and beauty.

The following schools deserve special mention for their efforts in this direction:-

Burrandulla. Dungarec. Cooyal. Linbura. Crudine. Mobella. Cullenbone. Pyramul. Mudgee. Wilbertree.

Enrolment and Attendance:—The total enrolment for the year was 4,691 of whom 476 were entered as pupils of more than one school. The following table shows the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter :-

		Ei	irolment.	Attendance.
1st Q	uart	er	8,706	$2,492^{\circ}$
2nd	,,	***************************************	3,671	2,604.0
3rd	11	************	<b>3</b> ,649	2,638.3
4th	,,	**************************************	3,677	2.691.2

In comparison with the previous year the enrolment and attendance show a decrease of 13 and 112 respectively, whilst the attendance represents 73 per cent. of the enrolment for the present year as against 74 per cent. for last year. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that from January to August, continued wet weather absolutely prevented many from attending school.

Inspection:—Of the 103 schools in operation during the whole or part of the year all received a regular inspection, and two, Hargraves Public and Cudgebegong Public, received a second such inspection. In addition, I examined eight schools in a part of the district not under my supervision. My work of inspection may be thus summarised :-

111 schools received a regular inspection. second " 33 ordinary ,, ,, Total .....145

In all 2,664 pupils of schools under my supervision were examined. The results as also those of last year are here appended :-

· Subjects.	Number of pupils	Percentage satisfying Standard.		
out you to	examined.	1890.	1891.	
Reading	2.664	91.7	93	
Writing	2,496	93.5	95	
Dictation	2.101	50.0	90	
Arithmetic	2,454	90-9	79	
Grammar	1.117	85.4	74	
Geography	1.135	91.0	81	
History, English	970	81.5	74.8	
" Australian	527	92 7	84	
Scripture	2,438	82.7	83.4	
Object Lossons	2,203	86.0	93.6	
Drawing	1.834	74.4	68.9	
Music	1,825	68:8	82.2	
French	23	100	100	
Euclid	122	100	84	
Algebra	31	100.	100	
Mensuration	99	97:9	92	
Latin	31	100.	100	
Natural Science	74	100	90	
Trigonometry	None e	xamined	l	
Ncedlework	832	90∙	95.7	
Drill	2,176	67:	92	

From the comparison herewith shown it may be seen that a general improvement has taken place in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history, whilst the percentages obtained in reading writing, needlework, drill, and object lessons are lower than those of the previous year. Except in the case of object lessons, alterations in the standard of proficiency will account in a great measure for the apparent falling off in these subjects. Since the revision of the standard, increased attention has been paid to mental arithmetic, and a corresponding measure of success has followed. Similar results may be anticivated in a reasonable period in the case of writing, needlework, and drill.

The

The efficiency of the schools in relation to the standard may be seen from the following table:-

Schools.	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Abov Standard.
Public Provisional Half-time House-to-house	2 5 7	10 4 4 2	49 4 11 5
Total	14	20	69

Thus, 86 per cent, of the schools either satisfied or exceeded the requirements of the standard.

#### The Teachers.

Those under my supervision are ranked as follows:-

No		Classification.
1	**************************************	I A
10	Indianistration reserves the state of the st	
8	417-77-4117-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	
17	***************************************	
12	***************************************	
10	***************************************	
38		
06		

Total ..... 96

Pupil-teacher	ş : <del></del>		
3		.Class	Ι
5	16799647-8988989898911 - C	,	11
8	***************************************	4 ))	III
3		14 17	ΤV

Total ...14

Collectively, the teachers may be said to be respectable and intelligent, and the pupil-teachers painst king and deserving. Generally, teachers may be commended for the state of the school buildings since to them alone is entrusted all the Department's property.

#### Savinas Banks.

These institutions have been established in 10 schools, and now appear to meet with a greater measure of success than hitherto.

In conclusion, it may be stated that: -

- (a) This section of the district is amply provided with schools.
- (b) The material condition of the unjority of the schools is good.
- (c) Generally speaking, the accommodation afforded by each building exceeds the requirements of the individual place.
- (d) The curolment and average attendance for the year show a slight falling off, but a marked improvement is noted in the last quarter.
  - (e) The inspection of all schools was complete.
  - (f) The organisation of the schools is satisfactory.
  - (g) The general discipline is satisfactory.

The present condition of the schools warrants the anticipation of an increased degree of efficiency in the future.

JOHN P. ROONEY,

Mulgee, 27 December, 1890.

Inspector.

## ANNEX Z7.

## INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

INSPECTOR SMITH'S REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to submit my general report for the year 1890, on all the schools which have been placed under my charge in the Dubbo section of the Wellington District.

The year 1890 commenced with—18 Public, 12 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 11 House, and 1 Evening Public School—total 76 schools. Of these, 6 schools were closed at different times—Boogaldic and Riverside (Public), Cannonbur and Gumbalic (Provisional), Goorianawa and Inglegar House Schools. Collie and Coradgeric (Public), were formed into a House School, while Brightling Park (Public) was worked as a Half-time with a new school opened at Ironbarks. Two new schools were opened during the year—Ford's Budge (Provisional), near Bourke, and Purlewaugh (House), near Coonabarabran. Bramble House School having been closed for a few months was reopened in October, in conjunction with Bundulla in lieu of Caigan Station. After these changes there are at the end of 1890, 43 Public, 11 Provisional, 6 Half-time, 10 House, and 1 Evening Public School—total, 71 schools. Three or four more small schools will most probably be est-blished in a few mouths, in entirely new localities, as a large portion of fresh country has recently been selected.

portion of fresh country has recently been selected.

Every school in this section has received at least one regular inspection. The number of inspections made during 1890 was 75, against 98 during 1889. The reason of this great difference is that no ordinary inspections were made in 1800, in consequence of the continuous rains and bad condition of roads which made travelling an impossibility, whereas in 1889 there were 22 ordinary inspections, and more than one school received two regular inspections.

The following table will show the estimated proficiency of all schools with regard to standard:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Ahove Standard.	Totals.
(a) Schools in operation full year	31 2	0 1	40 1	71 4
Totals	33	1	41	75

Of the 33 schools below the required standard, 20 were evidently carried on in an unsatisfactory manner. The pupils of these schools made little or no progress, and the teachers, from ignorance of their work, or wilful negligence, or both, failed to obtain the lowest mark required for classification.

The following table will show the estimated proficiency of all pupils examined during the year :-

2,140 2,140 1,534 2,140 652 652	1,864 1,870 995 1,408 393	Per cent. 87 87 64 66
2,140 1,534 2,140 652	1,870 995 1,408	87 87 64 66
1,534 2,140 652	1,870 995 1,408	64 66
$2,140 \\ 652$	995 1,408	66
652		
		CO
652		60
	532	81
635	449	70
1 997	1 810	90
1.837	1,429	78
1.77L	1,030	57
1,517	1,483	95
679	585	86
1,441	1,118	75
•	,	
15	. 15	100
72	72	100
14	14	100
29	29	100
14	14	100
	1,444 15 72 14 29	1,517

The percentages are a little lower this year than they were in 1889 for several of the most important of the ordinary subjects. The percentages for special subjects are the same.

Below is a tabulated statement of the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of the year 1890 :-

	Number of Schools.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.
March quarter June quarter Soptember quarter December quarter	76	3,255	2,022·6
	74	3,306	2,076·5
	74	3,270	2,117·0
	71	3,291	2,255 7

The total accommodation for pupils at the end of 1890, taking into account the decrease and increase of sittings by reason of the closing of schools, new schools, and enlargement of schools, comes to 4,968 sittings at 8 square feet for each child, and 4,675 sittings at 109 cubic feet for each child. As the enrolment of scholars does not reach 3,500 there is ample accommodation provided in all the schools,

the enrolment of scholars does not reach 3,500 there is sample accommodation provided in all the schools, with, perhaps one or two exceptions.

The naterial condition of the schools has greatly improved during 1890. A handsome and commodious school of wood and a teacher's residence have been built at Baringun on a new and more elevated site above flood mark. Baradine and Bourke Public Schools have been enlargel. New weathersheds have been creeted at Gilgandra and Warren. Repairs and improvements have been effected at Brin, Brewarrina, Brocklehurst, Bunglegumtic, Coonamble, Dubbo, Louth, Timbrichunge, Tomingley, and Warren. It is proposed to build new schools at Anglediol, Narromine, and Wanaaring, and to enlarge Coonamble and Trangic Public Schools by the addition of class-rooms. When these works have been completed a very small expenditure will be required during 1891.

In conclusion, the material condition of most of the schools scattered over this great and important portion of the Colony has during the past twelve months wonderfully improved. It may reasonably be expected that a decided change for the better will be noticed in the next future in the management of the small schools, when a greater number of ex-pupil-teachers are appointed thereto instead of the usual inexperienced, half-qualified class of candidates. A good many pupil-teachers, who have failed to obtain admission to the Training School, it is to be hoped will be found willing to accept the position of teachers of small country schools.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,

Inspector.

Dubbo, 6th January, 1891.

## ANNEX Z8.

# REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT STREET.

Refort of Principal of Training School, Fort Street.

The connection between the Training Schools and the University has now undergone a practical test of twelve months, and the result may be regarded, on the whole, as very satisfactory. The only weak feature in the arrangement is the loss of time incurred by students in travelling to and from the University, but it will be impossible to obviate this until the proposed Training College within the University grounds is ready for occupation.

On the 21st January, 1889, 28 students were admitted who now form the senior division. Of these, 6 failed to matriculate in March, 1890. The remainder, with one exception, have since attended lectures at the Sydney University, and the Registrar speaks in favourable terms of their diligence and conduct. Of the 6 who failed to matriculate 2 decided to try to regain the lost ground by attendance at the evening lectures, and it is pleasing to note that both have succeeded in doing so. The other 4 determined to confine their attention to the subjects required for a II A certificate. One matriculated student was compelled to apply for six months' leave of absence owing to illness, and on his return to dufy he also took up the II A subjects.

Twenty-eight (28) juniors were admitted on the 20th January, 1890, seven of whom matriculated at the examination held during the following March, and one held the status of a second year student at the University at the time of his admission to the Training School. The remainder, with one exception, have, in addition to their training in the theory and practice of teaching, been engaged in preparing for the matriculation examination to commence on the 9th March, 1891.

Towards the close of the year all the students submitted to an examination in the Training School in school management, music, and drawing, their examination in other subjects being dependent upon their year in training and their connection or otherwise with the University. The various examinations for which the students presented themselves, together with the number in each case are as follows:—

N. Ive at Part I I	No. of Students.		
Nature of Examination.	Seniors.	Juniors	
University, 1st year	21	7	
" 2nd year	2	l ó	
9 wd ++ a a = 1	0	1	
Second-class certificate	5	0	
third-class ,	0	i	
Special Training School examination	0	19	
Total	28	28	

None of the students who sat for the University examinations have absolutely failed to pass, but seven failed in one subject only (either Latin or French) and will have the opportunity afforded them of again sitting for this particular subject in March next. The remainder all passed with credit. The diligence, attention, and conduct of the students throughout the year have been, with but few examples satisfactors. exceptions, satisfactory.

The distribution of scholarships and half-scholarships is as follows:—

	Seniors.	Juniors.
Scholarships	2 l	 16
Half-scholarships	7	 11
Without scholarships	0	 1
Totals	28	 28

#### 2. Course of Study.

First Year Students .- Sydney University.

Latin.

French.

English.

Cicero in Catilinam, I-IV. Virgil, Æneid, I-VI.

Livy, Book V.

Macmillan's Course—Third Year Corneille's Horace

Molière—L'Avare. Roche—Les Poètes Français.

Thierry-Récits des Temps Mérovingiens.

Scribe-Le Verre d'eau.

More's History of King Richard III. Shakespeare's Richard III.

Morris' Historical English Accidence. Mathematics.

Plane Trigonometry.
Analytical Geometry.

Euclid, Books I-XI. Geometrical Conic Sections.

Physics.

Everett's Physics.

School Management.

Theory and History of Education. Practical School Management.

Public Schools Act and Regulations. The Kindergarten Principle.

Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.

Drawing.

Blackboard Practice.

Perspective.

Focal Music.

Sutton's Theory of Music.

Drill, &c.

Military Drill. Dumb-bell and Indian Club Exercises. Singlestick Practice. Gymnastics.

Second and Third Years' Students .- University.

Second or Third Year's Course in Arts as presented by the Senate. School Management, Drawing, Music, and Drill as in First Year.

Senior Students not attending University Lectures.

The Course prescribed for a Second Class Certificate (alternative subjects, Geometry and Algebra.)

Juniors.

Reading.

Macaulay's Essays.

Grammar.

Lennic's Grammar.

Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Art of Teaching.

Lectures on the History of Education and Practical School Management.

Public Schools Act and Regulations.

The Kindergarten principle.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic and Mensuration. Euclid, Books I-XI, with deductions. Algebra, Hamblin Smith, the whole.

Trigonometry, to solution of triangles, in-

Geometrical Conic Sections.

Natural Science

Chemistry.

Physiology.

Latin. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (Bradley).

Sallust's Catiline.

French.

French.

Macmillan's First Year's Course—Part of. Second Year's Course—Macmillan's First Reader. Corneille's Horace.

Pocal Music.

Sutton's Theory of Music.

Drawing.

Freehand,

Blackboard practice Model and Geometrical Drawing.

Drill.

Singlestick practice.

Dumb-bell and Indian Club Exercises.

#### 3. STAFF.

Mr. John M. Taylor, B.A., formerly master of the Practising School, has been appointed successor to Mr. Percy J. Edmunds, Assistant Training Master and Lecturer in Science, and has proved himself an carned and capable teacher. Mr. Woodhouse has succeeded Mr. John Plummer as Drawing Master, and Mr. Joseph Finney has been appointed Master of the Practising School. In other respects the staff is

#### 4. Prictising School.

This school, under Mr. Finney's management, continues to do good work. The organisation is the same as in former years, i.e, the students act in turn as assistants for a week at a time; and test, criticism, and specimen lessons are continued with satisfactory results. In addition to the work in the Practising School, students receive regular instruction under Miss Banks on the application of Kindergarten principles to the instruction of the junior classes in Public Schools.

#### 5. MANUAL TRAINING.

During the year a workshop was erected on the premises, under the auspices of the Technical Education Branch, for the purpose of giving instruction in manual work—more especially carpentry. The Instructor, Mr. Powric, has proved himself well adapted for the work, and, considering the short time the workshop has been opened, has produced satisfactory results.

#### 6. TRAINING SCHOOL RIFLE CORPS.

It is proposed to establish a Rifle Corps, during the year 1891, in connection with the Training Institution, under the control of the Public School Ondet authorities. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, and will have the effect of keeping up a constant and efficient supply of instructors for the purpose of extending the Cadet movement throughout the Colony.

#### 7. ALTERATION IN VACATIONS.

In order to avoid clashing with the vacations of the Sydney University, it has been decided for the future to continue work during the Midwinter Vacation, and close during the Michaelmas Holidays in September in each year.

## 8. PUPIL-TRACHERS' CLASSES.

The enrolment and attendance at the Pupil Teachers' Saturday Classes during the year has been

CT		Ordinary		
Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ordinary Attendance.
I	35	G8	103	98
01	26	67	93	87
II	3 F	88	122	115
V	60	99	159	145
otals	155	322	477	415

The fourth and third class Pupil-teachers received instructions in blackboard, freehand, and model drawing from Messrs. Woodhouse and Thornton, and Mesdames Douglas and O'Byrne; in the theory of music from Messrs. Alpen and Turner; and in drill and calisthenies from Captain Mulholland. The first and second class Pupil-teachers confined their attention to Latin and French, with a view to assist them to matriculate either before entering the Training Schools, or as soon as possible afterwards. The Instructors at the close of the year were:—Dr. Thibault, and Messrs. Maclardy, Taylor, Smith, and Stevenson. The following is the time-table of work:—

Classes.	9·15 to 10·15 a.m.	10-15 to 11·10.	11-2	11 ·20 to 12·15.	
ıv	Drawing. Music.	Music. Drawing.	Drill {	Males and Females alternately.	
	9·15_to 10·45 am.		11 to 12·15		
II	Latin. Latin,		French.		

Instruction is also given to the male Papil-teachers at the Castlereagh-street Public School on Wednesday afternoon, from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. Geometry and algebra are taken on alternate Wednesdays. During the coming year, it has been decided to substitute Latin and French for the mathemetical subjects. The pupit-teachers attending these classes are, with but few exceptions, regular, punctual, and attentive to their work, and the results achieved are very satisfactory, considering the limited time at the disposal of the Instructors.

J. CONWAY, Principal.

#### ANNEX L9.

## REPORT OF PRINCIPAL OF TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.

#### 1.-THE STUDENTS.

In 1890, there were 51 students in the Training School-23 seniors who had already been in the

In 1890, there were 51 students in the Training School—23 seniors who had already been in the Institution one year, and 28 juniors.

Two additional scholarships were granted by the Minister to those half-scholarship or non-scholarship students of the senior division who gained highest marks at the December examination.

Of the seniors, 17 matriculated in March, 1890, three taking honours in classics. As Latin, algebra, and geometry were new to all the students on entering the Training School in 1899, and as they had much other work to attend to, apart from matriculation subjects, these results are considered very satisfactory. The successful students have attended the University lectures, their first year in Arts being their second and final year in the Training School.

Upon their success at the University, added to the results of their examination in practical skill, school management, music, and drawing, at the Training School, will depend their obtaining a second-class classification.

The students appear to appreciate the benefits ensuing from the University course of study, and their work as teachers must gain in effectiveness by the advanced mental culture they have received. When instructions for the preparation of the test lessons were given, it was noticeable that none among the fifty-one students were more carnest and enthusiastic in this particular work than the University undergraduates.

undergraduates.

The great drawbacks in connection with attendance at the University are:—

- 1. The considerable distance between the University and the Training School, and the time lost
- 2. The want—on the part of the students—of early groundwork in science and classics previous to entering the Training School.

Those senior students—six in number—who failed to matriculate, studied for the ordinary second-class examination, and were examined at Hurlstone, December, 1890. They worked diligently to achieve success at the matriculation examination, and failed only in Latin, which was a new subject to them. They deserve credit for the courage with which they turned again to the old subjects, and for the earnest-

ness and industry with which they studied them.

Of the juniors, none were considered sufficiently advanced in the required subjects to warrant their presenting themselves for matriculation in March. The majority had no knowledge of Latin or

mathémutics

It will be seen that there were thus three distinct classes during the greater part of the year.

The conduct of the students, with very few exceptions, was excellent, and their health fairly good.

#### 2.—Course of Study.

1. The course of study for the seniors who matriculated was :-

(a.) - At the University :-

Latin.

Cicero in Catilinam I-IV; Virgil, Æneid I-VI; Livy, Book V.

#### French.

Macmillan's Course, Third Year; Corneille's "Horace"; Thierry's "Récits des Temps M'rovingiens; Molière's "L'Avare"; Roche's "Les Poètes Français"; Scribe: "Le Verre d'eau."

English.

More's History of King Richard III; Shakespeare's [Richard III; Morris' Historical English Accidence.

Mathematics.

Euclid: Books I to XI; Geometrical Conic Sections; Plane Trigonometry; Analytical Geometry.

Physics.

Chemist y.

I hysio raphy.

(b.) At the Training School:-

Art of Teaching and School Management.

Music: Theory and practice. Drawing: Geometrical.

2. For the senior students studying at Hurlstone for second class :--

English.

Shakespeare's "Macbeth"; Composition, Parsing, Analysis, and Prosody.

French.

Havet's Grammar; part of Macmillan's Third Year's Course; Saintine's "Picciola.

Mathematics. Arithmetic; Hamblin Smith's and Barnard Smith's Text-books; Euclid, Books I and II; Algebra; Quadratics without Surds.

Geography. Descriptive: Europe, Australasia, and North America; Geikie's Physical Geography; Mapping.

English Literature.

From Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive; Special Study-Macbeth.

History.

Ransome's English History; Sutherland's Australian History.

Natural Science.

Physiology.

School Management.

Organisation, Method, Discipline; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables and Lesson Programmes; History of Education; Public Schools Act and Regulations; Kindergarten.

Domestic Economy.

Wilson's " Healthy Life, and Healthy Dwellings."

Tecal

Vocal Music.

Sutton's Class Bo. k ; Practice; Stuff Notation, and Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawing.

Blackboard, frechand, model, and geometrical.

DrIII.

Calisthenics and school drill.

3. For the junior students :-

English.

Mciklejohn's Book of English; Composition, Parsing, Analysis, Prosody; Special Study-Henry V.

French.

Macmillan's Second French Course; Corncille's "Horace."

Latin.

Smith's Latin Grammar; Arnold's Composition; Sallust's Catiline War.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic: Theory and practice; Euclid Book I, with deductions; Todhunter's Algebra.

Natural Science.

Physiology.

School Management.

Organisation, method, and discipline; Compilation of School Records, Time-tables, and Lesson Programmes; History of Education; Public Schools Act and Regulations; Kindergarten.

Domestic Economy.

Cookery: Theory and practice; needlework.

Vocal Music.

Theory and Practice : Staff Notation ; Tonic Sol-fa.

Drawina.

Blackboard, freehand, model, and elementary perspective; geometrical.

Drill.

Calisthenics and school drill.

## III.-PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The juniors—those in their first year at the Training School—have each taught in the Practising School for four weeks, and have given weekly criticism lessons to children in the presence of their fellow-students, the Principal of the Training School, and the Mistress of the Practising School. The seniors have always been exempt from Practising School duty, but criticism lessons are expected from them as from the juniors. Specimen lessons are given by the Principal and the Mistress of the Practising School. Lessons in the theory of music are given to classes in the Practising School, under the supervision of Herr Alpen.

# IV .- PHYSICAL TRAINING.

As there is no gymnasium, the physical training is confined to military drill and calisthenic exercises. The Drill Instructor attends twice a week, and under his supervision the students are required to give drill and gallery lessons to classes of fellow-students and also to children from the Practising School. In the way of exercise, the students have their daily walk and lawn tennis.

## V .- KINDERGARTEN.

Each Saturday morning an hour's instruction in this subject is given to the students, and they in their turn are expected to give occasional Kindergarten lessons to children. The more thoroughly the students understand the principles of Kindergarten, and the greater practice they have in teaching it, the more they appear to appreciate its uses.

# VI.-NATURAL SCIENCE.

The students have received instruction in Physiology and Elementary Ambulance work, and their progress has been tested by monthly examinations.

# VII.-THE PREMISES.

The premises are in very good condition, the exterior of the building having been freshly painted and the juniors' dormitories thoroughly renovated.

MARY M. EVERITT,

Principal.

# APPENDIX XIII.

## REPORT ON HIGH SCHOOLS.

THERE are five State High Schools in operation in the Colony. The following table shows where they are, how they are attended, and what fees are paid by them:—

	Total enrolment during 1890.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	Amount of fees, paid.
Sydney—Boys' , Girls' Maitland—Boys' , Girls' Bathurst—Girls'	327 361 56 38 66	250 276 44 36 63	235 243 40 30 50	£ s. d 1,780 16 ( 2,011 16 ( 269 1 ( 185 16 3 459 7 (
	<b>£</b> 48	669	598	4,706 17
The figures in 1889 were	774	578	520	4,225 4

There has been therefore an increase of about 15 per cent, in both the average quarterly enrolment and the average daily attendance. Admission to High Schools can only be obtained by passing the entrance examination prescribed by law. This restriction limits the attendance, but has the advantage of securing, even in the lowest classes definite and pretty even attainments as a starting point. The ages of the pupils are some indication of their fitness to receive the higher education that these schools are intended to give. In the Sydney High School, for instance, the average age of both boys and girls in the lowest class is 13½ years; in the highest class the boys average 16 and the girls 17 years of age. As the great majority of the pupils come from Public Schools, these figures show that the High Schools receive them at an age when children usually leave Public Schools. It was always intended that this should be so, and that the High School work should supplement that of the Public School, and not merely run perullal with it.

so, and that the High School work should supplement that of the Public School, and not merely run parallel with it.

The public usually gauges the success of High Schools by the number of scholars who pass the junior, senior, or matriculation examinations at the University. The Department, while appreciating these passes at their full value, tests the High Schools exactly as it does the Public Schools, by a regular annual examination of all the classes. In all schools, promising and industrious pupils are nearly certain to receive justice and attention; but there is always a danger that they may receive this at the expense of less promising children, who are entitled to an equal share of time and care. The check on this tendency is that which has been in force in the High Schools since their establishment—the annual examination of each class by independent responsible officers. In giving their estimates of proficiency, they take into consideration the condition of the whole school. If their report is favourable, the fact that a large number of pupils have passed the University Examinations gives additional satisfaction; but if, in conjunction with these passes, it is found that the children in the lower classes, and many of those in the upper, are badly taught, the school throughout should be condemned.

It should be mentioned that, at the request of some of the teachers, the Departmental Examination in 1890 was held during the week that the clder pupils were absent at the University Examinations. To save the time and anxiety of two examinations, the teachers were willing that the results of the University Examination should be accepted as

attended them, and that the results obtained from the remainder of the pupils should be accepted as the test of the general efficiency. This method was clearly to the disadvantage of the schools, and will not be repeated, as the work of the best pupils was not counted in the general mark for proficiency. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, the results on the whole were satisfactory, and compared favourably with those of former years. The following tables show the details:—

RETURN of High School pupils who passed examinations at the University in 1890.

	Junior.	Senior.	Matriculation.
Sydney Boys' , Girls' Maitland Boys' , Gurls' Bathurst Girls'	40 36 7 6	9 6 1 1 3	26* 9 1
<u></u>	93	20	36

\* Of these, fourteen matriculated at the Junior or Senior Examination.

RETURN of pupils examined, and percentage of passes in each subject.

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes
English	461	92
Dictation	459	94
Arithmetic	459	95
Tensuration		72
listory		99
Latin	424	89
French		96
derman		68
Freek		60
deography		98
tuclid	262	87
Algebra	457	71
Drawing	411	90
Chemistry	31	84
cology	31	93
rigonometry	! 31	90
Bolany	38	100

All the pupils—boys and girls alike—study English, Latin, French, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, English History, Geography, and Drawing; the older boys and girls receive regular instruction in physics, the senior boys in Trigonometry and Come Sections; and special classes study Greek and German. No one can say that too little is done. The feeling of the examiners is, and always has been that too much is attempted in the time available. This high pressure carries with it heavy night work, and is not conducive to thoroughness or health. It is right to say that the High Schools give shorter home lessons than they did two or three years ago, and that, even at their worst, they were not harder on their pupils in this restantiant of the pupils.

in this matter than other schools.

The teachers take a great interest in their work and in their scholars, and the pupils as a body are docile, respectful, industrious, fond of their school, and easily controlled and influenced. The discipline

docile, respectful, industrious, fond of their school, and easily controlled and influenced. The discipline in all cases is reported as satisfactory.

During the year the bursary system came into operation for the first time. Fifteen boys and 10 girls went as bursars from Public Schools to High Schools or Superior Public Schools, and 5 boys and 3 girls from the High Schools were selected by competitive examination to hold bursaries at the University.

No changes were made during the year in regard to existing buildings, but in a few months the new Sydney High School for boys will be finished, and before the close of 1891, a new boys' school will be ready for occupation at Maitland. The Girls' School in Sydney is overcrowded, but when the boys remove from their half of the building, the whole of the present premises can be given up to the girls.

As a Technical College, with necessary workshops and laboratories, will be on the same site as the Boys' High School, advantage will be taken of this circumstance to modify the course of study in the school. As I before mentioned, all pupils at present study Latin and French, and as most of them know little or nothing of these languages when they enter, it is necessary for them to spend an

an undue proportion of time over them, if they desire to matriculate. As the majority of the boys and girls do not go to the University, parents in many cases look upon the time spent on Latin and French as wasted, and would much prefer to see their children studying something that would tell more directly on their future occupations. To meet such cases, and to make the curriculum as comprehensive as possible, it has been decided to make the study of the subjects numbered below 1 to 6 in section I compulsory for all pupils, to allow those who do not intend to matriculate to omit either 7 or 8, or both, and to encourage all to take up one or more of the subjects classed as technical or commercial.

```
    English grammar and composition.

    Writing, correspondence, précis writing, &c.
    Arithmetic in full.

Compulsory {

    A Algebra and geometry to extent required for University matriculation.
    Geography: General, commercial, physical.
    Modern History: Australia, Europe, United States, &c.
    Latin, to extent required for matriculation.
    One at least of the following subjects:—

                                                       Greek,
French,
                                                                                           to extent required for matriculation.
                                                        German.
                                                                                                      Section II.

    Book-keeping, single and double entry, &c.
    Shorthand.
    Type-writing.
    Political economy; with special reference to the principles of value, money credit,

Commercial
                                                insurance, foreign trade, and exchanges.

aw, relating to commercial transactions of all kinds.

    Law, relating to commercial trat
    Handicraft in wood and metal.
    Workshop practice, &c.
    Practical plane geometry.
    Solid and descriptive geometry.
    Practical perspective.
    Model and object drawing.
    Physiology and sanitary science.

    Physiology and sanitary science.
    Agriculture.
    Mathematics; all branches.
    Surveying and levelling.
    Machine construction and drawing.
    Building construction and drawing.
    Theoretical mechanics.
    Applied mechanics.

     Technical \
                                  19. Applied mechanics.20. Mechanical engineering.

    Physics.
    Electrical engineering.
    Electric lighting and transmission of power.
    Geology.

                                  25. Botany.
                                 26. Mineralogy.
27. Mining.
                                 28. Chemistry.
29. Music: Theoretical and vocal.
                                $0. Cookery.
```

It is not intended that a pupil shall take up more subjects in Section II that he can profitably Annual examinations will be held and certificates of proficiency given for each technical or com-

mercial subject in which the candidate passes.

The total expenditure by the State on the High Schools for the year was £7,709 8s. Cd. Deducting from this sum the amount received as fees, the balance is £3,002 11s. 2d., or £4 9s. 9d. per head on the average enrolment.

28th January, 1891.

J. C. MAYNARD,

Chief Inspector.

# APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT ON DRAWING.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the teaching of drawing in the public schools in the Metropolitan District, and, as shown by the result of examinations, in the Colony at large.

The general statements herein made are based upon inspections held in 41 schools, and visits to 5 others, 10 of the former being revisited.

### Manner of Examining.

After examining 9 on the old lines, by inspection of books (the new regulations requiring the instruction of all classes not having come into force) I instituted the practice of examining viad voce and by work done in my presence, thus securing a real test, not only of the pupils' powers, but often of the

by work done in my presence, thus securing a real test, not only of the pupils' powers, but often of the methods of instruction used.

As was to be expected, I find many teachers in doubt as to the intention of the new standard, and as to the method of teaching in several of the branches demanded. My attention has been largely given, therefore, to showing how the course of instruction may be made a really gradual and progressive one, not only in each class, but in the classes as a whole. With the very brief time that can be given to any one subject, this is an absolute necessity, and my efforts will be especially given to the promotion of this most desirable end. In order to make the best use of the time, it is also necessary to bring the intelligence of the children to bear upon their work, by cliciting from them at the beginning of each lesson the mode of procedure they will adopt in attacking the subject. This sharpens the faculty of observation, and obliges them to see the object as a whole rather than in detail, as is almost certain otherwise to be done to the detriment of any real grasp of the work as to proportion or construction. detriment of any real grasp of the work as to proportion or construction.

## Model Lessons givenby Superintendent.

With a view to assisting the teachers as far as possible in these matters, I have given nearly 200 model lessons in the upper departments, and a considerable number in the infants' departments of the 32 schools thus examined. So far as it is possible in the time at my disposal, I shall continue to give such lessons as a help to the teachers, regarding this as the nearest approach I can make to the ideal system of employing peripatetic teachers of drawing.

#### Time given to Subject.

The higher marking for the subject is effecting a change in the time given, and I have hopes of seeing a minimum weekly allowance of one hour become general. In schools where the head-teachers perceive the practical importance of the work this is already the case, but, by too many, the "accomplishment" view of the subject is held, and it is not easy to persuade some that when rightly taught it is a valuable mental exercise as well as a training in observation.

#### Class-leaching.

The necessity and method of collective class-teaching has not been sufficiently perceived or understood, and the possibility of imparting considerable skill to the general run of children is to many a new idea, the notion that drawing is the gift of the few rather than the instinct of the many being a firmly rooted one. Still, with few exceptions, I find all classes of teachers ready to receive suggestions as to improved methods of teaching, and to further my aims as far as they are able.

#### Infants' Schools.

The teaching in the infants' school is, on the whole, very fair, and forms a good foundation to work upon in the higher departments. A few teachers make an effort to teach the subject after the Kindergarten method, the result being in such cases markedly satisfactory. The use of squared slates or paper is very desirable.

The want hitherto of instruction in the earlier classes is strikingly shown in the work of the third-classes which is generally poor and feeble.

#### Examinations of Applicant Pupil-teachers, &c.

The examinations of applicant pupil-teachers and of candidates for bursaries, &c., from Sydney and the country districts show the general standard of work reached in freehand drawing. In these is observable the result of not having begun the subject sufficiently early, and of a want of real teaching, shown either by the absence of any system of construction or the use of some purely arbitrary or worthless one. In such examinations one should not, of course, require any particular degree of skill so much as the evidence of intelligence in method.

#### Examinations of Pupil-teachers.

Examinations of Pupil-teachers.

The examinations of pupil-teachers are naturally of the greatest importance, and it appears to me very necessary that the standard of attainment should be slowly raised above that at which it has lately stood. In this connection the rapid spread of technical education is doing a good work in bringing the means of improvement in drawing near to so many who had hitherto few chances within their reach. It is encouraging to see that, in the towns where there are Technical Schools, a considerable number of teachers avail themselves of the advantages offered by them. In some places the result of this in improved work is most noticeable. An effort has been made this year to arrive at a similar standard in the examinations of the Technical Department and for the D certificate, the same models being used in all the more important centres, the papers in geometry and perspective being made as far as possible of similar value, while the revision of papers has been in the hands of the same Examiner. The freehand copies set have been designed with the idea of prompting, through the use of free large curves and simple proportions, a sensible mode of construction or analysis, rather than presenting an unintelligible mass of small detail to the eye and mind of the candidate.

In the revision of the black-board for the Metropolitan District and of the freehand and model drawing generally, credit has been given more especially to any signs that knowledge has been made use of, rather than to the exercise of mere manipulative skill. It is the former which can alone give the power of teaching, while not unfrequently the latter, when it is the result only of quickness of eye, is misleading rather than not, tending to a disregard of systematic method, and conferring a power merely of correcting, not of teaching.

Model Drawing.

## Model Drawing.

On the other hand, there is a tendency in teaching model drawing to place a mistaken reliance on the rules of mechanical perspective, forgetful of the fact that while data can be supplied in the one case, they are practically unattainable in the other. Here they are as much out of place as in freehand would be the geometrical construction of a pentagon to obtain the form of a five petalled flower. This subject is indeed one of the most difficult to teach, and one where I foresee the least likelihood of obtaining fair results for some time to come, owing to the want of proper grounding in the mind of the teacher, and to the dependence hitherto place 1 on drawing from flat copies of models rather than the real object.

## Results of Pupil-teachers' Examinations.

A comparison of the results in the different subjects of examination of pupil-teachers shows this clearly. The percentage of passes is given:—

Blackboard (Sydney candidates)	55.7
Freehand	50·5
Model drawing	24.2

In the revision of papers attention is primarily given (as with the other subjects), to evidence of knowledge; this being essential in a teacher. Roughness of execution, even a considerable degree of error in proportion, is not allowed to condemn a drawing, provided only that a knowledge of principles is shown. At the same time high marks cannot be obtained on work, where execution and proportion are disregarded,

disregarded.

Hitherto, few children have been properly equal to taking up model drawing, owing to drawing having begun in the 3rd class only; but under the new arrangement this need not be the case, especially if they are familiarised with the appearances of objects and of their constituent lines and surfaces in the round, almost from the commencement of their studies. More ingenuity might be shown in obtaining models where geometrical solids or wire models are not to hand. In fact, so long as the forms are not too complicated, simple familiar objects are preferable at times, as being more interesting than abstract forms. Nevertheless, it is undesirable to sacrifice thoroughness in any way to a mistaken notion of furthering interest—in drawing as in other studies.

# Appliances, &c.

Many schools need models of larger size than those now in use, and it will be most advantageous to the teaching when all schools are supplied with a few wire models. The Superintendent of technical Instruction has promised to supply from the technical workshops sets of simple casts for freehand drawing, and these will be found very useful in many schools, though it requires more than the ordinary knowledge to enable a teacher to make a proper use of these.

## Practical Geometry.

In the examination in practical geometry, the branch of solid geometry has hitherto received little attention. Its immense practical utility in so many handicrafts and professions makes it of the utmost moment that this subject should not be neglected, while the work of many teachers in perspective shows the want of any grasp of it. Some knowledge is now made obligatory, and the question of

scale drawing, and of the construction of simple geometrical patterns, received recognition in the examinations, as it is of importance that candidates should be led to give attention to these branches. In the schools, geometry is often not given where it should be, on the plea that the children cannot, or will not, supply themselves with compasses. Where this is really the case, it is no excuse for the total omission of the subject, as much can be done without instruments, supplemented by direct blackboard work.

# ${\it Training \ Colleges.}$

The Training Colleges are, generally speaking, well supplied with apparatus and appliances, though the rooms are not well adapted for the teaching of drawing, owing to the arrangement of desks, &c., and the position of the windows. At Hurlstone, classes are given in model drawing and geometry, the teaching being thorough, conscientious, and intelligent. At Fort-street, courses in geometry and perspective are attended by the training students. Model lessons in freehand and model drawing will be given at intervals during the ensuing year, the year's work being more than sufficient to allow of proper courses in geometry and perspective being given. By this means, much useful knowledge on the subject of the teaching of drawing will be disseminated.

\*\*Pupil-teachers' Saturday Classes.\*\*

Pupil-teachers' Saturday Classes.

The arrangement of the rooms in which the classes for pupil-teachers are held on Saturdays militates considerably against their success. The position of the desks, and the large number of students under each instructor, forbid the class being taken as a whole, and it is therefore a matter of great difficulty to keep the class well in hand, and preserve the continuity of the lessons. Individual instruction, which is so necessary in drawing, is hardly possible in the brief time—often curtailed—which can be allowed.

#### High School, Sydney.

The standard of work reached in this school is satisfactory, when we take into account the size of the classes. The teaching is energetic and intelligent, and illustrates the advantages derived from the teaching of a specialist. Syllabus.

The remedy for some of the shortcomings I have here dwelt upon, especially with regard to the arrangement of the course of instruction, lies in the dissemination of a carefully-considered syllabus. For the benefit of such teachers as have no special knowledge of the subject this should be arranged in sufficient detail for every half-year to leave little to their mitiative. A syllabus has been prepared on these lines, embodying many hints on the method of teaching, outline lessons, suggestions as to models, text-books, and the like, and showing how the work may from the commencement, lead directly up to the chief end of drawing—the power of expressing with precision the real or apparent form of any object seen or remembered—answering, in fact, to the power of description in writing. The real form may be shown either by frechand or geometry; the apparent, by model drawing or perspective.

#### Results of Inspections. I append the results of my inspection in tabulated form :-

	Schools.	Departments.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Inspected before May, 1890 After May, 1830 Visited	9 32 15	15 77	37 350	5,096	4,456	4,017	13,569
Totals	56	92	387	5,096	4,456	4,017	13,569

The following statement gives the result of the oral and individual examinations conducted after May 1st, 1890, and the percentages of passes in each Department:—

	Above	Up to	Below Standard.	Percentage of passes.
Boys	413 303 503	2,235 2,000 1.545	2,448 2,147 1,239	51.9 51.8 62.3
Totals	1,225	5,780	5,831	545

The percentages of those above, up to, and below standard, is shown in the following statement, and the average of marks given to classes:—

	Above	Up to	Below Standard.	Average marks given to classes,
Boys	8 1 6 9 15 3	43·8 44·9 47·0	48·1 48·2 37·7	5·4 5·6 6·5
Totals	9.5	45.0	45.5	5.8

One general result of the examinations of pupil-teachers this year has been to leave on my mind an impression of the necessity of a progressive series of examinations in drawing for each class of pupil-teachers as in other subjects, and I hope ere long to be able to draw up and submit a scheme for the

The full effects of the changes which have taken place cannot, of course, begin to be visible until those children who are now beginning their school life have worked through into the upper classes.

Although it would, therefore, be a mistake to look for results too soon, I can safely say that I see every sign of distinct progress having been initiated, and I look hopefully to next year for evidence of improvement improvement.

FREDERIC W. WOODHOUSE,

Sydney, January 9, 1891.

Superintendent of Drawing.

#### APPENDIX XV.

#### REPORT ON SINGING.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Minister, that I have, during the past year, examined and reported upon all the schools in the Metropolitan District both in the theory and practice of vocal music. The average Mark (Fair = 6) is not so high as last year, but the attainments of the children are, nevertheless, higher, the examinations having been more severe and searching.

The new standard, which came into operation at the beginning of the year, demands a much more extended knowledge of the theory of music than the one which it superseded, and is certainly higher than that of any other country. Reading at sight forms a prominent feature in all examinations, and in the fourth and fifth classes passages in two and three-part harmony (in any key or time) are frequently placed upon the black board, and generally very creditably sung by the pupils.

To attain the result indicated in the new standard, the teaching in the lower classes must, in many instances, be improved. It too often happens that these classes are entrusted entirely to junior pupil-teachers of but little experience, and it is scarcely a matter of surprise that very often they do not reach the standard, and thereby throw additional work upon the teachers of the more advanced classes. As a matter of fact, it often happens that while the senior classes of a school deserve the mark "Good," the junior classes receive but "Moderate." It is this which affects the average mark. The scope of the new standard is as follows:—

- (1.) Infant Schools.—Simple includies by car.
- (2.) Second Class (Primary Schools).—Elementary lessons in Tonic Sol-Fa Notation.
- (3.) Third Class.—Two part-songs from Tonic Sol-Fa and introductory lessons in Staff Notation.
- (4) Fourth and Fifth Classes.—In these classes attention is confined to the Staff Notation on the movable (Doh) principle, and reading at sight forms a prominent part of the training.

The best theoretical and practical examinations were passed by the schools at Paddington, Fortstreet, Crown-street, Cleveland-street, Waverley, and Glebe; but the Paddington Girls' Department was the best, as each class was properly prepared, and above the standard—Miss Doyle, the head-mistress, being a very able teacher.

In addition to the examination and occasional teaching of Schools in the Metropolitan District, I have also entire charge of the musical training of the students at the Hullstone and Fort-street Training Schools. At both these institutions the students have, as a whole, endeavoured to profit by my instructions, and will in future form a very important factor in the dissemination of musical knowledge in our schools. Excellent results of teaching are frequently shown by former students of these institutions by the very charming concerts which are sometimes given by the children in country towns.

In conclusion, I beg to say that, as far as the Metropolitan District is concerned, the teaching is both vigorous and painstaking, while the singing of the children cannot fail to give pleasure to themselves and the listeners.

HUGO ALPEN, Superintendent of Singing.

## APPENDIX XIV.

## REPORT ON COOKERY.

In July of this year the success of the cookery class held at Fort-street determined the Minister to extend the system to other schools. I was appointed "Instructress in Cookery," my duties being to take charge of this branch of education, organise and arrange suitable courses of lessons for the different classes, regulate the expenditure for provisions, and be generally responsible for the conduct and success of the scheme, adopted by the Department, for cookery instruction.

This scheme provides a plain cookery course common to all schools in which cookery is faught. Complete in itself for ordinary home-work, it also lays a solid foundation upon which a professional superstructure may be built, should the skill and taste of the pupils lead them to study the higher branches of cookery as a means of livelihood.

It is expected that one day a week in the cookery class-room for three months will enable pupils to gain the certificate granted for this course. This is the only course which it is proposed to teach in the Public Schools, and every girl in the fifth class of a school which possesses a "portable kitchen," will, during the year, pass through it. In these schools one hour a week is devoted to a lecture, with demonstrations, upon cookery and domestic economy, which the whole of the fifth class attends, and which will count as the "science" subject for girls in examinations.

For the efficient and economical carrying out of this scheme a portable kitchen was sent to Blackfriars Superior Public School, and an assistant teacher of cookery appointed and placed in charge of the class. The examination has shown that with an earnest capable teacher, who adheres strictly to the course laid down, the time allotted is sufficient to enable the pupils to gain the certificate, and with it an amount of knowledge and skill, the value of which, in their future lives, can hardly be over-estimated.

The receipts from the sale of food are expected to balance the expenditure for provisions; and this expectation is grounded on the report, made in June, of the experimental class at Fort-street, which showed receipts, £75 14s. 10d., as against expenditure, £52. 10s.

In December, 1890, about 270 pupils were receiving instruction under this scheme. Of these, 88 had completed the practise course and presented themselves for examination; all passed but 4. The pupils were distributed as follows:---

Fort-street: -Number of pupils, 145; pupils in practising kitchen, 39; examined, 37; passed, 34.

Average of	marks in	practice	***************************************	583	max.	70
	27	method	***************************************	8	,,	
	"	theory	• ············	1ธ	11	20
				<del></del> -		
		Totalar	reinde	91 a	max 1	nn.

The cookery school is in full work daily, and supplies a dinner for nearly 40 persons, cooked, served, and cleared away by the pupils. On the occasion of the Vice-Regal visit, a luncheon was cooked and served by them very satisfactorily.

Blackfriars :-- Number of pupils, 45; pupils in practising kitchen, 24; examined, 22; passed 22.

Average of marks in	practice	66ŀ,	max.	70
11	method	7	1)	10
17	theory	161	9.9	20
	Total average	90, 1	nax. I	.00

These returns show that the instruction given has been fully utilised by the pupils. By the teachers and parents it is so highly valued that they have begged to be allowed to retain the "portable kitchen." Instruction is given two days a week. No regular dianer is prepared, but the cooked food is sold to teachers, parents of pupils, and is often applied for for the sick in the neighbourhood.

Hurlstone Training School:—A class is held one day a week, and attended by the junior students. With improved arrangements, the issue of certificates, and the prospect of some of the students teaching the subject, good results may be looked for.

Number of pupils, 28; pupils in practising kitchen, 23; examined, 28; passed, 28.

Average of marks in	practice	52 <del>1</del>	, max	, 70
"	method			
27	theory	. 164	"	20
	-			
	Total average	743	, max	. 100

Parramatta Industrial School:—Number of pupils, 50. No examination has yet been held. There is one class a week, the pupils are decile, eager to learn, and thoroughly appreciate the instruction given. The superintendent and matrons state that the girls have greatly improved since the establishment of the class.

I desire to acknowledge my obligations to the teachers at Fort-street and Blackfriars, without whose cordial co-operation no such results as those indicated could have been obtained in their schools; and who have had by extra work and self-denial to make up for the inroads made upon the time available for other subjects.

20th January, 1891.

A. FAWCETT-STORY.

Instructress in Cookery.

#### APPENDIX XVII.

## REPORT ON NEEDLEWORK.

I HAVE the honor to report that since my appointment to the above position in February last I have in all paid 240 visits to Public Schools in the Metropolitan district. Of this number, I have examined and reported upon 40 schools.

From these reports it will be seen that the efficiency of schools in sewing has been maintained. This is most gratifying, as circumstances, in my opinion, have been adverse to uniformity and progress, inasmuelt as the new standard rules for the guidance of work-mistresses and others only came into force this year.

The majority of work-mistresses in 1st class and 2nd class schools, have in past years come under my notice, and my estimate of their ability then has since been confirmed.

As regards the efficiency of the needlework in III, IV, V, and VI class schools taught by mistresses-in-charge, assistants, and teachers' wives, the general standard of proficiency (with few exceptions) has been maintained, while many of these schools have attained to excellence.

As regards the general knowledge and efficiency of pupil-teachers, I found invariably that they had been well taught in cutting and setting, and, judging from specimens of needlework in hand, had reached the standard required for their individual grades.

At the present time the accommodation existing in many first and second class schools for the use of the needlework classes is extremely inadequate. From my personal experience in Fort-street school, this class of instruction has always been attended with great inconvenience and discomfort, as cleanliness, order, and a calm rest of mind and body, should be the natural accompaniments to this species of employment, and these conditions could only be secured by the provision of spacious workrooms, with lavatory attached.

During my visits to schools (especially in poor localities) the want of suitable sewing material provided by mothers for first instruction, in lower classes, was very noticeable.

Referring to the new standard of needlework issued by the Minister, I may state that it is being faithfully and rigorously adhered to, and is working satisfactorily and well.

ANNIE DADLEY,
Directress of Needlework.

13th January, 1891.

## APPENDIX XVIII.

## REPORT ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE.

I HAVE the honor to submit for the information of the Minister the following report on the Public Schools Cadet Force for 1890 :-

The cadet work of the year has been conducted under the new regulations, which came into force

on the 21st of January.

In the report for last year the estimated enrolment of eadets for 1890 was stated at not less than

5.000.

This estimate has been more than realised, the actual enrolment at the close of the year being 5,850.

If to this be added the enrolment of cadets in schools in which corps have been formed under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1857, namely, in the King's School (92), Sydney Grammar School (223), Newington College (112), St. Ignatius College (113), Coocrwull Academy (53), and Windsor Grammar School (80), it will be seen that the enrolment of cadets in the Colony reaches 6,523.

The year has been one of organisation, and one in which many difficulties have had to be overgone and many dispensing themselves experienced.

come, and many disappointments experienced.

In many cases corps have had to wait for months before receiving their equipment, notwithstanding which the teachers have patiently carried on the cadet work in their schools and kept up the

interest of the pupils.

I take this opportunity of bearing witness to the unselfish and loyal manner in which the teachers generally have assisted the Cadet Staff in furthering the interests of the cadet movement. I am fully convinced that in this matter the hearty co-operation of the teachers is essential to success. The best corps in the force are undoubtedly to be found in schools in which the teachers take an active interest in each teachers. cadet work.

The growth of the Cadet Force has been steady throughout the year, each quarter showing an increase on the preceding one.

The quarterly enrolments were: For March quarter, 2,951; for June quarter, 3,921; for September quarter, 5,524; and for December quarter, 5,850. This development has been mainly due to the efforts of the teachers themselves to establish corps in their schools and to increase the number of their

Had it been possible to equip the corps at anything like a reasonable rate, the expansion of the

Had it been possible to equip the corps at anything like a reasonable rate, the expansion of the Cadet Force would have been far more rapid, inasmuch as the cadet movement has the sympathy of the public and the hearty goodwill of teachers and boys generally.

The kindly interest taken in the movement by Major-General Richardson and his staff, by members of the permanent staff, and by many volunteer officers throughout the Colony, has been very encouraging, and the thankful acknowledgments of all those benefited is due to these officers for their valuable assistance, given on various occasions and in many ways.

The chief events of the year were the following:—(1) The inspection by Major-General Richardson. This inspection was held on Moore Park, on the 20th June, and was attended by 886 cadets, principally from the city and suburban schools

from the city and suburban schools.

Unfavourable weather prevented the attendance of at least twice this number

The display was very creditable, and called forth the commendation of the Major-General.

(2) The review of the Cadet Force on the 23rd August by Lord Carrington, on which occasion Lady Carrington presented the force with colours thoughtfully provided by lady teachers of the Public

Schools.

This review was held on Moore Park, and was a pronounced success.

The whole of the City and Suburban Sen The field state showed an attendance of 4,525 of all ranks. The whole of the City and Suburban Senior and School Cadet Corps and many of the country corps took part in this review. In addition to these, the following corps from other schools and colleges were well represented, namely, King's School, Sydney Grammar School, New-

ington College, St. Ignatius College, and Conerwill Academy.

After the review His Excellency directed the following to be published in General Orders:

"The Governor has reviewed with pleasure the first parade of the Public School Cadet Corps, and congratulates the Minister for Public Instruction on the pronounced success of the inauguration of

this valuable movement.

"He also congratulates Colonel Paul and his staff on the manner in which they have carried out the details of the scheme.

"The steadiness in the ranks, and the march past of the cadets were exceedingly good; and His Excellency is especially pleased to hear of the good conduct of the cadets in camp, and of their obedience to discipline and good order.

"It only remains for the Governor to wish all members of the various cadet corps every happiness and success in years to come."

"It only remains for the Governor to wish all members of the various cadet corps every happiness and success in years to come."

To emble the country crops to be present at the review, an instruction camp for these corps was formed at the Agricultural Society's Grounds. Moore Park, during the week of the review, the Society having generously offered the Minist r the use of the large pavilions and other buildings for housing the cadets. Without this timely offer it was doubtful whether the country corps could have participated in the review, as owing to the very wet winter just closed and the probability of more rain falling the risk attending camping out was thought to be too great to be incurred by the buys.

The cadet camp was attended by nearly 1,490 eadets from the following places:—Bathurst, Blayney, Bombals, Bungendore, Blackheath, Catheart, Coperwall, Cooma, Camden, Cudal, Campbelltown, Canonindra, Dubbo, Emmaville, East Maitland, Eskbank, Frogmore, Grafton, Grenfell, Goulburn, Glea Innes, Gundagai, Junee Junction, Kiama, Mount Keira, Mudgee, Murrurundi, Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Nowra, Nyngan, Newcastle, Orange, Penrith, Picton, Singleton, Tantworth, Tenterfield, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong, Wickham, West Maitland, Yass, and Young.

The Railway Commissioners allowed the cadets from all these places, together with their officers or teachers, to travel to and from the camp free of cost to this Department—a very generous concession. During the camp week the Public Schools Athletic Association held its annual sports meeting on the Association Ground, Moore Park. This was done to give the eadets in camp an opportunity of witnessing or taking part in the yearly sports gathering of the Public Schools.

At this meeting the Drill Challenge Shield was won by the Crown-street Superior Public School.

Owing to the compulsory closing of the Paddington Rifle Range (which had the effect of compelling the New South Wales Rifle Association to abandon its rifle meeting for the year), the competition for the Public Schools Carle

winners.

The heavy special work of this, the first year of the existence of the re-organized Cadet Force, did not permit of visits being paid to country corps. Many of these corps were, however, seen in camp.

All the city and suburban corps were fully inspected and reported on during the December quarter.

A.

A parade held at Newcastle on the 18th of December, enabled me to inspect the following School Corps: Cook's Hill, Morpeth, Newcastle, Newcastle East, Raymond Terrace, Stockton, West Maitland, and Wickham. The Newcastle Seniors, a fine corps of 57 lads, were inspected on the following day.

Taken as a whole, the results for the year may be regarded as very satisfactory. The interest in the cadet movement has been well maintained, notwithstanding many drawbacks, and there is every reason for concluding that the results for the coming year will be equally satisfactory.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET FORCE. RETURN of Cadets, Arms, Accountements, &c , for Quarter ending 31st December, 1890.

Schools		<u>-</u>			Stre	ngtl	1.		-				Equip	ment.			
Annendale Public		Captains.	Lieutenants.	Color-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.	Kifles.	Carbines.	Belts,	Pouches,	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Caps with Covers.	Pairs of Shoulder Straps.	Sets of Chevrons.
St. Benedict's	Annandale Public Ashfield Superior Public Ashfield Superior Public Balmain Superior Public Birchgrore Superior Public Blackfriars Superior Public Bondi Public Butwood Superior Public Cambervilio Public Camperdown Public Castle Hill Public Castle Hill Public Castlereagh street Public Canterbury Public Croydon Public Croydon Public Croydon Park Public Croydon Park Public Darlinghurst Superior Public Darlington Superior Public Darlington Superior Public Eumore Public Forest Lodge Public Gardeners' Road Public Hurstville Public Hurstville Public Hurstville Public Kegworth Public Leichhardt Superior Public Leichhardt Superior Public Macquarie-street South Public Marrickville Superior Public North Sydney Public North Sydney Public North Sydney Public Paddington Superior Public Paramatta North Superior Public Paramatta South Superior Public Patramatta South Superior Public Superior Public Redfern West Public Redfern Superior Public Stanmore Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public Surey Hills South Superior Public				3 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 1 4 4	44 20 45 35 49 57 44 102 25 30 67 74 102 25 30 67 74 102 25 25 25 11 29 45 11 29 45 11 29 45 11 29 45 11 29 45 11 31 31 32 42 40 52 51 8 73 44 37 46	50 20 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	12	40	40 15 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	400 155 400 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 4	50 400 524 570 66 1200 344 700 77 740 365 346 625 747 948 550 640 52	12 51 1 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40	
Total 31 4 46138 95 17 2308 2639 286 2111 2506 2506 1185 2388 2338 2	St. Benedict's	·· 	<u>. </u> .	-¦	-		 	40 41	40 50	 		40 60	40 50	 	40 50		 6 252

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RETURN of Cadets, Arms, Accoutrements, &c.—continued.

				Str	engtl	h:					,	Equip	ment.			
Corps in Sydney and Suburbs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Color-Sergeants.	Sergeauts.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Belts.	Pouches.	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Caps with Covers.	Pairs of Shoulder- straps.	Sets of Chevrons.
School Bands.  Ashfield Superior Public  Blackfriars Superior Public  Burwood Superior Public  Cleveland-street Superior			***				14 14 16	14 14 16				•••	:::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•••	***
Public				3 1  2  1 1		***	35 31 12 38 12 11 29 31	38 32 12 40 12 11 30 32 26			20 20 30  20 12	10 10  10 	***	38 30  40  10 20 30 25	38 30  40 20 30 25	1  2  1 1
Total			<u> </u>	9		<b></b> -	268	277			102	30		193	193	7
Senior Cadets. Artillery*	1 3	3 4	1 3		<del> </del>	2	29 215	47 245	 238		52 238	52 238	54 192	Hats. 43 238	::	14 80
Total	4	7	4	14	17	_2	244	292	238	•••	290	290	246	281		44
Summary for Sydney and Suburbs. School Corps School Bands Senior Corps	4		4	<b>-</b> -	17	 2	268 244	292			2506 102 290	30 290	246 —	193 281	193	7 44
Total	35	11	50	161	112	19	2820	3208 	286	2111	2898	2826	1431	2862	2531	303

<sup>\*</sup> Four 6-pd, field guns.

Public Schools Cadet Force.

Return of Cadets, Arms, Accountements, &c., for quarter ending 31st December, 1890.

	!			Stre	ength	١.	•	İ				Equip	ment.			
Corps in Country Districts.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Color-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.	Rifles.	Carbines.	Belts.	Pouches.	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Caps with Covers.	Pairs of Shoulder- Straps.	Sets of Chevrous.
Schools.  Adelong Public Albury Superior Public. Ballina Publie. Bathurst Superior Public Bega Public Binckheath Public Bombala Public Braidwood Superior Public Braidwood Superior Public Braidwood Superior Public Braidwood Public Bungendore Public Blayney Public Campelltown Public Campbelltown Public Canowindra Public Coanowindra Public Cotheart Public Cook's Hill Superior Public Cooma Public Cooma Public Codal Public Dubbo Superior Public Emmaville Public Emmaville Public Eskbank Superior Public Forbes Superior Public Frederickton Public Fregmore Public Glen Innes Public	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 2 2	2 2 2 3 2 2 2 1	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	29 33 19 46 34 19 27 13 15 48 21 23 26 14 30 29 40 29 40 29 40 29 36 17 13 35	29 411 544 35 200 70 34 18 15 48 27 30 31 16 35 48 44 44 44 44 40 47 34 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48		50 32 15 56 56 50 21 21 43 43 44 44 44 41 18 18 10 5	22 14 48  33 40 10 30 40 6 40 80 41 20	40 6 40 30 41 20 13	18 544	21 40 18 22 30 29 40 3	500 344 555 400 188 222 224 299 440 400 288 822 200 13	

## Return of Cadet Arms, Accountements, &c.—continued

				Stre	ength	).						Equip	ment			
Corps in Country Districts.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers,	Privates.	Total.	Rifles,	Carbines.	Belts.	Pouches.	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Caps with Covers.	Pairs of Shoulder- straps.	Sets of Chevrons.
Schools—continued. Goulburn North Public. Goulburn South Public. Goulburn Superior Public. Grafton Superior Public. Grafton Superior Public. Grafton Superior Public. Granfell Superior Public. Gundagai Public. Gunning Public. Hamilton Public. Hill End Public. Junce Junction Public Kiama Public. Laurence Public. Laurence Public. Maclean Public. Maclean Public. Miller's Forest Public. Miller's Forest Public. Miltagong Public. Moama Public. Morpeth Public. Morpeth Public. Moyoge Superior Public. Mudgee Superior Public. Narrandera Public. Newcastle Superior Public. Newcastle Superior Public. Newcastle Superior Public. Newcastle East Public. Nowra Public Newcastle Rast Public Nowra Public Porange Superior Public. Porange Superior Public. Souch Public Porange Superior Public Porange Superior Public Porange Superior Public Porange Superior Public South Grafton Public South Grafton Public South Grafton Public Tumworth Superior Public. Tumworth Superior Public. Wagga Wagga Superior Public. Wagga Wagga Superior Public. Walcha Public Wagga Wagga Superior Public. Wast Tamworth Public West Maitland Superior Public. Wast Kempsey Public Wost Kempsey Public Wost Kempsey Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public Wost Superior Public	1	1	 1 1 1	3 3 3 3 3 4	6 2 2	1	266 400 388 400 300 300 300 301 111 188 122 300 101 113 1148 115 116 117 118 1193	20 54 17 20 70 35	18 11 19 1 1	7 13 60 40 20 81 13 ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	40 30 37 25 31 :: 46 27 28 :: 40 :: : 51 22 25	28 20 50 60 40 20 31 16 59 16 34 172 32 32 31 31 31 32 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	249 ::40 20 :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	29 14 40 48 :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::	30 20 51 48 40 31   60 40 16 60 17 24 29 50 35 39 37 26  29 28  40 31 10 31 40 31 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	6
School Band.  Bathurst Superior Public  Grenfell Superior Public	<u></u>				: :	: :  -	2I 13				 			***	***	
Total	-					<u>-</u>	34									
Blayney	I					 2 2		-56 	55 		20 55 75	20 55 75		17 55 72		
Summary for Country Districts School Corps School Bunds Sonior Corps Total						 2	34 73		75		1971  75 2046	 75		72	<u> </u>	152  152

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADEL FORCE.

RETURN of Cadets, Arms, Accountrements, &c., for Quarter ending \$1st December, 1890.

General Summary.

	_													<u> </u>									
							Str	eng	th.									Eq	uipn	ient.			
Distribution.	Lieutenant-Colonel.		Medical Officer.	Captains.	Licutements.	Warrant Officer.	Quartermaster-Sergeant.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals,	Buglers.	Privates	Total,	6-pd. Field Guns	Riffes,	Carbines.	Belts.	Pouches,	Felt Hats.	Glengarry Caps.	Peaked Cups, with covers.	Pairs of Shoulder-straps.	Sets of Chevrons.
Staff	1   1	  -	  -  -	63 63 	22	-		-	9	187	39 	4501	5163 311			3865	102 —	4476 30	 	246 1845  2091	193 ——	193	7

A. PAUL,

Lieut.-Col. Commanding the Public Schools Cadet Force.

#### APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION, WITH ANNEXES.

Report on Technical Education, with Annexes.

The report now submitted will show that during the year 1890 the work of this Branch has been prosecuted with vigour and success, and that much has been done to extend the benefits of technical education, especially in the country districts.

The record for 1889 gave 119 classes, thus distributed:—56 in Sydney, 8 in the suburbs, and 55 in the country. Although 8 of these classes lapsed during 1889, or at its close, the record for 1890 shows 205 classes in operation, viz.: 70 in Sydney, 26 in the suburbs, and 109 in the country districts. In addition to this increase of 86 classes, there have been formed, in connection with Public Schools, 6 classes for manual training, and 14 for phonography, so that the total number of classes under my supervision during the year was 225, an increase of 106 upon the number for 1889.

At the beginning of the year a Branch Technical School and School of Mines was established at Broken Hill, under the charge of Mr. James Harris, C.E. Classes in chemistry, geology, mineralogy, mechanical drawing, applied mechanics, mining, metollorgy, physics, mathematics, and drawing, were formed, but, from a variety of causes, the attendance of students has not come up to expectations. No suitable buildings being available, the rooms of the Public School have been temporarily made use of. Their situation, some considerable distance from the business part of the town, and the difficulty of approach at night, and the impossibility of conducting experiments so as to make the instruction practical, have, with the interruption caused by the strike, tended to damp the enthusiasm of some students, and to cause the withdrawal of others. As most of the probable students are employed in the mines and work in successive shifts of eight hours each, it is absolutely necessary that classes be held during the day-time, otherwise students can attend only at irregular intervals. To this circumstance the during the day-time, otherwise students can attend only at irregular intervals. To this circumstance the low average attendance of the various classes is to be attributed. Efforts have been made to rent suitable buildings in a central position to serve till the new college buildings are completed, but hitherto without success. Plans and specifications for the new building are ready, and tenders will be called for in the server of a few days. in the course of a few days

The importance of West Maitland as a centre of influence was recognised early in the year by the establishment of a distinct Branch Technical School in that town. Mr. J. A. Hollings, teacher of the art classes, was appointed the resident master, and has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him. He has worked with great energy and success, and has now 14 classes under him with 539 students, instead of 3 classes and 126 students reported for 1889.

The old-established Branch Schools at Goulburn and Bathurst continue to advance steadily in efficiency and usefulness, but the one at Newcastle does not keep pace with the progress of that great centre of industry.

Applications for the formation of classes have been numerous.

The subjects most in demand are

Applications for the formation of classes have been numerous. The subjects most in demand are phonography, book-keeping, mathematics, agriculture, drawing, mining, and cookery. It has not been found practicable to accede to all the requests for classes in phonography, and it is not desirable to extend much more in this direction. Little encouragement has been given to the formation of classes in mathematics, and applications for classes in French and Latin have been refused. With the view of introducing instruction in cookery into the country towns, a Leeds cookery apparatus and portable kitchen was imported and sent to Goulburn. Miss M. A. Nisbet, a highly qualified teacher, trained in the Glasgow School of Cookery, was appointed teacher, and classes were formed. These classes have been a decided success, and have been greatly appreciated. Efforts will be made during 1891 to establish a thoroughly organised school of cookery in connection with the Sydney Technical College, where teachers will be trained, examinations held, and diplomas issued. Classes at the branch schools will also be established as early as practicable.

where teachers will be trained, examinations held, and diplomas issued. Classes at the branch schools will also be established as early as practicable.

No change has been made in the buildings occupied for the work of the classes in Sydney, so that all the difficulties detailed in former reports have been experienced throughout the year. The work of creeting the new Technical College buildings is being pushed on vigorously; the engineering workshops will be ready for the commencement of the lessons for 1891, and there is every probability that in the course of a very few months the classes of the Sydney Technical College will be accommodated in class and lecture rooms not surpassed in any part of the world.

The suburban and country classes generally meet in the Public School buildings or in rooms belonging to the local School of Arts. At Newcastle and Goulburn, the School of Arts authorities have creeted rooms specially for the technical classes, and have leased them to the Department at a nominal rent. Additional and improved appliances have been provided for all the classes, and the equipment has been made as complete as the occupation of temporary buildings will admit.

The following are the places where new classes have been started during the year:—Ashfield, Burwood, Newtown, St. Leonards, Orange, Lithgow, Bega, Candelo, Wellongong, Broken Hill, Silverton, East Maitland, Buttai, Muswellbrook, Denman, Tamworth, Grafton, Merewether, Hamilton, Wickham, Waratah, Wallsend, Stockton, Pennant Hills, Ryde. Classes have also been formed in connection with the following Public School, Fernant Hills, Ryde. Classes have also been formed in connection with the following Public School, Neweastle Superior Public School, Girls' High School, Boys' High School, Cook's Hill Public School, Hamilton Public School, Wickham Public School, Tighe's Hill Public School, West Maitland Boys' High School, West Maitland Superior Public School, East Maitland Public School, West Maitland Boys' High School, West Maitland Superior Public School, East Maitland Public School, Muswellbrook Public School.

The number of enrolments during the year amounted to 6,580; 2,822 of these were in the classes of the Sydney Technical College, 3,020 in the classes of the Branch Schools, and 733 in the Manual Training and Phonography classes connected with the Public Schools. These enrolments represent 5,207 individual standents. In the returns for this year no notice is taken of the private classes held in the Technical College buildings. The attendance was rather irregular during the year, in consequence of the heavy rains that prevailed for more than half the year, and the interruption to industry caused by the great strike that began in August. For several weeks the classes at Nowenstle, Broken Hill, and Silverton, had no attendance, and those in Sydney were greatly affected. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the average attendance reached 1,885, an increase of 700, or 58 per cent., on that of 1899.

The course of instruction for each class, and the text-books to be studied are laid down in the calendar for the year. This calendar was compiled after consulting all the lecturers and teachers, and, with a few unimportant alt

#### (1.) AGRICULTURE.

This important subject has received constant and careful attention, and the results, whether judged by the number of students or the effectiveness of the teaching imparted, or by the practical good that has account from the operations of the classes, have been eminently satisfactory. As an illustration of the good effected by these classes, I give the following extract from the Daily Telegraph of the 29th Eeptomber, 1890:—

#### " Utilising Skim Milk.

"A meeting of dairymen was feld in the Kiman Council Chambers on Friday afteroon, for the purpose of hearing from Mr. C. F. Jeanucrett an exposition on the subject of profitably utilising the skim milk of butter factories by transforming it into wholosome food for both man and beast. There were five factories represented. Mr. Jeannerett soid that the surplus skim milk of butter factories since the utilisation of the cream separator had in many instances become a muisance in New South Wates, and as summer was again approaching it recented a pity that something was not done to minimise this cvil. A direct and very simple method of treating the material had been brought under the notice of the Minister for Public Instruction, of which the following would give a general idea:—The skim milk immediately after leaving the separator is run into a vat, and there tested with litmus paper. If it has an acid resction, limewater or a solution of caustic-potash is added until the whole is quite neutral or elightly alkaline. The mass is then run into an oraporniang pan of the boar or hollow-dix pattern, a description of which will be found in sugar-refining and old engineering books. Here it is evaporated to about one-fifth of its original bulk, the exhaust steam from the factory engine only being required. The milk having been reduced to the consistency of molasses, dry maize meal, bran, pollard, or flour is added, as a medium of drying, according to the purpose for which the material is to be used. This damp meal is at once transferred to a drying-room, where all moisture is evaporated by spreading on shelves, &c., and it is afterwards bagged for sale, thus being made available for human beings, cattle, horses, dogs, poultry, sheep, &c., and will keep in this state for years. A manufactory could be started on a small scale, Mr. Jeannerett announced, for about £150 or £200, and to give an illustration of the commercial aspects of the affair, he stated that from 1,000 gallons of milk, 1,850 lb. of this food could be produced.

#### The Classes and Subjects taught.

- 1. Elementary Agriculture.—For the study of the rudiments and practice of Australian agriculture. The subjects taught are :-
  - 1. Australian agriculture—character and prospects.
  - 2. Soils of New South Wales-composition and qualities of. Organic (vegetable) and inorganic (mineral) value of soils.
     Climate and rainfall—their effects on grass and crops.
     Selecting land for sheep, stock, farm, or garden.
     Water supply.
     Tools and machines of agriculture—their use and cost.

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8. Australian forestry: ringbarking, clearing, stumping.

9. Fencing, for grass and cultivation.

10. Stock and crop farming.

11. Tree pruning, planting, &c.

12. Ploughing, harrowing, rolling, &c.

13. Sheep and wheat farming, combined.

14. Dairying stock and soils for.

15. Native v. cultivated pasture—respective values of.

16. Poultry-farming: requirements for success.

17. Grafting, budding, &c.: theory and practice.

18. The farm garden—seasonable work, vegetables and fruits.

19. Pig-keeping, bacon-curing, &c.

20. Common crops of New South Wales—how to work them.

21. Irrigation: storing, pumping, and using water for crops of grass.

22. Where draining pays; injurious matters in our soils.

23. Making and using manures: preventing waste of manures.

24. Seed farming: hybridising, selecting, and testing seeds.

25. Requirements for tobacco, arrowroot, &c.

26. Sugar, as an Australian crop: manufacture of sugar.

    Sugar, as an Australian crop: manufacture of sugar.
    Keeping a cow.

28. Fruit preserving, canning, drying, curing, &c.
29. Poultry-farming: breeds, diseases, &c.
30. Seasonable work in farm and garden.

30. Seasonable work in farm and garden.
31. Effects of lime on soils and plants.
32. Root crops in rotation for this climate.
33. The soils, ensilage, hay-making, storing, &c.
34. Seed, oil, and fibre crops.
35. Working maize, wheat, potatoes, as crops.
36. Summer treatment of fruits, budding, &c.
37. Bee-keeping as a business.
38. Principles of dairying for milk, butter, cheese.
39. Comparative values of native and cultivated pasture.
40. River and well waters.
41. Insect and funcoid posts, and means for cheeking the

                                                             41. Insect and fungoid posts, and means for checking them.
42. Review of the work done.
2. Advanced Agriculture.—For the study of agricultural science and practice, and the chemistry of agriculture. The subjects taught are:—

    Seasonable work in farm and garden.

                                                                             Science of agriculture (practical, with use of apparatus). Sources of soils of New South Wates.

    Mechanical and chemical character of soils.
    Tests for water (practical).
    Irrigation for grass and crops.

    Effects of burning grass land (practical tests).
    Sheep and cattle in Australian agriculture.

                                                             9. Relations of soil to quality of wool.
10. Dairying as a business: various breeds of cattle for dairying.
11. Mechanical analysis of soils.
12. Chemical analysis of soils.
13. Seasonable work in farm and garden.
                                                           13. Seasonable work in furm and garden.
14. Chemical combinations—use of re-agents, &c.
15. Tree pruning and planting.
16. Vegetable and fruit gardening: what the Chinese teach us.
17. Budding, grafting, &c.: the theory and practice.
18. The grape vine in Australia.
19. Wine making and distilling—chemistry of the operations.
20. Fruit canning, drying, and curring.
21. Manures, natural and artificial (practical tests for).
22. Wheat-farming: diseases of wheat, rust, &c.
23. Barley, oats, rye, vetches—Australian practice.
24. Root crops for rotation and feed.
25. Seed, oil, and fibre crops.
26. The horse in Australia: stock-keeping; value of feeds.
27. Semi-tropical products: sugar, tobacco, arrowroot, &c.
28. Siloing for dairy and other purposes; hay-making, &c.
29. Lucerne, clover, and the grasses.

    Siloing for dairy and other purposes; hay-making, &c
    Lucerne, clover, and the grasses.
    Poultry-farming: anatomy, feeding, breeding, &c
    Defects in New South Wales soils (practical tests).
    Nature (chemical and botanical) of native vegetation.
    Lime, potash, phosphates, &c., in our soils.
    Tests for limestone, gypsum, &c. (practical).
    What grass and crops take from the land.
    Reducing bones to manure (practical).
    Analysis of plant ash (practical).
    Dry earth, the base for Australian manures.
    Starration of plants, diseases of animals.

39. Starvation of plants, diseases of animals.
40. Use of the microscope.
41. Injurious and beneficial insects (anatomy).
42. Mechanics of agriculture: steam on the farm.

                                 3. Afternoon class.—For ladies and other students who cannot attend evening classes. The
 subjects taught include:-
                                                             Seasonable fruit and flower-gardening, structural botany, budding, grafting, layering, &c., keeping a cow, butter-making, fruit-preserving, poultry-farming bee-keeping, good bread and how to make it, curing meat, bacon, hams, skins, &c., insect and fungoid pests, use of the microscope, making essences, tests for water, milk, &c. (This class is arranged for those who cannot attend evening classes, or who may not be desirous of following the full course of agricultural instruction.
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Several ladies have attended this class during each term, and make studious and most apt pupils. The attendance in all the classes has been uniformly good throughout the entire session.

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Practical Instruction in Garden and Field.—It is a defect in the system of the Technical College that we have no established place for direct instruction in the garden and field. In order to overcome that defect as far as practicable, fifteen "outings" to gardens, orchards, bee farms, the Sewerage Irrigation Farm, and the State Forest Nursery at Gosford, have been organised. That to Gosford extended over three days, and on every occasion the attendances have been most satisfactory, the average of the whole being over thirty. The instruction on these occasions include observations and tests concerning the nature of our soils, indigenous vegetation, water for home use and irrigation, grasses, timbers, and weeds; the use and cost of tools and implements; tree planting, budding, grafting, and other methods of propagation; the effect of manures, draining, and various methods of cultivation. Useful though these excursions and lessons in the garden and field are, were a portion of land available for carrying out, with the aid of students, the operations taught in the class-room and field, the results would be still more satisfactory; and there would be, in connection with the Technical Education system of New South Wales, what is proving to be a most comprehensive and effective system for training adults in Australian agricultural practice, in both its desirable and defective aspects.

Students becoming Cultivators.—At the end of each term several students have left the classes to

Students becoming Cultivators.—At the end of each term several students have left the classes to become orchardists, and enter upon various other branches of agriculture. Numbers of them were business men and mechanics, who prefer country to town life. The classes are formed largely from men of that type—gardeners, farmers, and others—the very stamp of men who have aided so materially to make California the great orcharding and agricultural country it has become; that is, men with to make Canorina the great organization and agreturinal country it has become; that is, men with sufficient skill, enterprise, and capital, to estimate fairly their prospects as cultivators of the soil as they would any other business. This feature of the Technical College work is worthy of all the consideration that can be given it, so as to spread such instruction as enables town and suburban residents to take to country pursuits, with a fair knowledge of what has to be done to ensure success. That there is an carnest desire for such a change the growing numbers who study in these classes bear ample evidence.

Lesson Lectures in Country Districts.—During the year since last annual report thirty-four locatures have been given in country districts, at the request and at the cost of Agricultural Societies, Progress Committees, Schools of Art, Literary Societies, and other public bodies. The subjects chosen are of a decidedly practical order, and discussions have followed on many occasions, during which most valuable information has been made available—information which could not be easily got by any other means than the opportunities afforded by meetings in the districts and amidst the industries immediately concerned. Requests have been made frequently for the publication of these practical lesson lectures and discussions, and which, as a rule, are well reported in the local papers; but, so far, there has been no opportunity to carry out the suggestions.

has been no opportunity to carry out the suggestions.

Agricultural Classes in Country Districts.—As results of students from the Technical College settling in country districts, and of the lecturing system, which teaches the close connection existing between the science and practice of agriculture, there is a fast-growing desire for classes in many of the principal centres of orcharding and forming. A class has been in operation at Granville since July; another has been organized at Hornsby Junction, to commence with the 1891 session. Efforts for the establishment of classes are being made at Goulburn, Maitland, Mudgee, and other centres. A class under the local Science Master is in operation at Bathurst, and were Public School teachers available, classes might be commenced in many other places, to the great benefit of the community. Teachers might also be got from the students of the Technical College, many of whom have the experience of practical work in the field, as the very best foundation for scientific training in agriculture.

Investigations. Analyses. Answers to Inguivies.—Correspondence continues to increase concerning

enases might be commenced in many other places, to the great benefit of the comminity. Teachers might also be got from the students of the Technical College, many of whom have the experience of practical work in the field, as the very best foundation for scientific training in agriculture.

Investigations, Analyses, Answers to Inquiries.—Correspondence continues to increase concerning investigations into soits, diseases of plants, and the many other subjects of interest to agriculturists. The investigations this year include analyses of various indigenous and cultivated grasses; the guns of the eucatypti; investigation and reports on enemies of fruit trees and crops, both insect and fungoid; the making and composting of manures, &c. Several of the advanced students are becoming experts at work of this kind, and have in preparation exhibits for the approaching exhibition in Victoria.

Treatment of "Machine" or Skimmed Milk.—What I have every confidence will prove a suitable and reliable process for the treatment of the waste milk of Australian butter factories has be n worked out in this department. The main objects of the process are to use the materials and appliances in common use in the factories, and produce articles of food in a form with which the public are familiar. This is accomplished by evaporating the bulk of the water in natural combination in milk. The solids of the milk are compounded with med, bran, pollard, or other food substances, and are then available for either human or stock food. For bone and muscle forming, when the natural defects of skimmed milk are thus made good, this food-material is of very great value. The factories having enough to do with their own immediate work of butter-making, there is now a movement on foot to perfect and register the process, and then carry it out on a scale that ought to be beneficial to all concerned.

The Teacher of Botany reports as follows:—"The total number of enrolments during the year mounted to 18 individuals, and about 10 would constitute an ave

to be inconvenient to a majority of students who may be engaged in business during the day, and in some instances will not leave work until 6 o'clock.

Appliances.—For the most part I have used plates, illustrations on black board, and in text-books, also the dissecting microscope, purchased for the use of this class, has been very useful. There is, however, required a herbarium to better illustrate lessons, and some arrangements should be made with one of the florists for a supply of typical specimen flowers for dissection and examination. At the Technological Museum there are excellent models of flowers and fruits available for teaching purposes.

Students.—The conduct of the students has been all that any teacher could desire. As regards

Students.—The conduct of the students has been all that any treather could desire. As regards progress of the students, with one exception none of them had any previous knowledge of the subject, and from what I saw of their work I should judge the progress of several to be very satisfactory; many fell behind from irregular attendance, or were unable to master the nomenclature, and soon abandoned the study. At the close of the term the attendance was small, owing to the fear many students have of any form of examination. I am of the opinion, however, that there will be a considerable influx of new tradents with the new term.

study. At the close of the term the attendance was small, owing to the fear many students have of any form of examination. I am of the opinion, however, that there will be a considerable influx of new students with the new term.

The Teacher of Wool-sorting in his report states that, "The number of students enrolled for the year was 29. The progress of the students has been fairly good, and the present condition and future prospects of the class highly satisfactory." The examiner's report shows better results than in any previous year.

(2.)—

#### (2.)-Engineering.

The importance of this department will be at once seen from the list of classes it includes, viz., mechanical drawing, machine construction, applied mechanics, blacksmithing, pattern-making, boiler

making, fitting and turning, carriage building (railway and ordinary).

The students are chiefly young men engaged in the various trades. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the lessons have been given they have stuck well to their work, and have achieved remarkably good results—both in the acquisition of knowledge and in gaining good positions. In future, these classes will meet in the new buildings at Uitimo. The engineering workshops just completed there are, in the opinion of Professor Selman, not inferior to the best attached to any Technical College in

The following are synopses of the reports upon the various classes,—The lecturer in charge of this department reports as follows:—

Applied Mechanics' Class.—The accommodation for the class is sufficient, and the conduct and progress of the pupils good. The class is not nearly so well attended as I should wish, but I find that for free lectures I always get a very good attendance. I believe that with the improved prospects of trade this class will get a great deal larger.

free lectures I always get a very good attendance. I believe that with the improved prospects of trade this class will get a great deal larger.

Mechanical Drawing Class.—The accommodation for this class is sufficient, and the conduct and progress of students good. The long bad times, the strike, and wet weather, have kept this class back a great deal, but the future prospects are very good. The lighting and ventilation of the class-room are very defective—I trust that in new class-rooms this will be well considered, as the rooms are very trying to both teachers and students.

Blacksmithing.—The teacher reports as to accommodation, "that the room is hot and stuffy, and the fires are too close together, but this of course will be remedied in the near future. The appliances are insufficient, but this will also have every attention when the removal takes place. As to the conduct of the students, I cannot speak in too high terms of praise, and must say that it has been most exemplary. The course of studies has chiefly aimed at teaching them how to make tools for their own use, a most necessary matter in the trade of a blacksmith; they have also been taught how to get the length of all description of hoops (round, conical, and elliptical), and have been given an insight how all kinds of general forgings should be made, including engine work. Their progress has been highly satisfactory. As to the present condition of class, we have had more pupils than we could properly accommodate, and if more publicity were given in the workshops, the attendance would test the accommodation of the new shops at Ultimo."

Pattern-making.—The teacher of this subject reports that the class accommodation has been

Pattern-making.—The teacher of this subject reports that the class accommodation has been sufficient, but the appliances have been inadequate, the want of wood-turning lattices being most felt. The students have shown an amount of interest and attention to their lessons that augurs well for their

students have shown an amount of interest and attention to their lessons that augurs well for their future, and have made considerable progress as far as present appliances would allow, and with increased facilities would give satisfactory results for the time and trouble taken in their behalf.

Boiler-making.—The teacher reports: "There is not any accommodation at present for students changing their apparel, and no pegs for hanging up same. This is the only complaint I have heard. The conduct of students has been good; there has not been one case of misconduct during the year.

"The course of study included the method of laying out the templates for the construction of all classes of boilers, demonstrating by formula the bursting, collapsing, shearing, and crushing strains of cylindrical boilers; the proportion of riveted joints; the staying and strengthening of flat surfaces; the proper proportion of grate area to heating surface; the relative volume of steam to water; temperature of steam at different pressures; capacity of boiler tanks and eisterns, and all practical work in relation to boiler-making. I have every reason to believe that the future prospects of the class will be very good, and I anticipate a very large increase in the number of students next term, and have no doubt that we will have a good result from the class with the increased appliances and accommodation at the new workshops."

Fitting and Turning.—The teacher reports: "That the number enrolled for the year was eighty-four. The class-rooms are deficient in dressing-room accommodation for pupils. More lathes and machine tools are greatly wanted. The conduct and progress of the pupils are very good, the course of the studies for the year was that contained in the syllabus. The present condition of the class is very fair, with every prospect of largely increasing next year." In his report on the class the Examiner states: "I have great pleasure in testifying to the care and attention the teacher has shown with the pupils in the fitting and turning class, and hope that the next year may be still better."

Carriage Building (Railway and Ordinary.)—The teacher reports that: "This year there has been an improvement in the number of students, and a better average attendance, I think, over any other year. The accommodation is yet insufficient for the limited number of students, and the benches for practical work are not suitable for our requirements; in the new College I hope this want will be met. The conduct of students has been good; also the general proficiency will be considered very favourable. The course of studies embodied in the calendar I have carried out, with practice and theory combined with lectures on the various heads in the trade."

#### (3.) -ARCHITECTURE.

In this department the classes included are architecture, building construction, carpentry and joinery, bricklaying, masonry, stone and marble carving, house painting, cabinet making, plumbing, and use of the slide rule. Some of these, notably the plumbing and house painting classes, have increased, but the depression in the building and furnishing trades that prevailed all through the year has injuriously affected most of the others. There has been no falling off in the efficiency of the teaching or in the quality of the work executed. The following extract from the Australian Builder and Contractor's News of the 13th September, 1890, will show that the students of our classes can hold their own in competition with those in other parts of the Reitigh Empire ... with those in other parts of the British Empire :-

## "National British Competition of Schools of Art.

"English Honors to Students of Architecture in the Sydney Technical College.

"The works submitted for the annual competition for prizes are now open to the public in the gallery of the South Kensington Museum, England. Out of the 233 Schools of Art and Branch School 54,780 works were sent up for examination; over 43,000 from 317 science schools, and 37,761 works from 265 art schools. Of this large number, 2,084 works were selected for competition, and only those awarded medals and Queen's prizes have been exhibited. The designs for architectural subjects which take silver medals, the highest award given this year, are from Chester, Manchester (England), and Sydney. A silver medal has been awarded to Mr. J. A. Kethel, for a design for a colonial mansion in the Italian style. The designs for architectural subjects, which take bronze medals, are from Birmingham, Leeds, Nottingham, Leiester, Barrow in Furness (England), and Sydney. A bronze medal has been awarded to Mr. P. E. Malumby, for a design for a bachelor's residence, classic in style.

In the above we have the most gratifying evidence, first of the aptitude which young Australians possess for the cultivation and practice of fine arts; then of the success which has attended the transfer of the Sydney Technical College to the Department of Public Instruction; and last, not least, of the efficiency of the architectural instruction given by Mr. Wright Campbell, M.S.A., Lecturer on Architecture, in charge of the Architectural Department of the Sydney Technical College. It is the first time, we believe, that prizes of this character have been awarded at South Kensington to Australian students."

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The lecturer in charge of the Department reports that: "During the first term the weather was unfavourable, and in the second term very wet weather was experienced, which doubtless affected the numbers of enrolments and the average attendance. The average attendances have been further affected in their ratio to the numbers enrolled, by the fact that very few students entered the class for three nights weekly; the majority of curolments being for two nights weekly, and a number for only one night.

in their ratio to the numbers enrolled, by the fact that very few students entered the class for three nights weekly; the majority of eurolments being for two nights weekly, and a number for only one night.

"It may be further pointed out that the class, consisting, as it does to a large extent, of the young artisan class, some of whom enter the class at the beginning of the session for the whole three terms, and shortly thereafter have to leave Sydney in search of employment, leaving their names on the roll right through the year, affects the average attendance as the session progresses.

"From this same cause, viz., the migratory nature of some of the members of the class, the average attendance, even in the enrolments of individual terms, is affected.

"The accommodation has proved suitable in extent of area, but is unfit for use as a class-room, on account of its lack of accommodation, and ritiated air, which passes into it through open joints in the flooring from class-rooms beneath. The conduct of students has been good. The course of studies has included copying of diagrams, including variations of sume to different scales; planning and designing; inking, colouring, and finishing drawings, including perspectives. My aim has been to teach the students individually, conversing with them and explaining the subject on hand. To those who were capable of designing, their work was initiated and guided in every stage. The time at my disposal in the class has been all along insufficient to do justice to this important section of my students. I have therefore placed my services at their call during any part of my office hours, which voluntary concession has been taken advantage of to a considerable extent, thereby raising the efficiency of this part of my work to a better position than if only the class hours were devoted to it. Concurrent with the tution in drawing, the listory of architecture and building construction lave been regularly taught.

"The progress of students during the session has been in advance o

the greater honors at South Kensington.

"I do not say that architecture is not sufficiently attractive in itself to cause some students to study it laboriously, but there is the example of all the great art centres of the old world, who have found it desirable to specially honour with medal, scholarship, or travelling studentship, and in some instances all these honors combined, those students who have proved in being thus signally honored, the eminently good results of such well-timed consideration."

The Examiner in Architecture, in his report, states: "I have examined the plans exhibited to me as the year's work of the students of this class, and, taking the work as a whole, was favourably impressed by it."

Carpentry and Joinery (Evening Class).—The teacher reports that: "The accommodation at present is sufficient, but as I expect, with the revival of trade at the beginning of the year, an increase of students, our class-room will be found rather small. The tools and other appliances are in good condition with the exception of the benches, which are not fit to work on; the wood-working machinery in connection with this class is practically useless, being too large and heavy for the work required.

"The behaviour of the students during the last term is all that can be desired. The new course for the following year must have a beneficial effect on the classes.

"The progress made by many of the students is your satisfactory as far as the practical work is con-

"The behaviour of the students during the last term is all that can be desired. The new course for the following year must have a beneficial effect on the classes.

"The progress made by many of the students is very satisfactory as far as the practical work is concerned, more especially those in the trade, and some have had an increase of wages from their masters; one who has just completed his apprenticeship has obtained work at the standard rate of journeyman carpenter's wages, which I attribute to the knowledge gained at this class."

Carpentry and Joinery (Afternoon Class).—Of this class the teacher reports: "The accommodation is sufficient. Tools are provided for fourteen boys, two lots in each basket; should more attend they are supplied from the evening class tools. All are in good working order. The same complaint is also made in this class with regard to the condition of the benches.

"The behaviour and attention of students is all that can be desired. The progress made has been fairly good, many of the boys making useful articles of furniture, and have turned them out in a tradesman-like manner. No definite course has been followed by this class. I cannot see how we could follow one, that is, to be anything like the evening class, so that to teach the use and how to handle the tools and in making simple parts in joinery is about as far as we can go."

Carpentry and Joinery (Deaf and Dumb Institution, Newtown Road).—Of this class, Mr. Dunlop, the teacher, reports: "Ample accommodation is provided for the students. Tools and cannot be said in praise of the behaviour and attention of the students. This class does all practical work, with the exception of the working drawings, which are drawn out on the blackboard and explained to students, accompanied with a small sheet of reference, which I find of great use, it being impossible for me to look ofter so many and keep them all going at once. This gives me a lot of extra work, but it gives better satisfaction to the students. At the unmual examination for

seek work in the country, but there is a good prospect of a considerable increase of students in the forthcoming session of 1891."

Masonry.—The teacher reports that: "The accommodation for the number of students that are in the class is unple for the present time. As you are aware I took chare of this class on the 20th May with three students; one of the students was under Mr. Howie in the first term, the other two joined the class at the beginning of the second term, and continued till the end of the third term. They have told me that they will rejoin the class after the vacation."

Stone and Markle Corping—The teacher reports that (17th course of the class).

Stone and Marble Carving.—The teacher reports that: "The accommodation for the class is not what it should be; the room is far too close. We want plenty of ventilation, as the dust from the stone is most dangerous to the health. I have been using as little of the Sydney stone as I could help on this account.

account, and have been principally using Oamaru and marble, as the dust from these stones—although bad enough—is not so dangerous to the lungs as the Sydney stone, but now that a new college is being built, this room will suit me for all the time we require it. I have got everything I want for the present. The conduct of the students has given me every satisfaction. The greater part of the students worked on ornament in the first year's course, but some of them have shown marked ability, and I gave them models to copy according to the ability they have shown. The students attending the class are principally from the monumental yards in and around Sydney, but next year if the building trade gets busier I expect that the 'building mason' will be well represented in the class."

The examiner's report shows that 9 students presented themselves for examination, and that 4 obtained honours, and the remainder the first grade. The year's work is also satisfactory.

House Painting.—The teacher reports that: "The numbers have steadily increased during the year, and the attendances have been good. The accommodation for the class at Sussex-street is good. The conduct of the students has also been good. The course of studies as laid down in the calendar has been carried out during the three terms, and I see no advantage in making any alternation at present. The progress of the students has been satisfactory, and in one or two instances very good indeed. The present condition of the classes is good, and they seem to be appreciated by the class of people they are intended for, the greater part of the students being apprentices, improvers, and workmen in the painting trade."

Cabinet-making.—The teacher reports that: "The accommodation for the pupils, while not all that could be withed in without the students are the students being apprentices, improvers, and workmen in the painting trade."

present condition of the classes is good, and they seem to be appreciated by the class of people they are intended for, the greater part of the students being apprentices, improvers, and workmen in the painting trade."

Cabinet-making.—The teacher reports that: "The accommodation for the pupils, while not all that could be wished, is very fair. The appliances and tools for the use of students have been sufficient for past needs, though some additions are now being made which will improve the class in this respect. The conduct of the students has been all that could be desired—chedient in class, and eager for instruction and information. The course of students has been very fair. The present condition of the class is quite satisfactory, and the prospects are encouraging."

Plumbing.—The teacher reports that: "The accommodation is very limited indeed, especially when working on long lengths of piping or soldering. The conduct of students has been satisfactory, all seeming to apply themselves with a will to master the course of instruction contained in the syllabus, which is fairly comprehensive as a sample of the subjects. These are, among others, the theory and practice of internal sanitary plumbing—drains, their connection to sewers, and means of ventilation, testing of drains and internal sanitary fittings to prove their soundness, or to find out their faults, smoke, and other tests, humps, hydraulic rains, syphons, sizes of cisterns and cylinders and their capacities, weight and pressure of water, hot water arrangements for the supply of baths, lavatories, sinks, &c. The progress made by most of the students is highly to be commended, because there are very few of them who ever have a chance of practising upon any lead work for sanitary or other internal plumbing, except in the limited time they are in the class, and while at work they generally are very attentive. The attendance for a chance of practising upon any lead work for sanitary or other internal plumbing, except a good attendance. For the sake of th

This department continues to attract large numbers of students of both sexes. The following classes are placed under this group:—Freehand Drawing, Model and Object Drawing, Perspective, Practical Plane Geometry, Solid and Perspective Geometry, Modelling, Dosign, Art Decoration, and Sign-writing. In consequence of the growth of this department, it was found necessary to relieve Mr. Henry of the supervision of some of the classes, and to do this, Mr. J. R. Wright, one of the most experienced and successful teachers connected with the college, was appointed Associate Lecturer, and placed in charge of the evening freehand classes, in addition to those under his immediate charge. The arrangement has worked well, and the systematic teaching of every class has been secured. The course of instruction in all sections has been definitely laid down, so that pupils of art classes in Sydney and in the branch schools will all work on the same lines. Details of the state of the various classes will be found in the following reports:—

Mr. Wright reports of the Evening Freehand, Model, Perspective, and Geometry classes in the

Mr. Wright reports of the Evening Freehand, Model, Perspective, and Geometry classes in the

Mr. Wright reports of the Evening Freehand, Model, Perspective, and Geometry Classes in the following terms:

"The alterations provided at the beginning of the year have made my work a real pleasure, and have been thoroughly appreciated by my students, it being a common remark upon entering, 'What a nice class-room you have got.'

"The appliances with which I have been provided since your superintendence, together with the others ordered for my classes, are all sufficient. The conduct of students has been all that could be desired. The course of studies is as set forth in the calendar; this I find a great improvement upon the past. In the coming year I hope to have a class for drawing the human figure, animal forms, and anatomical drawing as a third year's course of freehand. This class has long been asked for by the advanced student, but, for some reason or other, it has never been carried out only in a desultory and most unsystematic manner.

tematic manner.

"The progress of students has in most instances been excellent. I have obtained better class and home work than ever before, and can say the same for the freehand section; since taking charge of this section there has been now life, and I am sure the teachers have taken more pains to get good work from their students. I have determined upon a uniform system of teaching in this branch which will be carried out by all teachers alike, and hope with your assistance to have the same carried out at every school of technical education. The present condition of the classes is healthy, taking into consideration the wet beginning of the year, together with the strike.

"While the class in Practical Plane Geometry has remained much the same as last year in numbers, the class for Model Drawing has increased by one-third, and I am confident will keep growing as the usefulness of the subject becomes better known. The Perspective class also has had more enrolment than on any previous year; this I attribute to the better arrangement of calender, and a more advanced instruction. The Descriptive Geometry class is not large, but I think its one of the most evenly attended of any. I expect this class to receive an impetus it has not lad before, by the appointment of a good examiner, the papers produced this year being highly satisfactory."

Of the Modelling, Design, and Saturday Freehand classes, Mr. Henry speakings in the following term: "The actual accommodation and appliances are as satisfactory as they can be made under present circumstances;

circumstances; the only desiderate being more space and better ventilation, which cannot be obtained in the temporary premises in which the classes are located. The conduct of the students is, I think, very creditable to them. In design and modelling they show much application, and put into their work much enthusiasm, which is in many cases substantiated by their home-work—which has to be performed in the little spare time left to them by their daily occupations and their attendance at the classes. Except in a few instances the above remarks cannot apply to the students of the Saturday morning class, owing probably to the fact that the majority of them provery young, and only beginners and that the class is only held once a week. As for their progress, it is easy to understand that is slower than in the design and modelling, which classes are held respectively twice and three times a week, and are attended by students already prepared by anterior courses to receive instruction.

Modelling.—This class has already proved itself of great usefulness, but I think, that it has very much more yet to perform, and that it will become in time an Industrial school proper, through which will have to pass all the youth of the colonies intending to devote their life to the Plastic Arts.

I do not think it would be possible to obtain in a few months a great numerical success in evolving from this class a Terra cotta section, but I feel certain that important results would follow, results of great consequence in a colony where so much building is going on, and where natural resources are almost inexhaustible, and in some instances of such a nature as to be astounding (one specimen of clay tested in the college having proved harder than flint-stone, and having been only crushed by the testing machine at a pressure of 20,000 lb, to the squwe inch). The working of such a section would necessitate an outlar (kilus, pits, coffers, tables, and utensils included), should not exceed the sum of £120; such installation being susceptible

obtained at least one pass in the annual examination in modelling, I have no doubt that the results would be above the most sanguine expectations.

Design.—The work required from students in this class is of such a nature and requires such a long period of study that many give up before the completion of the course. Those who can stand the test, and remain, will in my opinion be the men of the fature in this country. Already some of them have shown not only great application, steadiness, and determination, but remarkable ability and originality which would be a credit to any one.

I hope most sincerely, more than that, I feel that this class will turn out men who will be a credit to themselves, to the Institution, and to their country.

Saturday Freehand Drawing.—Owing to this class being held only once a week, and to its being attended chiefly by beginners, it seems to me to have for chief aim to develop the taste for drawing, and to be, as it were, a nursery to prepure students for the night classes, to make the best among them feel the necessity of following the regular course of the Institution.

At the recent examinations in design 3, students obtained the honors A certificate and one the Honors B. Certificate. These students have for five years attended the course in design, and have passed in 8 of the different styles of ornamentation as required by the calendar.

For the year's work in the Design Class, two obtained honors, one the first grade, and one the second grade.

In modelling the result of the examination is also satisfactory.

#### (5).—Chemistry.

While this is one of the most important sections of Technical Instruction, it is also one that has been productive of a vast amount of good. The length of time required to master the subject, and the incidental expense of going through the prescribed course of study will always make the number of students comparatively small, but the classes are steadily increasing. The newly established class for the study of lithography has been attached to this department. The following are the reports on the

The lecturer in chemistry reports:—"The number of students enrolled for chemistry last year was 99. The accommodation for pupils and appliances for teaching purposes are sufficient for present requirements. The conduct of pupils has been good in all cases except one, which was reported at the time. The course of studies pursued has been that contained in the calendar. The progress of students throughout the year has been good."

The examiner in chemistry reports on the work of the year in the following terms,—"The students of these classes have done very well."

Lithography.—The teacher reports,—"The accommodation for the pupils is very good in every respect. As to appliances we have a very good press, a good supply of lithographic stones, and other materials that will do for a long time. The conduct of pupils has been very good. The course of studies is as follows,—Lithographic stones; presses; rollers; transferring to stone; etching; chalk work; making offsets; printing with various colors; transferring and printing from zine; various acids used in lithography; drawing on stone.

The lithography class is rather small, but I hope next year with the addition of photography, that it will enlarge very much. In the new college I hope the department will purchase a copper plate press, and a steam lithographic machine."

#### (6).—Commercial Economy.

This group includes the following classes,-

This group includes the following classes,—

Book-keeping, ealigraphy and correspondence, phonography, type-writing, French, Latin, and mathematics. A German class was in operation at the beginning of the year, but lapsed from pancity of students. The reports from the various teachers are as follows,—

Book-keeping.—The teacher says "The number of students enrolled during the year was 131. The accommodation for pupils is satisfactory, as are the appliances. The conduct of the students has been very satisfactory. During the year I composed with the classes 13 different sets of books in grocery, drapery, general store, auctioneer, commission agency, brokerage, and manufacturing businesses, and over 50 per cent. of the pupils had correct bulance sheets. The progress of the students in some instances was remarkably good, and on the whole satisfactory. During the third term circumstances were very unfavourable owing to commercial depression, some lost their situations and accepted places in the country again, owing to the continued strike others had at their employers' instigation, enrolled themselves as special constables, &c., hence were absent through drill, &c.

I am pleased to state the pupils personally acknowledged they were well satisfied with their progress, and hoped to make it convenient next year to join again for finishing lessons."

Caligraphy and Correspondence.—The teacher reports that "Owing to the recent strike and consequent depression of trade the attendance during the last term was adversely affected. The accommodation as to space is ample, but the furniture is not quite suitable for the subjects under notice. This no doubt will be looked after when the new college is being furnished. The conduct of the students was excellent. The course of studies was as heretofore, that laid down in the calendar. A large proportion of the students being junior clerks, business pennanship was specially dealt with. The progress made by the students, speaking generally, was very satisfactory. With a view of exhib

present condition of the classes is very good, and their utility is increasingly appreciated, promising well for their future success. As explained in my report of last year the progress of the students is materially hindered by the insufficiency of teaching time, as, with the large number of students attending each class and with two subjects, it is impossible for me to give to each individual that personal attention and supervision which is indispensable to success."

\*\*Phonography\*\*—The teacher in charge of the elementary section states "The accommodation for pupils is fairly good. The conduct of pupils has been good. The course of studies has comprised the following points,—Form, alphabet, pronunciation, the placing of vowels, position of consonants, correct vocalisation, illustrations on blackboard, writing lessons, reading, and class lectures. The text books are Pitman's 'Teacher' and 'Manual'. The progress of the students has been good. The present condition and future prospects of the class are very good, and in consequence of the great increase in the demand for shorthand clerks the classes are likely to increase largely in number of students.

The teacher of the Corresponding section reports that the conduct of the pupils ander his charge has been excellent. The class has been through the whole of the 'Manual', and has also had easy reporting practice. The progress of the students has been satisfactory."

The teacher of the Reporting section states that "The accommodation in the future should provide for about 30 pupils. The conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory."

An evening Typewriting class is also held in conjunction with the Reporting class, and the taucher reports in this connection: "I expect about 30 pupils will enter for typewriting next term. Hitherto, on account of the scarcity of typewriting machines in the Department, the pupils of the evening typewriting class have not been able to practice more than 30 to 35 minutes each at a time, and as the class meets only once a week this

The teacher reports:—"The accommodation for pupils is good, and the conduct of students exemplary. The course of studies has been taken from the undermentioned text-books:—'Cassell's Lessons,' 'Macmillan's Progressive Course (2nd year for 1st year pupils),' 'Macmillan's Progressive Course (2nd year),' 'Chardenal's Exercises for Advanced Pupils, for second year students.' The progress of students has been very satisfactory. The present condition of the French class, considering the late industrial disturbance, and the exceedingly unfavourable weather during a large portion of the year, is quite up to my expectations, though much under the condition of former years. The future prospects are very promising, because of the improved accommodation afforded to the class, of the increased commercial value placed on the college certificates, and of the growing importance and necessity of a knowledge of the French language, not only among commercial, scholastic, and literary people, but among the more intelligent of the artisan and other industrial classes."

The teacher reports:—"The accommodation is all that could be desired. I keep, as far as possible, the class in two divisions, an upper and a lower. The lower division gets through in one year the prescribed amount of translation from Latin into English, and from English into Latin, together with grammar and vocabularies, on which I insist particularly. The upper division, whose curriculum contains two years' work, I proceed with more freedom, and while requiring the same standard in grammar (extending to the whole of the Latin grammar), and translation from English into Latin—embracing a course of 'Hine's Latin Syntax,' and 'Bradley's Arnold's Latin Prose'—I take each through the Latin author which is of most practical utility in the individual case. The students, as might be expected in a class of this nature, which none attend who are not anxious to get on, make as much progress as is possible under the circumstances, in my judgment. My class is fairly numerous at present, and will, I think, compare favourably in attendance with any others; and, considering the great utility of the class for those who intend to matriculate and qualify as public teachers under the new system imagurated by the Minister of Public Instruction, will continually increase. It is those who are qualifying thus for public teachers who form the great majority of my class, and I think it would be hard for them to get the same advantages elsewhere at a cost they could afford."

#### Mathematics.

The teacher reports:—"Until October the classes were held at the Technical College, Pitt-street, where there was ample accommodation; but at the Institute the scating-room is very limited, and there is also the disadvantage of having to work in the same room with another class. The conduct of studies always been exemplary. The course of studies includes arithmetic applied to mensuration, &c. In this subject there are three divisions, viz: the class for beginners, a second for those more advanced and a third for the best students who have aftended the class to some time. advanced, and a third for the best students who have attended the class for some time.

#### Geometry.

The lower division has done during the year Euclid Book 1, part of Book 2, and Easy Deductions on Book 1. The upper division has read Books 2, 3, and 4, with Deductions on Books 1 and 3.

#### Algebra.

Here there are also two divisions the lower having gone to simple equations, the upper to simultaneous quadraties. Other students, who have joined at different times during the year, and are not fit for these divisions, are worked with individually.

Trigonometry—This is a very small class and the students are at all stages of advancement—from angular measurement to the solution of triangles—so that I have to work individually with them. The progress of students has been very fair, excellent in some cases, but generally interfered with by irregular attendance. The pre-ent condition of the classes with reference to numbers, is not yet satisfactory; but if the returns for last term be compared with the corresponding term of last year, a distinct improvement will be seen."

### (7).-Domestic Economy.

In this group are placed the classes for household management, cookery, scientific dress-cutting and tailor's cutting. The class for household management takes up such subjects as fool, clothing, health, the house and its furniture, house-keeping and thrift, but it does not attract many students. Probably when the arrangements are re-modelled as they will be, when the new buildings are occupied, this class will be a success. The cookery classes have improved in all respects during the year, but I regret to say that the arrangements for the examination of the students have not proved satisfactory. As indicated elsewhere it is proposed to establish a properly organised school of cookery during 1591. The classes for scientific dress-cutting are well attended and in spite of limited accommodation have gained good results. The number of students for the tailor's cutting class was during the winter months more than

than the room could properly accommodate, but towards the end of the year the attendance fell off; the teacher was seriously iil for several weeks, but he provided a competent substitute and the efficiency of this class was thus well main ained.

The lecturer in domestic economy reports as follows:-"I do not consider the accommodation The lecturer in domestic economy reports as follows:—"I do not consider the accommodation at all satisfactory, but will not suggest any alteration as the new buildings will be ready shortly. Many of the appliances are not in first rate condition, but I am endeavouring to make them do till the new college is ready. The conduct of the students is on the whole satisfactory. I have already suggested a few rales which I hope to put into practice next term. The course of studies followed are stated in the calendar, and are based on the one laid down by the National Training School of Cookery, London; the recipes used are chiefly from the Kingswood Cookery Book, which has been carefully adapted to meet the needs of the Australian housekeeper from the official book of South Kensington. The progress of the students on the whole has been good and I hear that many of the pupils do most satisfactory work at their homes. The present condition is I think as good as it can be under present circumstances. With class are encouraging." class are encouraging.'

Scientific dress-cutting.—No less than 105 students have been enrolled during the year, and their progress is attested by their success at the annual examinations, as shown by the Examiner's report, which states that "The draftings on the whole are very satisfactory." Twenty-three candidates presented thouselves for examination and 20 passed; of these 3 obtained honors, 14 the 1st g ade, and 3

the 2nd grade.

Tailor's Cutting.—At the examination 8 candidates entered and 6 passed, of whom 2 obtained honors, 2 the first grade, and 2 the second grade.

#### -Geology, Mineralogy and Mining.

(8).—Geology, Mineralogy and Mining.

The lecturer in charge of this department, Mr. S. H. Cox, F.C.S., was compelled to visit England early in the year. For this purpose he was grant d six months leave of absence on condition that he made satisfactory provision for the performance of his duties during his absence. Mr. J. H. Campbell, a former student, who had for some time acted as assistant to Mr. Cox, was engaged to take up the work and has discharged the duty efficiently. As Mr. Cox found that he could not return to the colony at the termination of the period of his leave, he resigned his position and Mr. Campbell was appointed to act till the end of the year. He reports as follows:—

"Mr. Cox, the lecturer in charge of the department, left for England in the beginning of March on six months' leave of absence, appointing me as his substitute. Mr. Cox subsequently applied for an extension of his leave and afterwards sent in his resignation; when I was appointed acting-lecturer in charge from the 15th August till the end of the year.

"Work done.—No lectures were given in mining, as a sufficient number of students possessing the necessary knowledge of geology and mineralogy did not apply, but 42 lessons were given in each of the subjects of geology and mineralogy, those in the latter subject being of two hours each, and almost entirely given to practical work.

"The conduct of the students throughout has been excellent, and several of them have shown an enthusiasm in their work which promises well for their future career in their special subjects.

"The conduct of the students throughout has been excellent, and several of them have shown an enthusiasm in their work which promises well for their future career in their special subjects.

"Appliances.—The appliances at present in the college are all in good order, but much difficulty has been experienced during the year from the want of a collection of Australian specimens of rocks and fossils, and also of a collection of minerals suitable for blowpipe experiments. The college should also possess a good collection of typical Australian ores. The fossil rocks and minerals at present in use are English or German, and although very good for teaching the elements of the sciences, are of very little value for giving that practical instruction in Australian geology and mineralogy which it should be the aim of these classes to impart."

Fresh arrangements will be made for 1891 and it is hould that before long land will be secured so

Fresh arrangements will be made for 1891 and it is hoped that before long land will be secured so that practical instruction in mining, such as is given in Schools of Mines, can be given to students.

#### (9.)—PHARMACY.

In this group are placed classes for pharmaceutical chemistry, materia medica, dispensing, &c, anatomy and physiology, ambulance surgery, and mechanical dentistry.

Mr F. Wright, the lecturer in charge of the department, reports as follows:—The enrolments for

the year for my classes were

Pharmaccutical Chemistry	29
Materia Medica	15
Pharmacy	23
Dispensing	17

of Pharmacy adopts a similar course, and it meets all the requirements of the trade.

With reference to the progress of students. A number of students from the classes have secured good positions as the outcome of their study, and if the test of progress is to be quality of work, I can state that having engaged six of the students for various employers, they all are skilfully and profitably employing their knowledge. I have one as my chief assistant (Mr. Harold Tinley) and another as pharmacist in charge of Messes. Elhott Bros.' bonded laboratory (Mr. N. A. Foldi). Both of these gentlemen, at an early age, and without the and of any natural ability, particularly have shown great skill in their work and secured good positions over the heads of men from abroad. I attribute this to their superior technical education. In conclusion, I beg to state that I am of the opinion that the Technical College supplies in its various classes all that is requisite for fitting a lad for his business as a chemist and druggist."

Anatomy

#### Anatomy and Physiology and Elementary Ambulance Surgery,

Dr. Roth, the teacher of this class, reports that the accommodation for the class is satisfactory The course of studies has been on the lines laid down in the calendar for 1800.

During the ambulance lectures one evening was set apart specially for women and another specially for men. The progress has been very satisfactory, the students have paid every attention to their studies, and have shown great interest in the same. I see no reason why the prospects of the future should not be good, when the class is better known.

#### Mechanical Dentistry.

The teacher reports:—"The benches are not suitable for the work required to be done in mechanical dentistry, and I beg to submit a plan of room adapted to correctly teach this work, subject to approval. The students throughout the last three terms have behaved themselves as gentlemen, and

to approval. The students throughout the last three terms have behaved themselves as gentlemen, and gave the greatest attention to all lessons and instruction, the proof of which is that each pupil who came to the examination has passed, some with honors, the rest in grades."

The Examiner reports as follows:—

"The result of the examination has been somewhat disappointing, as the students have had no practical work in continuous gum process, owing, I am informed by the teacher, to the want of materials. I think it would be far better if more time could be given to the examination in practical work, and would respectfully suggest that in future the Examiner should have an opportunity afforded him to visit the class at least a month previous to the clase of the year, to give him an opportunity of studying more closely the manipulative ability of the students, as a very great difficulty presents itself in the fact that some of the best writers, who are thoroughly well up in theory, &e., possess little, if any, manipulative ability. In other respects there could be no doubt that the students have made considerable advancement under their instructor, and for the time allowed."

#### (10).-Pursics.

The subjects taught in this group are:—
Sound, and the physical theory of music.
Light and optical apparatus generally.
Heat, and its relations to work. Magnetism. Electricity.

Mr. Hewett has charge of all the classes. He reports:—"The accommodation and appliances are ample for present purposes. The conduct of the students has been exceptionally good. The course of studies in each class has been in strict accordance with the syllabus as published in the calendar. The progress of students, in the case of those who have attended the whole course with fair regularity, has been highly satisfactory. The present condition of these classes is healthy, and the future prospects are encouraging."

#### PETERSHAM.

This, the oldest, is one of the most successful of the suburban branches, and has made very good progress during the year. The following classes are in operation:—Freehand drawing, model and object drawing, mechanical drawing, practical plane geometry, solid and descriptive geometry, perspective, mathematics, and phonography. All the classes are well attended, but the building used, though conveniently situated, is badly lighted, and is cumbered with a quantity of useless infants' school furniture. The teachers have worked well in spite of the difficulties encountered, and the results of the year's work are in all respects encouraging.

This is one of the new branches started during the year, and has met with satisfactory success. The buildings of the Newtown Superior Public School are made use of, and suit well. The classes in operation are freehand drawing, model and object drawing, practical plane geometry, solid and descriptive geometry, perspective, phonography, mathematics, and book-keeping.

#### ASHFIELD AND BURWOOD.

Five classes are in operation at Ashfield, and 3 at Burwood. These have made good progress, and the teachers report hopefully of the future prospects.

#### PADDINGTON.

The classes in operation at this school are architectural drawing, freehand, practical plane geometry, and perspective. The condition and prospects are fairly stated in the teacher's report as follows:—

"The individual number of students enrolled for the year was 46. The accommodation for the pupils is ample, and the lighting, although not satisfactory, has been much improved by the re arrangement of the gas. The appliances are sufficient. The progress of the students is on the whole satisfactory. The present condition and future progress of the school I consider satisfactory. There are a larger number taking an interest in their work."

#### KOGARAH.

The classes, mechanical drawing and shorthand, meet at the School of Arts. The teacher of the mechanical drawing class reports as follows:—

"Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for 16 students at the drawing tables.

"Appliances.—Of appliances, there are sufficient for present needs.

"Conduct.—Conduct of students has been exceptionally good. The course adopted in the studies has been that suggested by individual experience. At first, the student is given one of the copies provided for use in the class, which he is instructed to accurately copy by careful measurement with the instruments; or, if he be young and quite inexperienced, the simplest four live objects are given, and the method of projection explained. As he becomes proficient in the use of the instruments dimensioned sketches are then given, but not to scale. This stage of the work excites his interest, and enables him thereby to become proficient in the art of correct measuring and drawing to scale; and, moreover, removes him from mere copyism which becomes monotonous to an intelligent youth. He usually inks in drawings thus made, and may colour or leave them finished and sectioned in ink. The ability of the student would be further brought out, and more progress would be made by him if wooden models of parts of machinery or buildings were available for him to make his own sketches. The actual object is much more instructive than the flat paper sketches; as much more, in fact, as the paper sketches are over the mere copies.

much more instructive than the flat paper sketches, as much more, in fact, as the paper sketches are over the more copies.

"Progress.—It is with satisfaction that I report under this head, for notwithstanding the number of students has not been as large as might be desired, owing parily, no doubt, to the very wet weather that prevailed during a portion of the year, but more, I think, to the absence of a wider knowledge of the existence of the class, the progress of the students has been very good."

The following gentlemen have offered to give prizes to the successful local students:—

The Hon. J. H. Carruthers, and Messrs. C. Bown, E. English, J. English, W. A. Balcombe, P. Hermann, J. B. Carroll, and P. J. Lacey.

The

The teacher of the phonography class reports as follows:—"The total number of individual students was 25. The bad weather militated against the attendance during the second term. The accommodation at present is satisfactory. As the class increases more room will be required. Some inconvenience is caused by the room being changed occasionally. The appliances, with one exception, are adequate to the requirements of the class.

"With regard to the progress of students, a good proportion has been carnest and enthusiastic in work, and consequently has made rapid progress. In two or three instances the desire to learn has not been sufficiently strong to overcome natural laziness, and consequently their progress has not been rapid.

"The class at the present time is in a good healthy condition, and bids fair to produce good results in future. Next year the enrolment promises to be much greater. More interest is being taken in the class, and its value is being better understood. Its future prospects are good.

"The introduction of type-writing in connection with the short-hand class would certainly make the class more popular, and increase its usefulness. I do not think that a type-writing class by itself would succeed."

#### ST. LEONARDS.

Five classes, covering all sections of art and phonography have been established; they meet in the Public School buildings, and have attracted a good number of students. This branch bids fair to become one of great importance.

#### GRANVILLE AND PARAMATTA.

For several years drawing classes have been in operation in these townships, but they met with only moderate success. During last year important changes were made, and several new classes established, particularly at Granville, so that this branch school has now assumed proportions somewhat commensurate with the population of the locality and the importance of the district as a centre of industry.

itslied, particularly at Granville, so that this branch school has now assumed proportions somewhat commensurate with the population of the locality and the importance of the district as a centre of industry. It seems not at all improbable that in the near future Granville will be one of our leading technical schools. The following classes have been in operation during the year:—Applied mechanics, with 9 students enrolled; mechanical drawing, 12; carriage building, 9; geometrical drawing, 16; mathematics, 10; freehand drawing, 19; model drawing, 13; agriculture, 16; phonography (two classes), 41.

The following extracts will show what work is being accomplished:—Mr. J. B. Brown, who teaches the subjects of applied mechanics, mechanical drawing, carriage building, geometrical and model drawing, and mathematics, reports:—"The accommodation since the 14th July has been very good. In the applied mechanics class the want of a set of models illustrative of the lessons has been very much felt; whenever possible I have substituted some home-made contrivance, and have, on different occasions taken the students to a private workshop in Sydney on Saturday afternoons, to enable them to see some of the contrivances which they had no other opportunity of studying. The models obtained from the Technological Museum have been a great assistance in teaching mechanical drawing. As I shall probably have several students in solid and descriptive geometry next year, a set of models, showing the intersections of planes, &c., would be very useful. The regulation drawing-boards would be useful for the drawing classes at Granville. The conduct of the students has been very good. In applied mechanics and mathematics, instruments only having been given for twenty weeks, it was impossible to overtake the whole work; in the former subject the class lectures dealt with the first part of the syllabus—that relating to mechanical powers. There was also some time given to the graphical method of determining stresses.

graphical method of determining stresses.

"In the majority of cases the students have made very good progress, one or two of the more diligent having done very well indeed. Though the attendance has not been so large as I expected the longest established classes have been gradually increasing both in the enrolment and attendance of students, and from conversations I have had with several of them I believe there will be a considerable interests in the classes next zero."

students, and from conversations I have had with several of them I believe there will be a considerable increase in the classes next year."

The teacher of the agricultural class at Granville reports as follows:—"This class was started on the 18th July, mainly through the efforts of a gentleman who had attended for a short time one of the agriculture classes under the Lecturer on Agriculture in Sydney. The number of individual students enrolled was 16, and their average age over 32 years. Ample accommodation was provided for both teachers and pupils. I have had all the appliances necessary this year, having a black-board in the classroom; and Mr. A. Mackay kindly placing his diagrams and specimens at my disposal to illustrate the lessons. The conduct and attention of the students could not have been better. The course of studies was kept as near as possible to the subjects taught in the elementary class in Sydney. I am highly pleased at the interest taken and progress made by the students, considering the short time this class has been in operation. The students are of a very desirable class—only 2 of them being under 21 years of age, and these are apprentices in one of the leading nurseries in New South Wales; the majority of the others cultivate small pieces of ground near their homes. Thanks to Mr. Mackay's kind invitation and arrangements made by him, I, with the students who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity, accompanied Mr. Mackay and his classes on five different Saturday afternoons, for the purpose of outside teaching, to the following places:—

the following places:—
9th August.—The garden, orchard, vineyard, &c., at Rookwood for practical lessons in pruning,

grafting.

27th September.—The orchard, garden, vineyard, &c., of Mr. Low at Merrylands.

11th October.—The orchard of Mr. Alderman Taylor, near Eastwood.

18th October.—Mr. Mackay's private residence at Balmain, for a practical lesson in bee keeping.

29th November.—Mr. Abram's bee-farm at Beecroft."

(The teacher of freehand drawing at Parramatta reports:—"The class was held every Wednesdan and the standard being appointed to the standard being appointed to 29th November.—Mr. Abrum's bee-farm at Beecroft."

The teacher of freehand drawing at Parramatta reports:—"The class was held every Wednesday night since its formation at the commencement of the third term, 17 students being enrolled at that time, and 2 at the half-term, making a total of 19. There is accommodation for 16 students, and sufficiency of appliances for that number. In the event of a greater number being enrolled, provision could be made for them by the addition of two more desks and the drawing-boards; the room would then be taxed to the utmost; whether the extra desks will be required I cannot at present say, but if all those who have signified their intention of enrolling do so, they will certainly be wanted. The conduct of the pupils has been on the whole remarkably good. None of the students having drawn from the cast before, I took them as a class on the first night, and drew one of the ornaments on the black-board, and explained to them how to commence the drawing. I commenced this way so as to gain an idea of their capabilities; since then they have been drawing from the casts. Speaking of them generally they have made considerable progress. The present condition of the class I consider satisfactory, and I think that the fact of my having had a number of inquiries from intending students, and also that the majority of those who have been attending have expressed their intention of continuing, promises well for the future success of the class."

The teacher of shorthand at Parramatta reports:—"The accommodation for the students is, with one exception, excellent; we have in the class-room two rows of desks; the front row is of the ordinary height, and allow the students to sit down to their work, but the rear desks being higher require the

ordinary height, and allow the students to sit down to their work, but the rear desks being higher require the student to stand while writing. This is very uncomfortable, and does not conduce to neat work, but this defect would be overcome by having a higher seat for the back row of desks; with this exception the accommodation is all that can be desired. Most of the students who joined this class, having no previous knowledge of phonography, the cause of study in the elementary class commenced with the "Teacher" as a text-book, and on the night of the last lesson we had studied about two-thirds of the book.

The advanced class was started with the resumé of the "Teacher," and then took up the study of the "Manual," of which book we had studied nearly one-half when the classes ended for the year. The progress of the students will scarcely justify criticism if we consider that most of them have spent so shout a time at the study of phonography; but even in the number of lessons received by them, they might have made more progress if they had given, say one half-hour each day to the practice of the art. The conduct of the students has been good, a word or two being sufficient to check anyone who evinced a desire to become frivolous. The employment of phonography in a countless variety of branches of business, renders it one of the most important studies of the age, not only in England, but even in America, where phonography is used more extensively than all the other systems of shorthand put together. In all the English-speaking Colonies the use of phonography is extending inpidly, and even Italy, India, and China are gaining a knowledge of this art. I mention these facts mere'y to support my humble communicate its business with another nation of an entirely different language; and it is certainly clear that commercial houses and law offices. Acc. are becoming familiar with the advantages of this time-saving art, and adopting the use of it. It is also stated by authorities that to a young man or a young woman entering on the battle of life a knowledge of phonography is of far more value to them that the knowledge of a modern language. Therefore, I can only argue from this universal adoption of phonography that the success of a properly conducted technical class phonography has its future success assured."

Batherst. The advanced class was started with the resumé of the "Teacher," and then took up the study of

#### BATHURST.

The Resident Science Master reports:—"During the year the total enrolment in the various classes has been:—

Physics	23	Mathematics	53
Chemistry		Bookeeping	$^{34}$
Grology		French	41
Mineralogy		Phonography	48
Botany		Art	
Agmoultung			

that subject.

"The accommodation provided has hitherto proved sufficient for the classes which have met at the Technical School. There are three rooms available as class-rooms, in addition to a fourth, which serves as a store-room and laboratory. The class-rooms are all occupied on several nights in the week, and only one or two more evening classes could be accommodated. Should it be decided to commence classes in carpentry or other mechanical arts, it would be practically impossible to arrange for such in the present building, and additional accommodation will be required.

"For the physics class an air-pump and a few other pieces of apparatus are required. A good microscope would also be very useful for the botany, agriculture, geology, and other classes. A collection of New South Wales rocks and fessils is much wanted for the geology class. There are very few diagrams at the School, and none provided by the Department, all those in use having been drawn or purchased by myself. A set of physical, and another of botanical diagrams, together with a good physical chart of the world would be very useful. The stock of chemicals also needs replenishing. The few books of reference at the Technical School have been largely used by the students, and a few more might be added with advantage.

at the Technical School have been largely used by the students, and a few more might be added with advantage.

"The general behaviour of the students has been very good. A few of the younger students are at times inclined to playfulness, but the attention shown by the majority is all that can be desired.

"As far as possible the courses outlined in the syllabus have been followed. In my report for last year I entered with some detail into the method of teaching, and it is hardly necessary to treat this in detail now. In physics and chem strs the lectures are fully demonstrated by experiments. For geology and mineralogy we have collections of rocks, fossils, and minerals which are largely used, and there is also practical work with the blow-pips. At the botany class fresh plants are used for demonstration. The agriculture class was only begin in April. The physical and chomecal properties of soil were experimentally demonstrated. Collections of seeds, &c., were shown, and the diseases of plants, such as rust, demonstrated under the microscope. In book-keeping and mathematics the work is mainly practical, the students mostly working individually under my supervision.

"The progress of most of the students has been satisfactory. I always strongly recommend the use of text-books, but regret to say that in some cases very little private study is done. This especially applies to the younger students. Many students also display a reluctance to present themselves for examination. This has been more marked in the present year than previously.

"During the session now closing the number of subjects taught has been larger than in any previous year, and the number of individual students has also increased.

"The drawing classes, I regret to say, have not been well supported during the year. Many of our best students associated by a character larger than any applicated by a character larger than any previous year, and the number of individual students has also increased.

The drawing classes, I regret to say, have not been well supported during the year. Many of our best students completed their courses of study last year, and have left us; others have been comployed away from Bathurst, and could only attend occasionally. Next year I hope we may enrol a good many new students in these classes.

"The special class for building construction, which was commenced this year, has been especially went, and I cannot recommend its continuance unless more interest is shown at the commencement of

weak, and I cannot recommend its continuance unless more interest is shown at the commencement of next session.

"The future prospects of the school are good. Most of the present students have intimated their intention of continuing their studies, and several will take up new subjects. Quite at the close of the session, also, new students presented themselves, and promised to attend next year. The scope of the school may be extended by the formation of new classes. Such, I think, may be formed in applied mechanics, and possibly applied electricity. A principal difficulty in the formation of these classes is the finding of a suitable time of meeting. I am prepared to conduct the results that the week, and very few students can attend during the day. A Latin class would, I think, be well attended, but this was not sunctioned when applied for. A large number of names was also recoved for a carpentry class.

think, be well attended, but this was not subcloned when appared to. I may mention the formation of a football club, and subsequently of cricket club among the students. This has, I think, a tendency to unite them more closely with the school, and develop esprit de corps.

"A local Scientific Society has also been started lately: the meetings are held by permission at the Technical School. There will be, I believe, a considerable increase in the interest felt locally in science arising from this, and I have hopes that day classes may be formed in some branches of science. The establisment of the Technological Museum will also probably have a beneficial effect on the classes."

#### GOULBURN.

The Resident Science and Art Master reports: - "The number of students enrolled in each class has been-

Theoretical chemistry	20	Practical chemistry	10
Physics		Mineralogy	6
Geology		Arithmetic & mensuration (Tech.)	56
Book-keeping		Freehand drawing	60
Model drawing		Practical gounetry	19
Perspective		Mechanical drawing	$^{6}$
Architectural subjects	12	Phonography	24
Cookery		5	

The accommodation provided for the classes is good. Students at architectural and mechanical drawing would find it more convenient to work at high tables instead of those of ordinary height which we now have, and a system of concentrating light on the freehend and model drawing copies is wanted.

Appliances.—The chemistry classes are fairly well supplied; many stocks now need replenishing and a small quantity of apparatus is wanted. It would be an advantage if the school were supplied with a set of milk testing apparatus, certain appliances used in water analyses, and a good microscope. The physics class is fairly well supplied, for the first year of its existence, but additional apparatus would be very desirable. The appliances for teaching ordinary practical mineralogy are satisfactory, but constant additions of New South Wales minerals are needed. In geology we require specimens of rocks and fossils drawn from our own country, also photographic views (preferably stereoscopic) of prominent geological features illustrating Australian geology. A geological map of Australia has been published in Victoria, and this, with a geological map of New Zealand, would be desirable. A first-class line light lantern, with exchange of slides, would be a decided acquisition for all the science classes. The casts provided for examination in model drawing are of a more interesting character than the wooden geometrical solids we now possess, and a further supply of such models would be appreciated.

Conduct.—The conduct of the students has been uniformly good. I have never known an instance of bad conduct since I have been in Goulburn.

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Conduct.—The conduct of the students has been uniformly good. I have never known an instance of bad conduct since I have been in Goulburn.

Progress.—The general progress has been good; a large amount of interest has been excited in physics and geology; chemistry is less popular, but a few young students have worked well. A large amount of information is given every year to prospectors and others concerning minerals, but few students are inclined to study the subject systematically. Although the students work fairly well; yet, bad weather, overtime-work for their own employers, and attractions of social gatherings are constantly breaking in upon continuous and steady application.

The present condition of the school is, I think, fairly satisfactory. The small population of Goulburn necessarily limits the number of students, and a large increase is scarcely to be expected. A number of young men attend on Monday and Thursday evenings, the majority of whom are very backward in general education; they work at arithmetic, drawing, and book-keeping. A fair proportion of the young men and women are good students, and show a praiseworthy application and a determination to avail themselves of the advantages offered. The Public School teachers and pupil-teachers, resident in Goulburn, do not join the classes so freely as they did a few years ago. It might be supposed that a scientific training would be of the highest value to them. Next year I propose to modify my time-table so as to give several science lessons during afternoons, as I have reason to believe that they will be attended by students who do not find it convonient to come out during evenings. The Scientific Fociety inaugurated a few months ago, has greatly assisted the science classes.

The proposed manual training classes will confer a practical character to the Technical School which is needed. I think they should be successful, especially if some means are devised for admitting selecte

The mineral section of the museum attracts more visitors than any other, and it is very desirable that representative specimens of ores from Broken Hill and other mining centres, be supplied; also that increased facilities be given for having ores tested and valued. I have, at present, applications to find the commercial value of asbestos, meerschaum, and cobalt. An assay balance, capable of accurately weighing the minute beads of gold and silver would be a great acquisition. I think it is desirable to endeavour to make the Technical School the scientific centre for the district, where reliable information may be obtained concerning value and uses of colonial products.

The teacher of the Phonography Class reports:—"The number of students enrolled during the year was 24. The accommodation is good, and the appliances are sufficient. The conduct of the students has been excellent.

year was 24. The accommodation is good, and the appliances are sufficient. The conduct of the statuents has been excellent.

"This class is principally composed of young boys attending school, and great difficulty is found in getting the pupils to undertake home-work. The progress made is thus very slow, but though not rapid, I believe the pupils will acquire a sound knowledge of the system, if they attend another session or so. The attendances, except in wet weather, have been very fair throughout, and on the whole I regard the future prospects of the class as most encouraging."

The teacher of the cookery class reports:—"The classes were carried on for one term of fourteen weeks, during which time 69 pupils were enrolled. There was accommodation for the number of pupils. "The appliances were neither sufficient nor of the right kind for the classes held; they might do very well for classes in connection with the Public Schools, but certainly not for adult classes in connection with the Technical College.

with the Technical College.

"Both household and advanced cookery were taught. The conduct of the students was good, and

"Both household and advanced cookery were taught. The conduct of the students was good, and I was well satisfied with their progress.

"There may be a good attendance at the classes next term, but I think after this time one term will be quite long enough for a country class, and they should be held more like country classes in the old country, and if anyone wishes to go up for examination, let them go to the capital for nine months, and go through a regular course of training, as this is the only way in which we can get competent teachers to take up this branch of education in the Public Schools, which branch I hope will be established in all throughout the Colony."

NEWCASTLE.

The Science Master in charge of the District reports—" During the year, the following enrolments were made for the various classes":—

Newcastle		Chemistry
73	*******	Mineralogy
12		Metallurgy
3)		Coal-mining
13		Mechanical drawing
2)	*************	Building const uction
>>	*************	Phonography Seniors
,,	***********	Phonography Juniors
1)	*************	Mathematics
22	***************************************	Art drawing
37		Modelling
_ 21.		Bollermaking
Lambton		Art drawing
Wallsend		Coal mining
Hamilton		Mechanical drawing
**	*******	Phonography
Wickham	141 *************	Mechanical drawing
Waratah		Mechanical drawing
Stockton	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Phonography
Merewethe	r	Coal-mining

"The accommodation for students has not been sufficient, so that instead of a boilermaking class being held twice a week, it could only meet once a week. A good carpentry class could have been at work, but there is no accommodation for it. The appliances have been suitable. The conduct of the students has been highly satisfactory, but it would be well if more regularity of attendance could be enforced. The course of studies has been as far as possible thoroughly practical, but the time devoted to some subjects is hardly commensurate with the results expected; thus in mineralogy, 40 lessons

lessons a year, of which number only 30 attendances may be put in is hardly sufficient time to prepare a candidate for a thorough examination in the science at the end of the year, unless there be study at home, which in the majority of cases there is not. The progress of the students generally has been satisfactory. In Newcastle it would, I think, be well if there were classes for mechanical and electrical engineering, carpentry, and on steam and the steam-engine. Science classes will not, I believe, be largely attended. Such subjects as mineralogy, geology, &c., would be more acceptable in a metalliferous mining district, where the miners would consider them an essential portion of their practical education.

The art teacher reports that the accommodation for the Newcastle classes has been very much improved during the past year by removing the classes from the School of Arts to the Bolton-street

The art teacher reports that the accommodation for the Newcastle classes has been very much improved during the past year by removing the classes from the School of Arts to the Bolton-street Public School, where gas brackets with reflectors are arranged, the only drawback being that the school-room is at the extreme cast end of the city, and students living in the west end and suburbs complain of the distance. The appliances in the shape of freehand drawing casts have been increased, a full set having been supplied at the early part of the year; but models of common objects, such as those used in the recent examination, are urgently needed. The conduct of the students has been quiet, orderly, and studious. The following were the courses of study:-
Freehand.—Copying progressive casts according to year.

Model.—Various groups, showing different degrees of light and shade.

Geometrical.—Problems and exercises from Rawle (new edition) and Burchett.

Perspective.—Studies from Toidge and Dennis.

The progress on the whole was satisfactory, though several of the students were young, and could

The progress on the whole was satisfactory, though several of the students were young, and could could not succeed as well as older ones.

The accommodation at Lambton is the same as last year, the room attached to the Mechanic's Institute being rather small, but the Committee have decided to renovate the Institute almost immediately,

answedge being rather shall, but the committee have decided to renovate the institute almost infinediately, and to enlarge the room occupied by the class.

The classes are at present well attended, and many of the students evidently are very anxious to succeed, and I have every reason to believe that the members will still keep up next year.

Coal-mining classes have been formed at Newcastle, Merewether, and Wallsend, and have received

very fair support.

The teacher reports that, "There was 16 candidates for examination, of these 10 had only attended the last session, so that I searcely expect high results. At the same time the strike has in every way been against the classes, as, although they had much more leisure, there seemed to be less inclination

way been against the classes, as, although they had much more leasure, there seemed to be less inclination to study than when work was going on regularly.

If a geological chart, and maps of the Cornish pump, ordinary horizontal engine, plan of a coulmine, and anything of a similar nature were obtainable by the School of Arts, or Mechanics Institute where a class is held they would be valuable auxiliaries.

In the advanced I propose to take the elementary principles of mine surveying and levelling, in the advanced a portion of the theory of mine ventilation, and fuller details in geology, sinking, bauling, winding, for."

There is nothing in the conditions of the other classes in this district calling for special report.

#### MAITLAND.

The encolments for the various classes in this district are as follows :-

West Maitland		Mathematics	25
21	**********	Phonography	31
33	,	Art drawing	140
>>		Mineralogy	10
3.5		Carpentry, &c.	59
77 1 75 141 1	**********	Art school classes	120 22
East Maitland			
Singleton		The name of the	53 37
Morpeth		Phonography	22
			14
Buttai		PhonographyArt drawing	23

The Resident Master reports:—"The accommodation afforded by the art class-room in which the scoior art students, together with those learning building construction and mechanical drawing are taught, is a fairly suitable room, length, 30 feet; width, 20 feet. A shelf runs along the southern side of the room and supports the wooden models for model drawing and the easts of human figures, &c., for advanced frechand. The room is fitted with a central light, and the freehand drawing students are forced to work in the shadows east by their hands, otherwise it answers very well for these subjects; it is, however, very badly ventilated, and is unbearably hot in summer. The room on the opposite side of the archway is also used as an art-room for junior students; they have a good light, and the accommodation is good in all respects. The modelling class meets in the art-room; this is not very satisfactory as far as cleanliness is concerned, but I cannot make other arrangements at present. The carpentry, joinery, carving, &c., classes are located in a detached brick building, containing two rooms on the ground floor and two upstairs rooms at the rear of the main building. The rooms are small, and the students are inconvenienced by the cramped space. As an afternoon fret-work class for ladies has been proposed by some of the residents, I have arranged for Mr. Coles to use the room set apart for science classes, and to use it also for theory lessons in carpentry and joinery at night time. The mathematics class meets in an upstairs room in the main building; the room is not well lighted, and I would much prefer to have it in the northern class-room of the Girls' High School; this room is fitted with Andrew's patent school desks, but the gas is not laid on. The science classes, when forned, can be accommodated at the Technological Museum. The phonography class meets in the southern class-room of the Girls' High School; they have a good light and convenient desks, and the accommodation is suitable.

The calendar has been adhere The Resident Master reports:-" The accommodation afforded by the art class-room in which

The calcular has been adhered to as closely as possible throughout all the classes.

Progress of students.—Through the large amount of elementary work which has fallen to my share this year, I have been unable to give the special attention that I have hitherto done to the art classes. In this year, I have been unable to give the special attention that I have hitherto done to the art classes. In the case of perspective, the standard required by the calendar is, I think, to high for both first and second year. In the second year only one student worked courageously to get through the course. I may say here that one of the juniors was fortunate enough to gain the medal for drawing at the Junior University Examination in September last. On the whole, the progress of all the art classes has been good.

Shorthand classes.—At the ceremony in connection with the opening of the Technological Museum I was very pleased to see several of the shorthand students taking down the speeches of the different speakers. Considering that they have learnt the art within the year, it speaks well for the progress of the shorthand class.

Carpentry and Joinery.—The progress of these classes has been particularly good since their establishment, and the model door, gates, &c., the work of young men who have never handled a saw before, surprises the townspeople.

Mathematical Classes.—These students have always distinguished themselves at examination time, and although the class of pupils has clanged, young tradesimen being predominent this year, still I feel sure that the results will be as good as formerly.

Notwithstanding the fact that the technical classes have had to compete with gaslight handicaps, skating rinks, and numerous other classes of night entertainment which were not in vogue in the early days of the school, the numbers have rapidly increased every year.

Singleton

days of the school, the numbers have rapidly increased every year. SINGLETON

#### SINGLETON CLASSES.

"Accommodation is provided for the classes at the infantschool-room of the Public School, Hunterstreet, and it answers very well for the purpose. We have a good supply of casts and models, but a rack for hanging the models on is required, also an extra shelf. The conduct of the students has been very fair, and the course of studies was in accordance with the calendar as far as possible. I have some first-class young draftsmen in the Singleton School in frechand and model drawing, but the practical plane geometry and perspective class is not a good one, although a few of the students are proficient. I have, however, lately been giving a lesson in the afternoon in these subjects. With regard to the phonography class, the teacher has been attentive, and although the class did not start till April, he nearly succeeded in lawing three men ready for the speed test at the recent examinations. The classes are very popular, and I feel sure that a carpontry class would be successful. I feel sure that a carpentry class would be successful.

#### EAST MAITLAND TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

"Accommodation.—This class meets in one of the class-rooms of the Public School. I managed during the term to use some old desks which were stowed away in one of the out-houses attached to the school, but had to refuse admittance to intending male students for want of accommodation.

"The progress was very marked, considering the short time the class has been in operation, and I hope to have some successful passes from this school at the next annual examination."

#### Broken Hill, &c.

BROKEN HILL, &c.

The Resident Master reports:—"The accommodation for pupils is very inferior and inconvenient. The premises are not central enough. As to the progress of pupils, I think that, considering the difficulties under which we are labouring, the few students who have continued to the last have progressed fairly. The closing numbers were not such as I could wish, but that was chiefly owing to the position of the class-room being so far out of town, which is not lit at night, and students generally will not walk for 1½ or 2 miles in the dark to study, but now they see an attempt made to obtain central premises, although temporary, promise to attend in large numbers in the coming year."

In June last classes in physics, mining, mineralogy, and metallurgy were started in the adjoining mining centre, Silverton, under the charge of Mr. Uriah Dudley, formerly a student of the Technical College. The classes were prospering when the great strike occurred, and many of the students had to leave the district. There are good grounds for hoping that the work for 1891 will be taken up by a goodly number of students.

College. The classes were pleave the district. There a goodly number of students.

In addition to the branch schools already mentioned, one or two technical classes have been established in the following towns:—Morpeth, Muswellbrook, Denman, Tamworth, Grafton, Orange, Lithgow, Bega, Candelo, and Wollongong. In the larger of these towns other classes will in course of time be added, and thus branch Technical Schools will be established.

#### GENERAL RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The standard to obtain a pass has been raised, and a student has now to get 50 per cent. of marks to pass in the second or lowest grade; in 1889 and former years it was necessary to get only 34 per cent. of marks to secure a pass. The standard now adopted is 50 marks must be obtained to pass in the 2nd grade, 75 to pass in the 1st grade, and 85 to secure honors. The number of candidates who presented themselves for examination in December last was 1,538, of whom 864 or 56 per cent. passed.

At the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute held in this Colony in April last, 32 candidates presented themselves, and 20 obtained certificates. At the annual national competition held at South Kensington in May, 1890, under the auspices of the Science and Art Department of Great Britain, the works of 13 students of the Sydney Technical College obtained classification from the Imperial examiners.

from the Imperial examiners.

MANUAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manual Training in Public Schools.

Early in the year the Minister decided to introduce manual training into the Public Schools, and for that purpose a workshop was erected on the grounds of the Model School at Fort-street.

The number of applicants for the position of Instructor was so great that it was determined to make the selection from the result of a competitive examination in theory and practice.

Mr. William Powrie who gained the highest marks in both subjects was the successful competitor and the results of his work have fully justified the appointment. All the students of the Fort-street College are required to pass through the course of instruction in the workshop, but with the boys of the Model School attendance is optional. Hitherto the instruction has been confined to carpentry, but working in metal will shortly be added and the requisite additional appliances will be provided. A definite course of instruction will be prescribed; planned on the lines of the St. Louis Manual Training School, one of the most successful of the many such schools in the United States.

Although the attendance of the students in training is compulsory they have entered on the work

Although the attendance of the students in training is compulsory they have entered on the work with diligence and some with enthusiasm, and even those who not like it at first change their opinion before the session closed and admitted that the workshop instruction had done them much good in

every way.

before the session closed and admitted that the workshop instruction had done them much good in every way.

Sixty boys have joined the classes; I expected a greater number, but this is a good beginning. Parents, however, are apt to be impatient as to results, and want to see finished articles, made before the boys have learned to handle the tools properly. This is to be regretted, for while results are not overlooked systematic and thorough training is the main object in view. One motto of the St. Louis Manual Training School, "The Cultured Mind—The Skilful Hand" might well be adopted by us.

Manual training classes have been started in connection with the High School at West Maitland, and the Public Schools in East and West Maitland and have been very well received. The teacher is well pleased with the industry and application of the pupils. Workshops have been erected on the grounds of the Crown-street and Blackfriars Superior Public Schools. The Public School at Sussex-street is to be specially fitted up to serve the same purpose, and I trust that before long each of our principal towns will have a Manual Training School.

I venture to hope that at no distant date it will be my privilege to report in terms similar to those in the following by Superintendent M'Alister of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, March, 1890.

"The success which has attended the Manual Training School from the first is the best guarantee of the soundness of the principle upon which it is organised and conducted. Beginning a little more than four years ago, in a very humble way, it has steadily grown in public confidence and approval. It has more than justified every claim that was made in its behalf. Every available foot of space is now eccupied and it has now become impossible to admit all the pupils who apply for admission."

The experience of the educational authorities and teachers in France and the United States, the countries where most attention has been given to manual training is that its introduction has not in any contrac

countries where most attention has been given to manual training is that its introduction has not in any way interfered with the ordinary school work, but on the contrary has proved the needed complement

way interfered with the ordinary school work, but on the contrary has proved the medical contrary of such work.

The Superintendent of the State Schools of Washington asked the candid opinions of his teachers as to the effect of the introduction of manual training and reports "All concede that no academic loss has been sustained; the majority agree that a positive appreciable gain has been made in the academic studies. The majority report increased love of school, increased interest in all studies, better appreciation of what is taught and why it is taught, better understanding of the relation between what is taught and the affairs of life, and resulting therefrom, broader and more intelligent grasp, and constantly greater cheerfulness, and less disposition to consider the school as a place for tasks, and the teacher as a task-master. We have found that manual training has given the pupil at every stop in his work an intelligent and tangible purpose for such work."

The teacher of manual training, Fort-street, reports as follows:—
"During the year 56 students in training and 67 boys have joined classes on this subject. As far as practicable both students and boys are divided into groups of ten, each group constituting a class.
"I find the workshop by far too small, and would suggest that there be added at least 300 feet

extra floor space.
"I would suggest that there be two lathes, a foot-power fret-saw, and a set of carving tools added to present appliances in workshop.

"As a rule, I find both students and boys take a great interest in their work, and their conduct is

good in every way.

good in every way.

"The course of studies includes—Nature and properties of the different kinds of wood, principally those grown in New South Wales, their peculiarities, and how to treat them before they are fit for use; elementary, geometrical, and mechanical drawing; tools—their names, shape, uses and how to sharpen them; the names and construction of the principal kinds of joints used in woodwork; the names and peculiarities of the different kinds of locks and hinges in common use, and how to fix them; nails and screws, and how to drive them; how to prepare and use glue; making small box picture-frame, &c.

"As a rule, both students and boys have made very good progress. I consider the class is, at present, in a very good condition, and have every reason to think that it will improve as it becomes older, and that it has a bright future before it, for as we proceed with our work it will become far more interesting. Their fellow-scholars will see what boys are doing, and will in many cases have a desire to do the same.

do the same.

"I find by the examination that the students appear to be backward in drawing, and especially "I find by the examination that the students appear to be backward in drawing, and especially "I find this arbitration absolutely necessary for manual training students."

solid geometry. I think this subject is absolutely necessary for manual training students."

While the manual training has been provided for the boys, the interests of the girls have not been overlooked. The instruction in needlowerk has been made more regular and systematic, and cookery classes have been established, but none of this work comes under the cognizance of this Branch.

#### PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In order to carry out the plans indicated in my report for 1889, to give solid instruction to pupils of Public Schools in matters pertaining to the cultivation of the soil, all teachers were supplied with a copy of the text-book prepared for their use by Mr. Angus Mackay. To assist, encourage, and direct teachers in this work, a special visiting teacher was appointed—Mr. Albert Gale—who for many years had been successful in improving school grounds by cultivating trees and flowers, and was known to be an expert in all points connected with horticulture and the management of bees, was chosen for the work. This officer entered upon his duties in January, and has paid more than 200 visits to 150 different schools. The nature of Mr. Gale's work will be seen from his report appended hereto. In most cases Mr. Gale has been welcomed by both teachers and pupils, and the good likely to result from attention to the subject he had charge of freely admitted. One teacher, a solitary exception, plainly not in favour of the new line taken up by the department, indignantly asserted "it is no part of my duty to drive nails or plant cabbages." It is perhaps needless to state that the school in charge of that teacher did not occupy a prominent place in connection with the University examinations. To encourage teachers in giving practical instruction to their pupils in agriculture and horticulture, bonuses were offered in accordance with the following circular:—

#### CIRCULAR TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21st April, 1890.
The Minister of Public Instruction is anxious that the lessons given in Public Schools should be of as practical a character as possible. He has therefore decided that, in future, teachers be invited to give special attention to Agriculture and Horticulture.

Instruction in these subjects can be best given in the form of object lessons, and you will find that it is so provided for in the revised Standards of Proficiency.

The lessons might take up the work in three stages, thus:—

1st Stage: The principles influencing the supply of plant food in the soil, the necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tilinge more or less effective.

2nd stage: The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food; manures as supplemental sources of plant food.

3rd stage: The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variations in their yield and quantity.

To assist you in giving these lessons a text-book, specially prepared by Mr. Angus Mackay, F.C.S., Lecturer in Agriculture, Sydney Technical College, for use in Public Schools, will be supplied.

It is felt, however, that more oral instruction in school will be of little value, unless followed up

by practical work outside.

It is therefore proposed to set apart a portion of the play-ground for the formation of flower and vegetable gardens, and, where practicable, for the keeping of bees. The planting of fruit or shade trees, the cultivation of grain, &c., or of live fences, and the erection of bush-houses, are matters that could be well taken up. The work should be done by the children, under the direction and supervision of the

A special teacher has been appointed to give lectures in the subjects now brought under notice, but, as he cannot visit every school in the Colony, he will be prepared to furnish you with such advice

and information as you may require.

Applications for information, &c., should be addressed to the Superintendent of Technical Education, Sydney.

With a rior of encouraging teachers in giving the practical instruction indicated, the Minister has

Education, Sydney.

With a view of encouraging teachers in giving the practical instruction indicated, the Minister has decided to give annually a bonus to each teacher who has results to show. The bonus will vary from £1 to £5 according to the quantity and quality of the work done. Teachers desirous of gaining a bonus, should, at the regular or ordinary inspection of their school, fill up the paper attached and hand it to the Inspector.

Great care should be taken in furnishing the information asked for in the form as, being collected from all parts of the Colony, it will become valuable to all persons interested in the cultivation of the soil.

of the soil,

The names of the teachers gaining bonuses will be published in the annual report of the depart-

It is perhaps hardly necessary to point out that, notwithstanding the great importance of the work to which your attention is now invited, it is not to be allowed to push aside the duty of teaching reading, writing, anothmetic, &c. Hence it has been decided that no teacher will be considered eligible for a bonus, unless the School under his charge is in a satisfactory condition as regards efficiency.

The Minister confidently expects that the out-door practical lessons will be taken up by the teachers generally with carnestness and enthusiasm. The time and trouble they devote to the work will be rewarded with good results. A pleasant, healthy, and profitable way of employing their leisure time will be provided for the pupils, the school grounds will be made comfortable and attractive, and where the work is systematically carried out the children will be taught to beautify the surroundings of their homes, and to add to the natural products of the Colony.

EDWIN JOHNSON, Under Secretary. The names of those who were awarded a bonus are furnished in Mr. Gale's report. In addition to the teachers mentioned, Mr. John Dobbie, of the Hunter's Hill School, was specially commended by the Minister for the excellent condition of the school grounds, adorned with trees and flowers—the results of his out of school labours.

Besides visiting schools, giving lessons to school pupils, delivering public lectures, and conducting classes, Mr. Gale has distributed an immense number of packets of seeds and flowers. He has also had to reply to hundreds of queries from all parts of the Colony. The work has increased considerably, and is now more than one man can manage. If the work is to be done properly and made to reach all the schools of the Colony additional instructors must be appointed. The institution of Arbor Day has led the members of School Boards and the parents of the children to take an interest in the planting of trees and cultivation of flowers in school grounds; and though the matter has been in hand for only a few months, a very marked improvement in the appearance of many school grounds has already evoked complimentary comment. From the work of Public School Teachers on a small scale, but in many places, and the labours of the Director-General of Forests on a large scale, we may soon hope that trees, ornamental and useful, will be found in all parts of the Colony, and that the prevalent notion among our people that "a tree is something to be cut down" will be for ever swept away.

The Technical Education Branch has been brought into direct contact with the primary schools

The Technical Education Branch has been brought into direct contact with the primary schools in two other ways. Sets of plaster casts, to serve as copies for drawing, of the value of £1212s., have been supplied to the schools that have applied for them. Loans of lantern slides, too, are granted to teachers, on condition that they pay the cost of carriage, and undertake to return the slides in good order. An excellent collection of views, some with readings, have been purchased, but the requests for loans have been so many that it is only with very great difficulty that all applicants could be supplied. It will probably be found necessary to add largely to the collection and to engage a youth to look specially after this business, but the good accomplished will amply repay any expenditure incurred. Many of the children in the country have never been out of the district in which they live, and the views of places of historic or commercial interest, of the various natural phenomena, of the wonders of art and architecture displayed by the aid of a magic lantern cannot fail to instruct as well as interest. Not a few teachers have manifested a praiseworthy interest in their pupils by providing themselves with a lantern so as to qualify themselves for a loan of slides.

Our teaching of phenography to pupils of Eublic Schools have not at 11 fine and 12 few teachers.

Our teaching of phonography to pupils of Public Schools has met with fair success. Classes have been formed in the leading schools of the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Mairland districts. Pupils have joined, and attend with satisfactory regularity, but the progress is necessarily slow; most of the lessons are given only once a week, and the home study and practice so necessary for the acquisition of a knowledge of phonography cannot be secured. The pupils state their time is fully occupied by the home lessons and exercises connected with the ordinary school subjects. The general demand for shorthand writers in Government and mercantile offices, and the good positions that a few pupils who diligent'y studied the subject have gained will most likely make these classes very popular.

#### TEACHING STAFF.

In 1889, there were 50 lecturers and teachers employed in conducting technical classes in Sydney, and 19 science and art masters, and teachers employed in country districts; or a total of 69 on the teaching staff for the year. During the past year this number was increased to 55 lecturers and teachers in the Sydney district, and 58 in the country districts; or a total for 1890 of 113 on the teaching staff,—being an increase for the year of 44 persons. With very few exceptions, all the teachers have worked with industry, zeal, and efficiency, and are entitled to much of the credit of the year's success.

#### LECTURES.

During 1880, 15 lectures were given in Sydney, and 46 in the suburban and country districts; or a total of 61 popular lectures. In 1890, 44 lectures were given in Sydney, and 134 in the suburban and country districts; or a total of 178 popular lectures for the year, being an increase for 1890 of 117 lectures. These lectures were, in most cases, very well attended—the average attendances being 83 persons. As some of the results of these popular science lectures it may be stated that as the outcome of lectures on geology and mineralogy given by the Rev. Joseph Campbell at Moruya, an application, signed by a large number of intending students, has been received, asking for the establishment of a class in these subjects in that township. As the result of lectures on the "Silver-bearing Ores of Australia," delivered by Mr. T. Wallis Barnes, at dingleton, smelting works have been started in the neighbourhood to treat ores from the Northern mines.

Return of Fees received from students attending the Technical Classes in Metropolitan and Country Districts:—

District.	1839.	1390.
Metropolitan Newcastle and District Maitland and Northern Goulburn and Southern Bathurst and Western Suburban classes Broken Hill and Districts	£ s. d. 1,520 3 3 113 8 0 87 0 0 104 11 0 83 7 0 79 19 8	£ s. d. 1,669 19 0 215 1 6 218 6 0 173 10 0 104 15 4 377 13 6 142 11 0
Totals£	1,988 8 11	2,901 16 4

#### LIBRARY.

The library contains 1,430 books, and about 600 pamphlets, treating on all subjects of a technical character. Considerable additions have been made during the year, particularly in securing a regular supply of periodicals.

The library is open to the teachers and students of technical classes and to Public School teachers.

The periodicals are kept in the library for one month, and are then removed to the various class-rooms for the benefit of teachers and students.

The Technological Museum also has a valuable collection of works bearing on technical subjects. Not the least of the advantages to be derived from the new buildings at Ultimo will be the opportunity for combining these two collections.

List of Periodicals.

Australian.

Building  $oldsymbol{N}$ e108. Engineering Journal. The Pastoralist. Agricultural Gazette.

The Vigneron. The Spectrum. Rural Australian.

English.

The Architect The Electrician. Engineering. Iron. Science and Art. Decorative Art. The Ironmonger.

The Builder. The Mechanic. Sanitary Record. Sanitary Engineer. Gardening World.
Phonetic Journal.

American.

Engineering Journal, Machinist. Scientific American. Scientific American Supplement. Agriculturist. The Hub. Builder and Woodworker.

Technology.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

In January last, the direction of this institution was handed over to the Technical Education Branch. The report furnished by the Curator is appended. During the year nearly 100,000 persons visited the museum, a very great number, considering its unattractive appearance and crowded condition. The Sunday visitors amounted to 36,000, and from personal observation, as well as from the reports of the officers, I can state that these Sunday visitors are a very respectable and intelligent class.

The transfer of the museum to my superintendence has been a direct gain to the Technical College while the museum will receive types of good work from the college students. Mr. Edward Combes, C.M.G., one of the best authorities on technical education, observes, "All technical schools and art schools should be an immediate connection with a museum. The eye sees in a moment what the mind could not understand from a written description."

The museum, too, is a very important aid to technical education in acting as a bureau for supplying information on all kinds of subjects, but especially those connected with the resources and industries of the Colony.

industries of the Colony.

In the Curator, Mr. Maiden, I have found a loyal and enthusiastic colleague, while the Colony at large is in a great measure indebted to him for the great interest now taken in wattle culture, and in the development of the wealth it has in our indigenous vegetable products.

The great usefulness of museums as educational agencies led to early attention being given to the formation of branch museums, the establishment of those at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, and Neweastle was approved by the Minister. That at Goulburn was opened on the 17th November, and the

others shortly afterwards.

The local museums have been much appreciated by the residents, and the Department of Public Instruction has been commended on all sides for its action.

Decentralisation of this nature meets with a ready recognition.

Scientific societies at West Maitland, Goulburn, and Bathurst, are working in conjunction with the technical branch to advance the interests of the local museums.

There are two classes of people to be considered in regard to the formation of these local

museums.

First, the local students and residents, who should not be compelled to go to Sydney to study a collection of specimens informing them as to the nature and properties of the things which go to make the clothes they wear, the food they eat, the appliances they daily see and use, and so forth. For their benefit, also, a collection of the local products should be got together, in order that a man may be conversant with the resources of his own district, and have his interest excited both in the development of resources known to him, and in the searching out of fresh ones.

Second, the visitor to the district on the look-out for utilisable products or passively taking note of the resources of the district, which he may afterwards make use of, will have full information placed before him in the most striking and convenient form.

In all the local museums, therefore, a strong point will be made of the collection of the local pro-

of the resources of the district, which he may afterwards make use of, will have full information placed before him in the most striking and convenient form.

In all the local museums, therefore, a strong point will be made of the collection of the local products, as such specimens are of the highest value to the resident and to visitors. In order to present the local resident with useful information, and at the same time throw out suggestions to him for the collection (if they exist), of analogous products in his own district, a general collection of non-Australian products will also be formed. To be specific, at Goulburn, for example, acts of the types of wool grown in the district will be shown, and special measures will be taken to ensure the adequate representation of the wools of all wool-producing districts. These will be uniformly classed and described at the central museum in Sydney. Then we shall have samples of the ores of the district, and a point sadly neglected, samples of the "country rock," illustrating the getting of such ore. Then we follow with the clays, building stones, native grasses, fodder plants, noxious weeds, and so forth. In addition we shall have samples of the crops grown in the district, with particulars as to yield, soil, and any other items required by the practical farmer. Other exhibits will comprise samples of the local tan-barks, and a few sides of leather to show the capabilities of the local tanners—and so on for other local industries. Survey, postal and other maps of the district and diagrams illustrating processes of manufacture will be hung round the walls. Local herbaria will also be formed; this is a matter of great importance, especially in view of the fact that our vegetable productions are so little utilised or even known.

Then we shall have sample logs and slabs of the local timbers, and railway-sleepers, naves, felloes, &c., worked out of them, together with samples to illustrate the capabilities of the ornamental woods. Besides these, there are other vegetable

The local museums will in fact become the headquarters for the dissemination of local information abroad, as well as a bureau of information for local residents.

We believe that the local products can be procured with very little expense, and frequently with none at all. We must look to donations for keeping such specimens up to the mark and generous as people have been to the central museum in Sydney we confidently expect that they will be far more generous to the museums in their own midst.

A pamphlet, prepared by Mr. Maiden, Curator of the Technological Museum, gives full particulars as to the desirable contents, preparation and preservation of specimens, and the scope and objects of the museums. Copies of this pamphlet or of the calendar of the Technological Education Branch, in which the pamphlet, is embodied may be obtained on application to any of the resident science masters.

Technological Museums are not new institutions, but we believe this is the first instance in which a central museum has extended its operations and usefulness by formation of branches. On one point, however, there can be no doubt—this is the first instance of a museum being established as an integral part, not only of a system of technical education, but of the general plan of public education for the whole country. whole country.

TECHNICAL

#### TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

#### Department of Public Instruction.

Receipts and Disbursements from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

Recoipts.				Disbursements.
To amount received from Trensury on account of Vote for 1890	£ 26,000	s. O	d. 0	## S. d. 482 8 10  ## Apparatus and Fittings 2,439 8 3  ## Books and Pamphlets, for distribution 368 15 0  ## Carctakers and Cleaning 694 10 6  ## Examiners' Fees (1889 and 1890) 361 5 0  ## General Expenses 398 6 10  ## Libraries 150 18 2  ## Lighting 603 8 11  ## Materials 447 0 5  ## Popular Lectures 427 1 10  ## Practical Instruction in Agriculture and Horticulture 46 11 4  ## Printing and Stationery 46 11 4  ## Prizes 161 0 5  ## Repairs, &c 161 0 5  ## Administrative 2,040 13 9  ## Lecturers and Teachers 9,808 10 11  ## Technological Museum 3,389 12 7  ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##
	£26,000	0	0	£26,000 0 0
To Fees received from Students— Sydney Country and Suburban	£ 1,669 1,231 £2,901	19 17	FE d. 0 4	£ s. d. £2,901 16 4
	S			(Signed) ROBT. MUNRO, Accountant,

Summary of Statistics for 1890.

	1889,	1300.	Increase.
Number of Classes  "Enrolments "Individual Students.  Average attendance Number of Students examined "passed "passed Number of Lecturers and Teachers Popular Science Lectures—Town "Country	3,497 2,586 1,185 1,219 823 £1,918 8s. 11d. 69 15	225 6,580 5,207 1,885 1,538 864 £2,901 16s. 4d. 113 44 134	106 3,083 2,621 700 319 41 £913 7s. 5d. 44 29 88

The additional and improved accommodation afforded by the new buildings at Ultimo will enable the Technical Education Branch not only to increase the usefulness and efficiency of existing classes, and to extend their operations, but also to take up important lines of work hitherto quite out of reach. A new department in electrical engineering will be established, organised with a view to meet the growing needs in this great development of science, now offering the very largest field for future employment, enterprise, and industry. The instruction will be based on the most approved systems, and will supply a very complete theoretical and practical training. Experimental lectures of a thoroughly technical nature, will be given on the principles of the science, supplemented by organised practical instruction in the electrical, physical, and mechanical laboratories, and the mechanical workshops.

Mining and mining engineering will receive particular attention during this year. The importance of the mining industry cannot be over-rated. Classes for instruction in conl-mining have been started, and others will be formed where necessary. A special syllabus of instruction has been prepared to regulate the teaching. It is also proposed to have in connection with the Technical College a School of Mines, where practical lessons in every branch of mining industry will be given. To do this it will be necessary to secure within convenient distance of Sydney a suitable area of land, so that actual mining operations may be carried on. A similar course will be pursued, at Broken Hill, and gradually extended to other localities. Work in this direction will be facilitated by the appointment of a lecturer in mineralogy now under consideration. The additional and improved accommodation afforded by the new buildings at Ultimo will enable

under consideration.

Among other points demanding attention in the near future may be mentioned foundry work, terra-cetta work, and the establishment of a School of Music, but no definite arrangements can be specified till the new buildings are occupied.

Mr. Edward Dowling, who had been appointed to the position of Assistant Superintendent, retired from the Service at the end of 1889. The post was not filled up for some months, when Mr. D. Codrington Selman was appointed. Mr. Selman was selected by the Agent-General and Sir Philip Magnus from over 100 applicants for the position. Previous to his appointment Mr. Selman was Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics at University College, Bristol, and Lecturer on Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering. He served an apprenticeship of five years in the shops of the Avonside Engine Company's Locomotive Works, Bristol, and subsequently held a leading position in the drawing office of the Belling Stock Department of the Bristol Waggon Works. During the last six years he had charge of the surveying and civil engineering field-work in Bristol. He is an exhibitioner of the Royal School of Mines, London, a Whitworth scholar, and a medallist of the Science and Art Department, a member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London. He was Examiner in Mathematics in the University of Durham for degrees, and has acted as Extension Lecturer in Engineering. He has taken part in original research for the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Royal Society of London.

The appointment of a gentleman of Mr. Selman's training and experience ought to be a decided gain to the Colony, and I confidently expect that I shall receive from him much valuable assistance.

To sum up, the results for 1890, when compared with those of 1889, show a more extended sphere of operations, a greater number of subjects taught, improved and additional appliances, and a very large increase in the number of students.

It is very gratifying that the first year's work under the direct administration of the Minister of Public Instruction has been attended with such all-round success.

48, Young-street, 29th January, 1891.

F BRIDGES Superintendent.

#### SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE. Prize List. 1890.

Prize Lis	t, 1890.
Name.	Subject.
George Valder	Advanced agriculture.
Harry Fisher	
Charles Jeannerett	11
Edward Sampson	Elementary agriculture.
James Brunton	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Ernest Harris	,,
George Valder	Wool-sorting.
Henry Lord	
David Little	Mechanical drawing.
Charles Phillips	Fitting and turning.
TT 11 - 4 - 3	,, ,, year's work.
Walter Anderson Herman Simon	2) 2) 2)
James Ferguson	JP 11 99
David Stewart	)) 9) )) 
Edward Nancarrow	Architecture -Planning and designing, 1st year.
J. A. Kethel	Architecture, year's work.
Holland Andrews	"year's work.
Byera Hadley	n n
Alfred Spain	39 23
Arthur Rice	Stone and marble carving, 1st year.
George Harvey	1) 1) H
William Jeffrios	31 29 27 4 3
3) 1/2/10	year's work.
Edward Broadhurst	Bricklaying.
Maurice Doyle	Dlooking
Alfred Thomas	Plumbing.
James Stevens	"
Francis Flitcroft.	
Sydney E. Smith	Carpentry and joinery, year's work.
Alfred Horne	2) )) )) ))
G. E. Porter	37 59 39
James Bennett	House-painting, 2nd year.
15 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Art decoration, "
Frederick Prior	TT
Wanner Challiford	House-painting, 1st year.
Harry Gulliford	Art decoration, 2nd year.
Edward Taylor	Art decoration, and year.
Philip Kean	Geometry—Practical plane, 1st year.
14	Art subjects, year's work.
M 111.001.001.001 -0.000.001.01.01.01.01.01.000.01.01.000.001.000.001.000.001.000.001.000.001.000.001.0000	Freehand drawing, 2nd year.
George Broughton	Geometry-Practical plane, 1st year.
George Aurousseau	Perspective drawing, 2nd year.
William Pole	,, lst year.
George Poole	Architectural perspective.
George Harvey	Modelling, 3rd year.
Edward Paton	Let many
Marion Drewe	Freehand drawing, 2nd year.
Thomas Tidswell	22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22
F. W. Leist.	,, lst year.
Harry Hibble	, ,
Henry Rapp	Geometry-Solid and descriptive, 1st year.
Stewart Blair	
William Taylor	Model drawing, 1st year.
Emily Paul	year's work.
Frederick Green	Perspective, year's work.
W. J. Franklin Lucien Dechaineux	General proficiency—Drawing.  Decign 3rd year
Gregory Macintosh.	Design, 3rd year.
Arthur Rice	99 39
Lily Dowling	)
Francis Watt	Theoretical chemistry, 2nd year.
y amount and the state of the s	Practical ,, ,,

Name.		Suqject.
Nathaniel Busnett		Theoretical chemistry, 2nd year.
		Practical , 1st year.
Arthur Eutroppe		, 2nd year.
George Levit Archibald Andrews	. +** ******************	l stagon
Affred Dickenson		Lithography, 1st year.
nugh Hunt		Latin, 1st year.
Joseph Price		Phonography—Reporting section.
David Cumming Samuel Davison		1)
Annie Fox	*****************	Algebra, 1st year.
Bidily Harran		Scientific dress-cutting.
Florence Crabbe		"
Brice Thomas		Tailor's cutting.
Robert Shears	**************	,,
Thomas Mason Marie Rush		Theoretical dispensing.
Percy Cohen	***********************	Anatomy and physiology.
Incinas Neville		Mechanical dentistry, 3rd year.
William Clifton		,, 2nd year.
John McDonnell		, 1st year.
Austin Cleary Herman Simon		
Herman Simon	**************************************	Physics-Sound and light, 1st year,
Arthur Jeater	*******	" Magnetism, &c., 2nd year.
19 100000000000000000000000000000000000		" Sound and light, 1st year. " Magnetism, &c., 2nd year.
Charles Taylor	* 191 *** *******************	" Sound and light, 1st year.
	, <u>,</u>	·
	Private	Prizes
Donor's Name.	Particulars of Prize.	Subject,
lling Watt Rea Francisco in	Sydney Techni	ical College.
Chas. Watt, Esq., Examiner in chemistry.		
A. J. Scott, Esq., Examiner in Lithography.		
Mestrs. Elliott Bros.	Chemical Apparatus	Materia, medica, and pharmacy.
D. H. Batchen, Esq	DOOR DLING	Stone and marble carving.
W II Works Then	Bathurst Tech	nical School.
W. H. Webb, Esq.	2 Gold medals	For best passes in science.
as. Rutherford, Ésq., J.P. A. W. Jose, Esq.		
ames Fringle, Lsq	·Cl le in books	1 4.4
V. J. C. Ross, Esq., B. Sc.	2 Book prizes	Honors passed in anithmetic
	Goulburn Techn	ical Salaci
C. C. Bryden, Esq.	£5 5s. Microscope	Condictination in at 2
our matter of meeting institute	DOUK Drizes (7)	1 Selence and out subjects
r. o. ducii, msq	Book prize	Physics
TISS INCADID	3 Book prizes	Cookers
Forsyth, Esq	Book prize	.  Shorthand.
) IT (1)	Maitland Techn	
R. W. Thompson, Esq., M.P		.   Mechanical drawing.
R. A. Young, Esq., Mayor Iessrs. Capper, Bros	27 *********	. Modelling.
dessrs. Wolfe and Gorrick	37 ********	Carpentry and joinery.
Blair, Esq.	33	Carving, turning, &c.
enx Coles, Esq	25 144 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744	. Carpentry-Boys Public School classes.
I. Cientena, Esq.	22	. Technical arithmetic.
, Gillies, Esq.	13	.! Shorthand.
A. Hollings, Esq.	11	Perspective.
	Singleton Techni	cal School.
A. Hollings, Esq	Book prizes	. Model drawing.
. Laverty, Esq.	,,,	. Shorthand.
	Granville Techni	ical School.
A. Ritchie, Esq., M.P	Book prizes	. Best work in classes.
	23 41	Agriculture.
B. Brown, Esq.	32	For best homework
English, Fee	Konarok Technic	al Soloal
English, Esq		4
J. Lacey, Esq.	22 ***	
B. Carroll, Esq., J.P.	27 *** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
iaries Bown, Reg.	)) 1111111111	drawing and phonography.
Herman, Esc.	33	l l
A. Balcombe, Esqon. J. H. Carruthers	33	
	Newfoun Tealmin	
G. Reid, Esq	Newtown Technic Book prizes	Frechand and model daswing
	Petersham Tanhan	inal Solool
Wheeler, Esq., M.P.	Book prizes	Art.
derman Mosleyderman J. Clarke	<del>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</del>	22
onaston Thos. Esq	27	33
J. Chapple, Esq.	))	··
22-2 D		п
77 <u></u> 7 11		

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#### THE TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

I have the honor to submit my first Annual Report on this Museum since it was taken over by the Department of Public Instruction, on the 1st January, 1890.

You will observe that the public has shown its generous appreciation of the usefulness of the Museum by numerous donations, many of them of great value.

The phenomenally wet weather of the past year has given me much anxiety for the safety of a portion of the collections in the wretched shed which will have to continue to do duty for a museum building for a short time longer; but I have lost only a very few specimens (vegetable products—from mould) from this cause. mould) from this cause.

It will be convenient for me to briefly touch upon various points in connection with the work of

the Museum under headings.

I have reported on a large number of useful raw products, or substances supposed to be so; but the mere enumeration of subjects would form a long list. Most of the reports themselves would scarcely bear abstracting, and to give them in extense in this place—is out of the question.

#### Technical College and its Branches.

The Museum has been found useful in supplying public lectures in connection with the Technical Education Branch, and also Hurlstone College students, with specimens, diagrams, and apparatus, for illustrative purposes, while members on the staff of the Branch have also been supplied with the loan of apparatus, &c., for teaching purposes. Aid of this kind has been cheerfully given to lecturers; but, on account of the lack of accommodation at my disposal, and the distance of the class-rooms from the Museum, the collections have not been so capable of utilisation as will be the case later on.

I have taken stock of the apparatus, specimens, and diagrams belonging to the Department in the Technical College.

Technical College.

#### Public School Teachers.

The incorporation of the Museum as an integral portion of the Department of Public Instruction has had one result in inducing a number of public school teachers (chiefly in country districts) to apply for information.

The aid given has been chiefly in the direction of naming minerals and plants; and I trust that, as time rolls on, the number of teachers who look upon this Museum as a bureau of useful information will become increasingly large.

#### $Country\ {\it Muxeums}.$

The Minister has been pleased to sanction the formation of Technological Museums in those towns which already poscess Technical Colleges, viz.:—Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Newcastle, and Broken Hill. Museums are now open to the public in suitable buildings in all these towns, except at Broken Hill, operations being suspended there pending the erection of proper accommodation. Each museum contains about 2,000 specimens, and already many additions have been obtained by donation locally.

museum contains about 2,000 specimens, and already many additions many hern obtained by domination of local collections fills up an important gap in the arrangements for imparting technical education in this Colony. Not only are local specimens exhibited, but general ones as well, in order that all persons, whether residents of a district in which a museum is situated, or visitors to it, may have an opportunity of acquiring useful information.

The collections are also useful for supplementary instruction in the Branch Technical Colleges and Public Schools of a district; while by means of duplicates, locally supplied the products of one district may be made known in all others in which a nuseum is situated.

#### COUNTRY SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

In the case of West Maitland, a flourishing scientific society has existed for some years, and the society offered its valuable collection of natural history specimens to the department, conditionally on suitable accommodation being found for them, and facilities to the members for access to them. The specimens having been accepted by the Minister, on these terms, they form a valuable addition to the West Maitland Technological Museum, constituting a natural history "side" to it. It being felt that the formation of local scientific societies would do much good in the way of securing specimens to the local museums, and in concentrating the scientific activity of a district to the advantage also of the local Technical College, and of the district in general, Messrs. Such and Ross, the Resident Science Masters at Goulburn and Bathuret respectively, have been instrumental in forming scientific societies in their respective cities, which already have a good number of members, who meet regularly for the discussion of scientific questions, and the societies give promise of much usefulness.

Mr. Alfred Hawkesworth, the wool classer to this museum, reports as under in regard to the progress of the wool-section during the past year. The collection is now, I may say, so well known, that it is not necessary for me to amplify Mr. Hawkesworth's statement.

"In connection with the wool-section of the museum, I have much pleasure in reporting ratisfactorily in every respect. The number of samples has been largely augmented since last report, and at present contains the most comprehensive collection in these colonies, and, many travellers state, in any other country. The samples are coming in freely, and many of our most influential stud and flock masters show their appreciation by sending specimens of their produce.

"There are 3,000 specimens in the raw state, and 370 manufactured and curios.

"The branch museums have been supplied with 1,306 specimens, viz.: Goulburn, 297; Bathurst, 237; West Maitland, 252; Newcastle, 244; and Broken Hill, 236.

"The first descriptive wool catalogue (No. 1) was issued early in the year, and it is very satisfactory to mention that it was most favourably received by the trade (brokers, &c.), squatters, selectors, and has been largely used by the Technical College students.

been largely used by the Technical College students.

"No. 2 descriptive wood catalogue is printed, and will be issued very shortly. No. 3 is now being

prepared."

#### Wattle and Wattle-backs.

Waltle and Waltle-backs.

In May I gave two lectures an the above subject at which you were present and at which the Hon. the Minister for Public Instruction presided, the attendance of the public being very large on each occasion. By direction of the Minister I amplified these two lectures into an illustrated 8vo. pamphlet of 40 pages, in which I drew on the few authorities on the subject, and embodied my own original researches which extend over six years. Two thousand copies were issued in July and the edition is now exhausted, but an enlarged and greatly improved edition is in preparation and will be ready in ample time for next planting season. The subject of wattles being so important to Australia, and there being so little reliable information on the subject, we have been inundated with letters, samples of bark, seed, flowering and fruiting specimens from every Colony except Western Australia, but including New Zealand. I have written several hundreds of replies, often covering analyses of bark and botanical determination of wattles. With the view to introduce the Golden Wattle of South Australia in the localities suitable for it, the Minister purchased a quantity of that species of seed which has been distributed a small quantities to the teachers of public schools and also to numerous applicants. applicants.

applicants. What the actual value of this inexpensive experiment will prove to be time will determine, but large numbers of healthy seedlings have been raised, and a number of favourable reports have been received from all parts of the Colony. The "boom" in wattles has also given a great impetus to the cultivation of the better known green and black wattles, and I have direct information that through the influence of this Department many thousands of acres have been put under wattle during the past soason.

Also many questions have been replied to in regard to various prints which crop up in connection with the wattle industry.

Colonial Timbers.

I have continued to give marked attention to this subject during the past year. Affiliation of the Museum with the Technical Education Branch has opened out possibilities for the practical testing of our native timbers which did not before exist, and tests are now being applied to little-known timbers of promise in the classes for carpentry, coach-building, cabinet-making, and turnery at the Sydney Technical College, and at the classes for manual training at Fort-street and West Maitland, under Mr. Powrie and Mr. Coles respectively. In the Museum itself the carpenters have practically tested about 189 native timbers during the year, and I have spent much time supervising these tests and scheduling the results in forms kept for the purpose. During the last six years pearly 600 native timbers have passed therough in forms kept for the purpose. During the last six years nearly 600 native timbers have passed through iny hande.

I gave a public lecture on native timbers in June, which was largely attended, and was a means of drawing attention to our splendid collection.

#### Original Research.

The increased work which has necessarily been thrown on me during the past year, has left me very little time for original investigations as compared with previous years. In addition to the pamphlot on wattle barks already alluded to, I have published the following during the past year:

1. The Chemistry and Commercial possibilities of Wattle Gum (Pharmaceutical Society of Great Baits in)

Britain).

- Britain).
  2. On Leopard-tree Gum (Flindersia maculosa); and
  3. Observations on gums yielded by species of Ceratopetalum (Australian Association for Advancement of Science, Melbourne meeting).
  4. Notes on Australian Economic Plants. (Linnean Society of N.S.W.)
  5. On Grass-tree Gum. (Linnean Society of N.S.W.)

#### Model of Strasburg Clock.

Model of Strasburg Clock.

Rarly in the year the Minister for Public Instruction purchased a large model of the Strasburg clock for the Museum, of which it constitutes one of the chief attractions. It was made in Sydney by Mr. R. B. Smith, a young Australian, and speaks cloquently of his industry and skill.

I sak to be allowed to state my obligations to the members of my stuff, who zealously and with kindly feeling work for the advancement of the Museum, and particularly to the assistant curator (Mr. R. T. Baker) and to my laboratory assistant (Mr. H. G. Smith).

I beg to add to my report the following Appendices, viz.:—

I Attendage of visitors

I. Attendance of visitors.

- I. Attendance of visitors.
  II. List of specimens purchased.
  III. List of specimens presented.
  IV. List of specimens from country museums, Technical College, &c.
  V. List of specimens lent to the Museum.
  VI. List of books, periodicals, &c., purchased,
  VII. List of books, periodicals, &c., presented.
  VIII. List of diagrams, maps, &c., purchased.
  IX. List of diagrams, maps, &c., presented.
  X. List of specimens sent away in exchange.
  XI. List of specimens received in exchange.

  I have, &c.,
  J. 11, 12

I have, &c., J. H. MAIDEN. Curator.

Technological Museum, January, 1891.

#### ANNEX AL. ENROLMENTS, 1890. Metropolitan Classes.

Clave.		No on Roll,			
	1st Term.	2nd Term,	3rd Term.	ance for year.	
Agriculture (clementary)	30	36	31	25 0	
" (advanced)	20	1 19	14	14.9	
" (afternoon)		7	7	5.7	
Botany		ı 1 <b>7</b>	10	95	
Wool-sorting		1 15	14	67	
Mechanical drawing, machine construction		57	59	47.7	
Applied mechanics		16	ő	6:4	
Blacksmithing		12	9	: 6:3	
Pattern-making	9	iī	13	73	
Plumbing	35	72	67	49 6	
Stone and marble carring	i ii	11	12	1 64	
Boiler-making	6	16	16	6.7	
Fitting and turning	46	54	44	37:2	
(afterna com)	1	2	1	1:0	
Architecture		48	32	37:4	
Carpentry and joinery (evening)	43	35	37	3 i 2	
( - Pt	i 31	30	30	184	
(Deat Thronk and Dilling In A.		. 16	2)	158	
tution).	, ,	٠ ١٠٠ ,	-3	193	
Bricklaying	4.	. 12	9	<b>5</b> 2	
Masonry	1 4	3	2	2.0	
Cabinet-making	! 4	4,	7	3.7	
Carriage building	10	12	ni i	6.3	
Geometry (plane)	19	21	20	13.9	
" (solid and descriptive)		10 1	20	13.1	
, (afternoon)	i 6	l ii l	-0	56	
Per-pective	39	42	43	39:1	
Model drawing	52	55 -	86	41.1	

		No. on Roll.			
Class.	1st Term.	2nd Term,	3rd Term.	Average attend ance for year.	
Freehand drawing	96	95	108	51.5	
", " (Saturday morning)	30	36	48	26.0	
Design	16	16	16	97	
Modelling	28	27	28	12.6	
House painting.	17	18	22	11:0	
Art decoration	30	27	29	15:8	
Jhemistry (practical), Monday	19	21	13	14.2	
F-iden	17	18	12	11.9	
(thenestical) let week	37	25	17	19.2	
01	10	7	5	5.8	
(dhography	9	10	10	68	
Lithography	76	52	48	_	
Blookkeeping	63	81		363	
Caligraphy, and correspondence			68	44.8	
Chonography (clementary)	115	114	103	77.5	
" (corresponding)	24	27	30	198	
, (reporting)	10	20	26	12:0	
German	14			5.5	
French	25	39	31	13.8	
atin	27	29	33	10.6	
Tousehold management	2	2	.2	18	
cookery (plain)	20	33	40	24.3	
cientific dress-cutting	60	75	75	39 <b>6</b>	
ailors' cutting	24	25	13	110	
Lineralogy	10	11	9	5.9	
decology	6	4	4	3.7	
Mathematics (geometry)	13	13	8	6.7	
,, (algebra)	20	21	17	11.1	
" (trigonometry)	12	13	10	6.1	
(technical arithmetic, &c.)	53	56	54	28-6	
Interia medica	10	12	8	67	
Pharmaceutical chemistry	16	21	18	12.2	
Dispensing	9	10	9	5.2	
harmacy	12	24	23	13.4	
Inatomy and physiology	7	14	9	5.4	
Dentistry	17	21	17	$12\ 6$	
Physics	22	22	20	16.2	
Electricity	16	20	17	138	
lelegraphy	13	17	13	8.6	
lide rate	1.0	10	11	9.4	
ype-writing (evening)		10	20	13.0	
,, (day)		4.	15	6.3	
honography (railway)		14	14	7.0	
Total	1,591	1,771	1,696	1,142.2	

## ANNEX A2. COUNTRY AND SUBURBAN.

Class Enrolments.

		Number on Roll.			Average
Locality.	Clasz.	1st Term.	2nd Term,	3rd Term.	ance fo year.
Bathurst	Chemistry	10	9	8	6:
\$5 484181111999111111111111111111111111111	Mineralogy	8	7	7	5.
35	Geology	10	8	8	5.
g	Mathematics	37	39	45	264
,,	Physics	17	16	17	11.
33	Bookkeeping	27	21	26	15.
jj	Phonography	37	31	24	21
15 101 - 400.444.000.1444.1144.1144.1144.1144.11	Botany	5	5	4	3
33	Art drawing	21	14	16	131
[] 400.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000	French	28	27	27	18
**	Agriculture	14	9	7	6.
Eskbank	Phonography			28	21
Orange		,,,		20	12
3 *************************************	Bookkeeping			l īī	8
Broken Hill	Geology	17	20	21	5
73 191177 771 141 1414 144944	Mineralogy	12	14	13	2
13	Metallurgy	33	38	37	10
j	Mining	12	13	l	ĺž
[]	Theoretical chemistry	23	33	32	13
jj +1++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Applied mechanics	14	6	18	3
23 **** ** ** *************************	Mechanical drawing	22	15	32	6
49 ************************************	Physics		7	6	4
[]	Mathematics		l`	4	2
1)	Art drawing			18	9
Silverton	Mining		7	5	3
<b>33</b>	Metallurgy		5	4	2
ji	Physics	•••	16	9	7
Joulburn	Chemistry (practical)	5	7	9	3
29 10-1 1-1 1-11 1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	, (theoretical)	17	l ii	11	7
39	Mineralogy	6	6	5	4
75	Geology	16	17	15	9
33	Bookkeeping	13	11	11	7

Locality.			Nı	Number on Roll.		
		Class.	1st Term	2nd Term	3rd Term.	Average attend- ance for year.
Goulburn		. Mathematics	36	20	27	00.0
,,		Physics	21	,		22·0 12·3
,,		Art drawing	$\frac{74}{74}$			57.9
	*****************	.  Mechanical Drawing				2.6
3) 45114		. Cookery			67	46.6
3)		Architecture	_6	1 -	1 -	3.3
Newcastle	*************************	Phonography	16	. 1		114
***************************************		Chemistry	8		. 1	4.3
7) 1111-1	*****************	Metallurgy	9 10	1 -		5.2
,,		Mining (coal)	15		1	6.9
,,	***************************************	Mechanical drawing	10	-		7·0 6·4
4)	*********************	Building construction	4			3.5
***************************************	**** ***************	Phonography (senior)	22			21.6
,,		(junior)	22	44		22.5
1)	***************	Mathematics	21	32	25	14.7
	************************	Geometry	ł	1		1
2)	****** ***********************	Model drawing	23	43	42	32.4
	********************	Perspective			1	023
33	*************************	Modelling		1	_	
	104 104 181 105	Boiler-making	9	111	8	5.4
Lambton	*********************	Art drawing	5	···-	12	10.0
Wallsend	************	Coal-mining		6	11	5.2
Hamilton		Mechanical drawing		10	10	8·8 7·6
TOTAL TOTAL		Phonography	•••	27	19	15.1
Wickham Wanatah		Mechanical drawing		9	10	5.9
Waratah					6	4.7
		Pi.onography			18	136
West Maitland		Coal-mining	***		12	10.2
"	******************	Mathematics	20	25	20	11.9
,, ,,	······	Phonography Art drawing	22	17	18	12.4
**	******	Mineralogy	80	88	89	46.2
17		Carpentry, &c.	10	6	6	3.7
		Art drawing	•••	33	37	23'4
Singleton, ,		21 (21.11.1	39	25	39	18 <sup>0</sup>
3.5		Phonography	24	32	21	16.3
Morpeth		Art drawing	16	13	14	8.1
Buttai		Phonography			14	11.0
Muswellbrook.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Art drawing	23	19	16	13.7
		Phonography		18	16	13.1
	••••••	27		}	14	12.7
	**********************	33	• • •		20	12.8
Grafton	**!** *************		• • •	• • • •	12	8.2
Pennant Hills		Bee culture	• • •		16	12.8
Ryde		43		***	52 40	. 40.0
	***********	Use of slide rule		17	18	32·0 8·0
Wollenger		Phonography			23	14.2
wonongong		•1			18	9.7
		Geometrical drawing	11	10	12	81
	********************	Phonography			11	5.7
	*********************	Mechanical drawing	9	9	9	. G·8
		Carriage-building	***	4	6	3.0
		Agriculture	• • •	8	9	6.0
	***** ** ********* *****	Applied mechanics	171	13	12	8.7
Parramatta	******************			9	7	6.6
	**********************	Model	5	8	19 11	11.0 4.3
<b>)</b> ;	41	Phonography		27	30	18.3
Ashfield	(	Freehand drawing		] -,	~~	100
erinoid	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Modelling []			24	103
		Model drawing		1		
	*************	Caligraphy and correspondence	***		25	19.0
Burwood		Phonography			23	. 13.0
		Caligraphy and correspondence		15	17	9.6
		Phonography	• • •	19	20	. 13.1
		Mechanical drawing	8	9	18	13.1
	**********	Phonography	13	20	15	5.0
	*********	Freehand drawing		19	$\begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 25 \end{bmatrix}$	10·7 12·1
		Geometrical drawing, P.P.		20	16	14.0
		" (solid and descriptive)			14	105
	** *****************	Phonography	1-1	14	15	10.8
	*******************	Phonography	***	25	35	15.9
jj ********		Mathematics Bookkeeping	***	24	82	18.2
North Sydney	•••••••	Freehand drawing	10		18	138.
***		Phonography	19	24 59	26	16.3
		Art drawing	32	58 33	$\begin{array}{c c} 37 \\ 32 \end{array}$	24.3
	•••••••	Caligraphy		41		19.4
		Phonography		21	35	$\begin{array}{c} 10.2 \\ 13.8 \end{array}$
		Mathematics		25	26	14.8
<b>31</b>		At drawing	73	61	88	65.0
		Total				
		2 0 3331	1,125	1,677	2,262	1,427.1

ANNEX B1.
1 NOIVIDUAL CLASS ENROLMENTS.

Metropolitan Classes.

Class.	No. of carolments, First Term.	No. of Students enrolled Second Term, that were net enrolled in First Term,	No of Students enrolled Third Term, that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolmente for year.
Agriculture (elementary)	. 30	5	3	33
" (advanced)	20	1		21,
,, (afternoon) Botany	10 10	. 1. 4	1	12 15
Wool-sorting	15	1 9	5 !	29
Mechanical drawing	65	8	9	82
Machine construction			1	
Applied mechanics	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \\ 12 \end{array}$	, 6 2	1 1	22 15
BlacksmithingPattern-making	9	2	3 ,	14
Plumbing	35	47	20	102
Stone and marble carving	11	. 2	3	16
Boiler-making Fitting and turning	6 16	13 25	5 11	24 82
" " (afternoon)	ĭ	ì		2
Architecture	48	11	3	62
Carpentry and joinery (evening)	43	4.	8	55 40
., , (afternoon) ,, (Deaf, Dumb	31	4	ļ -	40
(and Blied Institution	16		4 1	20
Bricklaying	1	1 8	2 1	11
Masonry	4 4	2 1	3 '	6 8
Cabinet-making	10	5	i .	16
Geometry (practical plane)	25	์ 5	5	35
., (solid and descriptive))	16	6	4	26
(afternoon)	39	11	10	60
Perspective (practical)	52	33	28	113
Freehand drawing ,	96	14	39	149
., , (Saturday morning)	30 10	15	16	61 19
Design	16 28	1 4	4 :	36
House-painting	17	· 8	ŝ	33
Art decoration	80	6	6	42
Chemistry (practical), Monday	19 17	4 7	3	24 27
., , , Friday ,, (theoretical), 1st year	37	i		38
., ,, 2nd year	10		*** *** *	10
Lithography	9	1	1 1	11
Bookkeeping Caligraphy and correspondence	$\begin{array}{c} 76 \\ 63 \end{array}$	31 77	24 65	$\frac{131}{205}$
Phonography (elementary)	115	53	49	217
(corresponding)	24	18	12 .	54
(reporting)	10	16	11 :	37 1 <del>4</del>
German	14 25	22	8	55
Latin	27	+ 9	12	43
Household management	_2	1 1,111		2
Cookery (plain)	20 60	18	18 15	56 10 <b>5</b>
Scientific dress-cutting	2 E	15	13	52
Mineralogy	10	. 5	2	17
Geology	6			6
Mathematics (geometry), (algebra)	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \\ 20 \end{array}$	5 9	1 5 '	18 34
,, (algebra)	12	2	3	17
" (technical arithmetic)	53	23	21	97
Materia medica	10 16	5 9	3 4	18 29
Pharmaccutical chemistry Dispensing	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 9 \end{array}$	6	1	16
Pharmacy	12	12	4	28
Anatomy and physiology	.7	7	1	15
Dentistry	17 23	4	1	21 27
Physics Electricity	16	9	1	26
Telegraphy	13	7	2	22
Slide rule	10	1	4	11
Typewriting (evening) (day)		10	13	23 19
Phonography (railway)		14	6	20
<u></u> †-			F-3.0	0.000
Total	1,591	701	l 530 i	2,823

# ANNEX B 2. Industrial Class Enrolments. Suburban and Country.

	Suburba	n and Countr	y.		
Locality.	Class	No. of Enrolments, First Term.		No. of Students en- rolled third Term that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolments for year.
Newenstle	Chemistry	8	***********	2	10
25 ************************************	Mineralogy	9	111111111111		ĵġ
19 141-1111111111	Metallurgy	1 <b>0</b>	1		11
19	Mining (coal)	15	5	2	22
99	Mechanical drawing	10	7	2	19
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		4	5	4444442 **	9
1)	. Phonography (senior)	22 22	20	7	49 52
31	Do (junior) Mathematics	24 24	13	8 4	41
**	100 ( )	2.1	10	7	41
15 100100 - 100100	Model drawing	00	. 05		
,	. Freehand drawing (	23	25	8 '	56
,,	. Perspective	_	_	1	
) <u>,</u>	1 9.	9	2	1 1	12
Lambton	Boilermaking	5	1	12 <b>5</b>	12 11
Wallsend				14	14
Hamilton		**********	12	1 1	12
11 ************************************	1 100	***********	27	*	27
Wickham	Mechanical drawing	*******		10 +	10
Waratah	. Mechanical drawing	*********	***************************************	6	6
Stockton	1	**********		18	18
Merewether			1	12	12
Bathurst	Chemistry Mineralogy	10 8	' 1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 11
	Geology	10	1	. 2	13
37 ************************************	Mathematics	1	õ	10	53
))	T33 *	1	' 4	2	23
3	Book-keeping		3	4 4	
19 *************	Phonography	37	6	1 4	47
** ****** *** ***	1	6	' ' ' ' ' ' '	2	7 00
57 (-(1+1	Art drawing	21 28	$\frac{2}{2}$	' 3 , 5	<b>2</b> 6 35
3* ***********	Agriculture	14	1 1		15
Orange				20	20
33		***********	(	<b>1</b> 1	11
Kekbank				28	28
Goulburn	. Chemistry (practical)	5	15174111111111	5 :	10
14	. (theoretical)		************	3 !	-:
<del>)</del> ;	1	6 16	3		6 19
39 141 14 144	Geology	13	1 3	4 '	20
,,	Mathematics	36	13	7	56
**	Physics	21	' 3	3 '	
39 ***********	Art drawing	74	20	8	102
.,	Mechanicul drawing	3	2	1 1	6
55 ************************************	1			67 '	67 12
33	1 annu 1	6 16	3	3 4	
West Maitland	Mathematics		5		25
72 *** ***	1 701		7	2	31
); · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Art drawing, &c		38	22	140
;;					10
)) //Ro			33	26	59 44
High School).	Art		********	44	44
West Maitland (Gir	ls Art			36	36
High School).		}	1 *************************************		
	r Art,		4	40	40
Public School.			-		
East Maitland	1		111	22	22
Singleton			7 9	7 4	58 97
Morpeth			2	4	22
))	1		·	14	14
Buttai	Art drawing	1 00		***	23
Denman			1	14	14
Muswellbrook			16	,.	16
Taniworth			17	28	18 23
Grafton				16	16
Broken Hill	Geology	. 17	2		19
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mineralogy	. 12	<u>1</u>	,,,,,	13
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j)			1 8	1	13 31
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32 202	Mathematics		***********	4	1 .4
33	Art drawing	1 141 (41 111 147	111111111111111	18	18
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L	ocality.	Class.	No. of Enrolments, First Term.	No. of Students en- rolled in Second Term that were not enrolled in First Term	No. of Students en- rolled Third Term that were not enrolled in First and Second Terms.	Total Enrolments for year,
Silverton	············	Mining	**********	7		7
**	*************	Metallurgy	*********	5		5
Ross "	****************	Physics	**********	16	1 *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	16
Bega Candelo		Phonography	,,,,,,,	. 141 141	20	20
	og	Phonography	*********	********	12	12
	ug	Phonography	********	************	18	18
	ılls		1-1-1	*******	40	40
		Geometrical drawing	11		52	52
		Phonography		1	4	16
78 31		Mechanical drawing	9		11 }	11
"		Carriage building	•	2 4	1	12
17		Mathematics		8	5 2	9
"		Agriculture	*** *******	13	3	10
,,	******************	Applied mechanics	*********	9		16 9
Parramatt	A	Freehand drawing	**********	1	19	19
,,		Model drawing	5	4	4	13
<b>,,</b> .	*************	Phonography		27	13	40
Ashfield	***************	Freehand drawing	************	12	12	12
11		Modelling	************	1 12	12	7
)) ))		Model drawing			6	
"	**************	Caligraphy and	***********		25	5 25
11	*****************	correspondence.	1.1	********	20	Zij
"	*************	Phonegraphy			23	23
Burwood	********	Art drawing		15	3	18
,,		Caligraphy and	**********	19	20	39
		correspondence.	***************************************	1	••	0.7
33	*************	Phonography	101101111	1	18	18
Kogarah	**************	Mechanical drawing	8	2		10
>1	**************	Phonography	13	10	2	25
Newtown	***********	Freehand and model		19	10	29
		drawing.		Í		
**	*******	Geometrical drawing	*** ******	20	2	22
		(practical plain).				
"		Geometrical drawing			14	14
		(solid & descriptive).			i	
"	**************	Perspective	*********	14	1	15
**	***************	Phonography		25	11	36
"	***************************************	Mathematics	*** *******	24	! 11	35
Paddingto	*************	Book-keeping	**********	18	4	22
Laudingo	*** ***********************************	Art—Architectural and drawing.	32	10	4	46
Petersham		Caligraphy	73	44		41
11		Phonography	• -	41	15	129
"		Mathematics	**********	24 -	11	35 00
St. Leonai	rds—	maunicinality,	•• ••••••	20	6	26
	hore	Freehand drawing	19	10	_	0.0
"		Phonography	10	10 58	6	35
"	141141.2,144	- monography		96	10	68
		Total	1,125	860	1.025	2.000
		- Grat () ( , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1,150	000	1,035	3,020

#### ANNEX C.

#### EXAMINATIONS, 1890.

#### PASS LIST.

## SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE,

Agriculture.—Second year 'Honors, Harry Fisher, Charles Jeanneret; first grade, Frederick Brooks; second grade, Archibald Ward. First year: Honors, Edward Sampson James Brunton, Ernest Harris; first grade, Florence Jenkins, Keary Spark, Daniel Buddle, Edmund Hollings, William Burns, Thomas Vine, Jane Hambly, Wilham Franklin, James Somerville; second grade, John Menzies, Susan Beaumont, Athol Wilson, Sobey Vivian, Lindsay Barker.

Botany.—First year: First grade, George Valder; second grade, George Pitt, John Menzies.

Wool Sorting.—Honors, George Valder, Henry Lord; first grade, Hugh Bucknell, James Sture, William Sampson; second grade, Bartholomew Molony, Alexander Paterson, Charles Broughton.

Mochanical Drawing.—Honors, Invid Little; first grade, Fdward Nobbs, Robert M'Cubben.

Applied Mechanics.—First grade, Patrick Conolly; second grade, George Poole.

Blacksmithing.—First grade, Patrick Conolly; second grade, David Mathers.

Pattern-making.—Second grade, Edward Pratt.

Entting and Turning.—Honors, Charles Phillips; first grade, Walter Anderson, Horman Simon, James Ferguson; second grade, Leopold Wheeler, Herbert Whetton, John Pelletier.

Carriage-building.—First grade, Alfred Morgan, Hugh Dorahy, Robert Liggett; second grade, Joseph Martin, Henry Kellerman, Wytham Roberts.

Architecture (Historical).—Second year: Second grade, Ernest Tebbutt, Alexander M'Rae. First year: Second grade, Charles Owen, Edward Nancarrow.

Architecture (Building Construction).—Second year: Second grade, Byera Hadley, Ernest Tebbutt, Holland Andrews, George Poole. First year: Second grade, Thomas Stophens.

Architecture (Planning and Designing).—Second year: First grade, Alexander M'Rae, George Poole, Byera Hadley; Second grade, Ernest Tebbutt, Holland Andrews. First year: Honors, Edward Nancarrow; first grade, Thomas Stephens, Fred. Winn, Henry Broderick; second grade, John Swan, Charles Owen.

Architecture (Year's work).—Honors, Holland Andrews and Alexander Kethel (eq.), Byera Hadley, Alfred Spain; first grade, Ernest Tebbutt, Frank Lee, Edward Nancarrow, A. E. Grant; second grade, A. Neele, George Poole, J. Little, Charles Owen, David Swan, Fred. Winn, P. Wood, W. Wright, T. A. Walker, G. A. Moulder, J. Saunders, Henry Broderick, C. Byrne, Arthur Eutroppe, Alexander M'Rae, John Swan, F. Maccabe, Arthur Smith, K. Curran, J. Drury.

Carpentry and Joinery.—Second grade, Frederick Marshall, Lionel Geering, James Hodge.

Bricklaying.—Honors, Edward Broadhurst, Maurice Dayle, Robert Donaldson; second grade, John Jackson, Krnest Johnstone.

Cabinet-making.—First-grade, Edwin Burton; second grade, James Elphinston.
Plumbing.—Honors, William Collis, James Stevens, Francis Fliteroft; first grade, Arthur Copp, Charles Booth, Frederick Tuck, Joseph Beckhaus, George Spragg, John Mathers; second grade, Alfred Varley, James Kennedy, Frederick Trollope, Alfred Barker.
Stone and Marble-carving.—First year: Honors, Arthur Rice, William Jeffries, Thomas Spencer, George Harvey; first grade, Robert Fazackerley, Frederick Parkhill, William Walker, David Walker,

George Cooper.

Stone and Marble-carving (Year's work, 1890).—Honors, William Jeffries, George Harvey, Arthur Rice, Gregory Macintosh, Thomas Spencer; first grade, George Cooper, Frederick Parkhill, Ernest Duggan, Duncan Campbell, Robert Fazackerley, Joha Harris, William Walker, Hermann Harder, Fred Sharpe, Edward Paton.

House Painting.—Second year: Honors, John Bennett. First year: Honors, Frederick Prior, Harry Gulieford; second grade, Edward Robinson, William Lyons, Albert Haynes, Henry Miller, Alfred

Geometry (Practical Plane).—Second year: First grade, Archibald Livingstone, Fritz Scholer. First year: Honors, Philip Kean, George Broughton, Herman Simon; first grade, William Taylor, Eliza Chambers; second grade, Charles Paterson, Alfred Robbins, Emily Pickering, Percy Nall, Elizabeth Coghill.

Eliza Chambers; second grade, Charles Paterson, Alfred Robbins, Emily Pickering, Percy Nall, Elizabeth Cogbill.

Geometry (Solid and Descriptive)—Third year: First grade, James Nangle; second grade, Alexander Donald. Second year: Second grade, Fr.deric Maccabe. First year: Honors, Henry Rapp, Stewart Blair; second grade, Herman Simon.

Model Drawing.—Second year: First grade, Philip Kean, Emily Paul, Robert Smith; second grade, Frank M'Comas, Lilly Button. First year: Honors, William Taylor; first grade, Emmie Hammon, Isabella Ditlon, Rthel Buckland, Florence Cowles, Kutherine Basss, Arthur Debelle, Eliza Harpur, May Dillon, Maud Chambers; second grade, Emil Strom, Alice Pippett, Louisa Cole, Julia Thompson, Elsic Basss, Emily Fickering, Mabel Thorne, Kate Fraser, James Smith, Maud Burkitt, Adu M'Coy, Alison Noad, Walter Jamieson.

Perspective.—Second year: Honors, George Aurousscau; first grade, Philip Kean, James Nangle. First year: Honors, William Pole; first grade, Robert Smith, Thomas Walker, George Broughton, Eliza Chamber; second grade, Agnes M'Call, William Taylor, John Leeman.

Architectural Perspective.—Honors, George Poole; first grade, Frederick Green.

Freehand Drawing.—Second year: Honors, Philip Kean, Marian Drewe, Thomas Tidswell; first grade, Henry Harrison, Cissic Puterson; second grade, Joseph Babilinski, William Taylor, Maud Penteeost, Ernest Henderson, Geraldine Davis, Samuel Herbert, William Johnson, Florence Cowles, Edward Muller. First year: Honors, F. W. Leist, Theodore Williams, Hurry Hibble, Arthur Debelle; first grade, Arthur Tiley, Fritz Scholer, Charles Holmes, Harold Wyatt, Millient Green, Elizabeth Gillies, Winifred Mole, William Bedhober; second grade, Maud Chambers, Florence Williams, Alice-Galvin, Robert Geary, Herman Simon, Mary Foskett, Rhoda Dobbin, Eliza Harpur, Lucy Gullet, Frederick Cremen, George Broughton, A. M. Black.

Design Certificate.—Honors A: Lucien Dechaineux, Gregory Macintosh, Arthur Rice; Honors B: Lily Dowling.

Lily Dowling.

Design, Year's Work, 1890.—Honors, Thomas Tidswell, Lily Dowling; first grade, F. Booker; second grade, C. Mort.

Design, Year's Work, 1890.—Honors, Thomas Tudswell, Lily Dowling; first grade, F. Booker; second grade, C. Mort.

Modelling.—Third year: Honors, George Harvey; first grade, Edward Mueller, Joseph Buckley; second grade, Henri Bastings; Second year: Honors, Edward Paton; first grade, Lucien Dechaineux; second grade, George Everitt. First year: Honors, John Hankinson; first grade, William Palmer, Robert Larcomb, Mary Gent; second grade, Alice Pippett, Samuel Robbins.

Art Decoration.—Second year: Honors, Edward Taylor, Harry Gulieford, Frederick Prior, James Bennett; Second grade, Edward Robinson. First year: Second grade, Walter Andrews, William Lyons.

Sign Writing.—Second year: First grade, Walter Andrews; second grade, Adam Melville. First year: First grade, Frank Leggatt, John Salvana; second grade, Sydney Bateman, Walter Allen, Frederick Prior, Ernest Peatfield, Alfred Taylor.

Chemistry (Theoretical).—Second year: Honors, Francis Watt, Nathaniel Basnett; second grade, Arthur Eutroppe. First year: Second grade, Marie Rush, Arthur Rush, George Pitt, Egbert Haage:, Alfred Merrington.

Chemistry (Practical).—Second year: Honors, Francis Watt, Vincent Nevell, Arthur Eutroppe; frst grade, Harrie Elphinston, George Pitt, Roland Vale; second grade, Henry Smith, Ernest Whitten, Francis Mottershead, Nicholas Lockyer, Arthur Fairfax. First year: Honors, Nathaniel B:snett, Vincent Nevell, George Levitt, Roland Vale; first grade, Thomas Fawns, Harry Riphinston, Archibald Harpur, Horace Bohrsmann; second grade, Elliott Gurney, Charles Murton, Henry Rozea.

Lithography.—Honors, Archibald Andrews, Alfrel Dickmson; second grade, Ernest Csborne, George Smythe, Blanchard Garnett.

Bookkeeping.—Second grade: Thomas Davidson, Francis Curcton, Frederick Inman, Walter Musernya Richard Richards (George Hattersley, Hugh Repus

Bookkeeping.—Second grade: Thomas Davidson, Francis Curcton, Frederick Inman, Walter Musgrove, Richard Richards, George Hattersley, Hugh Byrne.

Caligraphy.—First grade, George Hattersley; second grade, Frederick George, Walter Hunt, James Mitchell, Charles Atkinson, Arthur Bourke, William Coulson, Edith Ashton, John Robertson,

Hubert Burns.

Correspondence.—First grade, George Hattersley; second grade, James Mitchell, Arthur Rourke, William Coulson, Charles Atkinson, George Smith, William Melville, Walter Hunt.

Latin.—First year: Honors, Caroline Scotland, Hugh Hunt; first grade, Jane Paris, Elsie Watson, Robert Wardrop; second grade, Samuel Davidson, E. W. Culbert, Nellie Fear.

French.—Second year: First grade, Francis Hickman; second grade, Arthur Eutroppe, William Rodick. First Year: First grade, Sarah Lloyd; second grade, Rdith Brown.

Phonography.—Reporting section, from dictation, at the rate of 100 words per minute.—Honors, Joseph Price, David Cumming; first grade, James Potter, Allen Dowling, Robert Slater, Reporting section, from dictation, at the rate of 80 words per minute.—Second grade, John Wallace, George Field, Arthur Wicken, Winter Sturrock, James Rush, Martin Donohoe, David Gilbert, Robert Miller, Michael Lyons, Robert Beardsmore, Arthur Moore, Percy Helmore, J. C. Lodge, John Challinor, William Little. Corresponding Section: Second grade, Arthur Ironside, John Houston, Hugh Griffith, W. H. Goodier, H. A. Wilson, J. C. Skellon, E. H. Betts.

Phonography (Elementary section).—First grade, Eliza Spencer; second grade, Harold Tyler, David Hersfield, Lewis Solomon, Alfred Greenwood, Alfred Bignell, Arthur Marshall, John Smith, James Aitken.

Mathematics (Arithmetic).—Honors: Herman Simon; first grade, James Aitken; second grade, Robert Hamilton, William Speading.

Mathematics

Mathematics (Algebra).—Honors, Samuel Davison; second grade, William Penny.

Mathematics (Algebra).—Honors, Samuel Davison; second grade, William Penny.
Mathematics (Trigonometry).—Second grade, Walter Geikie.
Cookery.—First grade: Sarah Bartlett; second grade, Edith Plomley, Ina Campbell, Martha Henry, Ethel Rossiter, Jennie Small, Clare Button, Amy Blyth, May M'Knight, Annie Role.
Scientific Dress-cutting.—Honors, Annie Fox, Emily Farran, Florence Crabbe; first grade, Edith Banks, Jennie Small, Catherine Mundy, Annie Rofe, Annie Cochran, Lily Ambrose, Alice Fraser, Elizabeth E. English, Madoline O'Hea, Maria Lewis, Ethel English, Elizabeth Bedhober, Lillian Downing, Esther Davis; second grade, Rubio Carter, Florence Friend, Alice Light.

Tailor's Cutting.—Honors: Brice Thomas, Robert Shears; first grade, Thomas Rolston; second grade, George Ayre, Henry Rowlands.

Household Management.—Second grade, Jane Hambly.
Geology.—First grade, Nicholas Lockyer; second grade, George Pitt, E. C. Whittell.
Mineralogy.—First grade, H. G. Smith, Charles Murton.
Materia Medica.—Second grade, Robert Donald.
Pharmacy.—Second grade, Alexander Foldi. Thomas Mason.
Pharmaceutical Chemistry.—First grade, Thomas Mason; second grade, William Perrie, Alexander Foldi.

ander Foldi.

Prescriptions,—Honors, Thomas Mason; second grade, William Wearne, William Judge, Harold Tinley, William George.

Anatomy and Physiology.-Honors, Marie Rush; second grade, Constance Taylor, Thomas

Neville.

Mechanical Dentistry.—Third year: Honors, Percy Cohen, Thomas Neville; first grade, James Rainford; second grade, Michel Albert. Second year: Honors, William Clifton. First year: Honors, John M'Donnell, Austin Cleary; first grade, John Wintle, Charles Wintle, Arthur Henry; second grade, Jesse Robinson, Rosamond Wintle, David Carmichael, Henry Alexander.

Physics (Heat, Magnetism, &c.)—Second year: Honors, Herman Simon, Arthur Jenter; first grade, Charles Owen, William Young, Charles Taylor.

Physics (Sound and Light).—Birst year: Honors, Herman Simon, Charles Taylor, Arthur Jeater; first grade, William Young, Charles Owen; second grade, Arthur Entroppe.

Electricity.—Honors: Nathaniel Basnett; first grade, Oswald Jones; second grade, William Young, Henry Hales, John Carr, Walter Younger.

Telegraphy.—Second grade, John Carr, Etienne Pickbarn, William Dayton.

#### SUBURBAN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

#### ASHFIELD AND BURWOOD.

Model Drawing.—Second year: Second grade, Alice Jordan; first grade, Lucy Chapman, Annie

Freehand Drawing.—First year: First grade, Alice Foy, Lydia Dowling, Frank Foy, Beatrice Pilcher, Emma Foy; second grade, Mary M'Nicoll.

Caligraphy.—Honors, David Rutherford; second grade, J. J. Howell, Jessie Rutherford, A. O. Burton, Henry Vanhee.

Correspondence.—Honors, David Rutherford; second grade, J. J. Howell, Henry Vanhee, Jessie Rutherford Rutherford.

Phonography (Corresponding Section)—First grade, R. S. Flood.
Phonography (Elementary Section)—Second grade, Oliver Kimberly, Henry Pyne.

#### GRANVILLE AND PARRAMATTA.

Agriculture (Elementary)—First grade, George Baxter, John Ford, James Dickinson; second grade, Elwood White, James Sheppard, Ernest Ende.

Phonography (Elementary Section)—Second grade, George Roche, James Ryan.

Mechanical Drawing.—Second grade, Louis Mathews, John Bond.

Mathematics (Arithmetic)—Second grade, Arthur Bishop, Herbert Longbottom, Harry Davey.

Geometry (Practical Plane)—First year: Second grade, H. Davey, Clarence Hasmer.

Model Drawing.—Second grade, John Bond, Marion Newcombe.

## Kogaran.

Phonography (Elementary)—First grade, Charles Anderson; second grade, Henry Herrmann, W. A. Smithson, John Allen, Franz Vogel.

#### Petersham.

Mechanical Drawing.—Honors, Frank Shenstone; first grade, William Johnston. Geometry (Practical Plane)—Second year: Honors, Frank Shenstone; first grade, William

Johnston.

Model Drawing.—Second year: Honors, Walter Rayment, Frank Shenstone; second grade, William Johnston, John Hodgson. First year: First grade, James Gosnell; second grade, Marie Rainsford, Ada Cooper, Harold Cooper, Franky Rainsford.

Freehand Drawing.—Second year: Honors, Frank Shenstone; first grade, William Johnston, John Hodgson; second grade, Walter Rayment, William Beer. First year: Honors, Ada Cooper, James Gosnell; first grade, Alice Pippett, William Wiesener; second grade, George Clark, William Rowley, Violet Salter, Edith Henderson, Alfred Burton, Frank Corcoran, Harold Cooper, John Donald, Oswald Goddes. Geddes

Geddes.
Perspective.—First year: Second grade, John Hodgson.
Mathemetics (Arithmetic)—Honors, Jessie Wilson, Sarah Taylor; first grade, Nathan Payne,
Thomas Hall; second grade, Raginald Wallace.
Mathematics (Geometry)—First grade, Thomas Hall.
Mathematics (Algebra)—Second grade, Sarah Taylor, Jessie Wilson.
Phonography (Corresponding Section)—Second grade, F. J. Howard.
Phonography (Elementary Section)—Second grade: Albert Gale, William Boyd, Caroline Johnson,
A. R. Wallace.

#### NEWTOWN,

Model Drawing.—First year: Honors, Robert Grant; second grace, Ellen Richardson.

Erechand Drawing.—First year: First grade, Robert Grant, William Jefferies; second grade,
Florrie Lane, Theophilus Drinkwater, Ada Kingsbury, William Forrest, Adeline Dole.

Mathematics (Arithmetic).—Honors, Stephen Pierce, John Newell, John Smith; first grade,
Ada Kingsbury, Lottic Baldwin; second grade, Ethel Kingsbury, Stella Bohrsmann.

Phonography (Flementary).—Honors, George Denison, Joseph Berrer; second grade, Albert
Gilbert, Percy Mack, Francis Phegan.

#### ST. LEONARDS.

Freehand Drawing.—First year: First grade, Norman Clough, William Hodge; second grade, Alberta Layton, Walter Heins, H. M. Amphlett.
Phonography.—Reporting Section, from dictation, at the rate of 80 words per minute: Second grade, William Rodick.

Phonography (Elementary.-Second grade, Charles Radford, William Stack, William Stuart.

#### PADDINGTON.

Model Drawing.—First year: Honors, May Bernauer. Freehand Drawing.—First year: First grade, J. S. Bowmaker, Eva Hogan, May Bernauer, Eliza Etherington; second grade, Albert Mark

#### BATHURST.

Advanced Agriculture.—First grade, John Halsted. Elementary Agriculture.—Honors, Albert Page; first grade, Samuel M'Nibben; second grade, William Hawke.

Botany.—Second grade, Hannah Ross, John Halsted.
Architecture (Planning and Designing).—Second year: First grade, Frederic Jones. First year: Second grade, George Butcher.
Model Drawing.—Second year: Second grade, John Halsted. First year: Second grade, Harriett

Weekes.

Perspective.—First year: Second grade, George Butcher, Archibald Robens, Harriett Weekes.
Freehand Drawing.—First year: Second grade, Lavinia Mugridge, Archibald Robens.
Phonography (Elementary).—Honors, William Moulton, Walter Smith, Peter Clines; first grade,

French.—Second year: Second grade, Constance Mullins, Ethel Slack. First year: Second grade, Katic Atkins, Mary Falvey, Jessic Kelk, Blanche Cripps.

Mathematics (Arithmetic).—First year: Honors, Mary Plowman, Albert Kelly, James Tinsley; second grade, Joseph. Chivers, Percy Neal, Douglass Dickie, Arthur Atkins, William Kelly, Francis Howell.

Mathematics (Algebra) .- Honors, William Mugridge, Mary Plowman; second grade, James

Tinsley, Albert Kelly.

Mathematics (Geometry).—Second grade, William Mugridge, Mary Plewman.

Ohemistry (Practical).—Second year: Second grade, Charles Mills. First year: Second grade,

William Mugridge, Albert Page.
Geology.—Second grade, Peter Clines.
Physics.—Second grade, Magnetism, &c.): Second grade, Albert Page, William Mugridge, Charles Toovey. First year (Sound and Light): First grade, Albert Page, William Mugridge; second grade, Adelina Toovey, Mary Plowman.

Record Hart.

Record grade, Charles Malls.

Record grade, Albert Page, William Mugridge; second grade, Adelina Toovey, Mary Plowman.

BROKEN HILL.

Mechanical Drawing.—Honors, Arthur Martin; second grade, Alexander M'Lean. Geology.—Second grade, Farquhar Wallace.

#### SILVERTON.

Physics.—First year (Sound and Light); second grade, W. F. Roberts, Edward Moule.

Architecture (Planning and Designing).—Second year: Second grade, Henry Laker.
Model Drawing.—First year: Second grade, Louisa Whitlow, Ada Barber.
Freehand Drawing.—Second year: First grade, William Everett; second grade, Louisa Whitlow. First year: First grade, Ada Barber, Winifred Tait, Annie Fuller; second grade, Emily Benson, Arthur Quartly, Frank Flint, Edward Hunt, Alfred Rowe, Ada Stevenson, Essic Gaskell.

Essic Gaskell.
Chemistry (Practical).—First year: Honors, Ewan Corlette; first grade, William Kingsell; second grade, William Longmore.
Chemistry (Theoretical).—First year: Second grade, William Kingsell, William Longmore, Phonography (Elementary).—First grade, Harry Conder; second grade, Thomas Kinnerly.
Mathematics (Arithmetic).—Second grade, John Jones, Annie Fuller, Samuel Weaver.
Cookery.—Honors, Annie Sach; first grade, Ellen Chisnall, Marie Ross, Mabel Simons.
Geology.—Second grade, Louie Hunt, Amy Harris, Ewan Corlette.
Physics.—First year (Sound and Light): First grade, Phomas Weaver, Amy Harris, Louie Hunt,

James Nevill.

#### MAITLAND DISTRICT.

Architecture (Building Construction).—First year: Second grade, Robert Pender, George Brown.
Freehand Drawing.—Second year: First grade, Jane Tipper; second grade, George Yeates,
Edward Norman. First year: Honors, Joseph Pryor, Harry Tuck; first grade, G. Howitt: second
grade, Louisa Smith, Arthur Tuck, Thomas Norman, Howard Tracey, Beatrice Kessey, John Rourke,
Thomas Cross, Joseph Chapman, Annie Elliott, William Hole.
Model Drawing.—Second year: First grade, George Yeates; second grade, Edward Norman,
James Hollingsworth, Ruth Slater. First year: First grade, Joseph Pryor, Arthur Tuck; second grade,
Ellen Ling, Maria Tracy, William Hole, Henry Tuck, George Brown, Henry Ling, William Quinton,
Frederic Deakins.

Frederic Deakins.

Perspective.—First year: First grade, William Hole; second grade, Arthur Taylor.

Modelling.—Third year: Second grade, Edward Norman. Second year: Second grade, Felix Coles, William Yeates, William Quinton, Augustus Moss. First year: Second grade, George Broomfield, James Hendry, Christopher Harris.

Mathematics (Arithmetic).—Second year: Honors, Thomas Lipscombe, First year: Honors, Maude Forrest, George Lockey, Thomas Birrell, James Peek, May Edmunds, Florence Fry, Daniel Carter, Haunah Bertles, Robert Ryan. First year: First grade, Eleanor Bertles, Albert Lackey; second grade, Mary Lackey, Minnie Cruise.

Mathematics (Algebra).—Honors, Thomas Lipscombe; first grade, John Stonham; second grade May Edmunds, James Peek.

Mathematics (Geometry).—Honors, Thomas Lipscombe: second grade, James Peek, John Mathematics (Geometry).—Honors, Thomas Lipscombe: second grade, James Peek, John

Mathematics (Geometry).—Honors, Thomas Lipscombe; second grade, James Peck, John Stonhrm.

Phonography (Reporting Section, from Dictation, at the rate of eighty words per minute.)—
Second grade, John Kennedy.
Phonography (Elementary).—Honors, Henry Skelton; first grade, John Kennedy; second grade,
John Chessel, George Pender, Norman Cooper, Henry Gorman.
Mineralogy.—Second grade, William Pender.
Electricity.—Second grade, William Pender.

#### SINGLETON.

Model Drawing.—Second year: First grade, Margaret Molster; second grade, James Coady. First year: First grade, Frederick Parsons; second grade, Herbert Mathews, William Read.

Freehand Drawing.—Second year: Second grade, Herbert Mathews, Frederick Parsons, Robert Wright. First year: First grade, George Broomfield, Ernest Rootes; second grade, William Read, William Burke.

Phonography (Elementary.)—Honors, Thomas Waring, Percy Fullick; first grade, William Coughlan; second grade, Maggie Laverty, Henry Geary, William Bailey William M'Callum, Arthur Coughlan, Frederick Parsons. NEWCASTLE.

#### NEWCASTLE.

Mcchanical Drawing.—Second grade, Benjamin Rourke.

Geometry (Practical Plans).—Second year: Second grade, Percy Onkes, Rosina Rothwell. First year: Second grade, Robert Thorpe.

Model Drawing .- First year : First grade, James Cradick ; second grade, Mary Garaty.

Perspective.-First year : Second grade, Annie Rothwell.

Freehand Drawing. -First year: First grade, William Fetherston, John Watson.

Modelling .- First year: Second grade, Martin Doherty, Charles Geites, David Mckdrum, Arthur Middleton.

Chemistry (Theoretical).—Second year: Second grade, Walter Combes. First year: Second grade, Henry Williams.

Phonography (Elementary). —First grade, Robert Hewitt, George Bolley, Andrew Stamp; eccond grade, Florence Rothwell, Stephen Colman, Robert Durie, John Wood, Charles Hodges, John Richter, John Vallauce, John Collins, William Collins, William Thomas, Howard Tracy.

Mathematics (Arithmetic). -First Year: Honors, Evan Jones, James Byrne, Louis Smith, Charlotto Finney, Ada Cresswick, Adın Parsons, Sarah Genge, Florence Rothwell.

Mathematics (Algebra) .- Honors, Louis Smith; first grade, James Byrne, Evan Jones.

Coal-mining (Elementary).—Honors, George Leitch, William Williams, George Jones; first grades William Sneddon, William Chogwidden, Jona'han Dixon, Benjamin Doble; second grade, John Banks, Herbert Cr. p., Thomas Rigby, John Thomson, Thomas Ridley, John Forshaw, James Wilson, Robert Graham

# ANNEX D. The following is a list of Examiners for the various classes:—

The following is a list of Examiners for the various classes :					
Subject.	Evaminer.				
Agriculture Botany Wool-sorting Mechanical drawing Applied mechanics Blacksmithing Pattern-making Boiler-making Fitting and turning Carriage-building Architecture Carpentry and joinery Bricklaying Masonry Stone and marble carving House-painting Cabinet-making	W. M. Hamlet, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C. J. H. Maiden, Esq., F.L.S., F.C.S. Alfred Hawksworth, Esq. Henry Davies, Eeq. P. G. Brunton, Esq., C.E., M.E. George Summers, Esq. J. B. Brown, Esq. Philip Diamond, Esq. Samuel Briggs, Esq. George Haining, Esq. W. E. Kemp, Esq. J. S. Wigram, Esq. J. S. Wigram, Esq. Andrew Torning, Esq. Andrew Torning, Esq. A. W. Norton, Esq. William Clarke, Esq.				
Plumbing	J. Wood, Esq Water Supply and Sewerage Board.  F. W. Woodhouse, Esq.				
Model ,,	James Dalgarno, Esq. E. W. Cracknell, Esq.				
Art decoration Sign-writing Solid and descriptive geometry Chemistry Lithography Book-keeping	Andrew Torning, Esq. Professor Warren, A.M.I, C.E. Charles Watt, Eaq. A. J. Scott, Esq. James Robertson, Esq.				
Caligraphy Correspondence Phonography	Thomas Hill, Esq. H. J. Dukien, Esq.				
Corresponding and reporting sections Phonography (Elementary section and Public School classes) French Latin Mathematics Cookery	m = 01				
ITouselold management	Mrs. S. H. Ritchic. William Franklin, Esq. T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A., F.G.S.				
Mineralogy Mining  Materia medica and dispensing Pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry Anatomy and physiology Mechanical dentistry Physics Electricity Telegraphy	W. Humble, Esq., Inspector of Mines. T. B. Melhuish, Esq. C. Butcher, Esq. S. T. Knagge, Esq., M.D. Alfred Burne, Esq., D.D.S. W. H. Hamlet, Esq., F.C.S., F.I.C. A. C. F. Webb, (A.I.E.E.) England.				

## ANNEX E.

The following candidates passed the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of Technical Education, held in New South Wales in 1890, and obtained certificates in the undermentioned grades:—

Albert Ford	Name.	Subject.	Grade.
Albert Ford Gas manufacturo. Honors Grade Fred. E. S. Hewison Photography Ordinary , Arthur C. Holmes. Electric lighting Ordinary , C. W. J. Williamson Honors , Joseph P. Walsh Carriage-building (road) Ordinary , Samuel Lownds Honors , Arch. M. Harper Carpentry and joinery Ordinary , Ernest L. Thompson , Bathurst.  James A. Tenning Practical compositors' work Ordinary , William Pascoc Ore raising, &c. Honors , John J. Copeman Brickwork and masonry Ordinary , W. H. Roberts , F. R. Jones , West Maitland George Kidwell Photography Ordinary , James Beeley Plumbers' work Ordinary , F. W. Dimmock Typography Ordinary , F. W. Dimmock Typography Ordinary , Felix Coles Carpentry and joinery Ordinary , Felix Coles Ordinary , Newcastle.	Sydney.		<del></del>
Fred. E. S. Hewison Arthur C. Holmes. C. W. J. Williamson Joseph P. Walsh Samuel Lownds. Arch. M. Harper Ernest L. Thompson John J. Copeman W. H. Roberts F. R. Jones. West Maitland George Kidwell. James Beeley F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. R. Jones. John Taylor Felix Coles John Taylor  Newcastle. John Hutton Plumbers' work Pletric lighting Ordinary W. Honors Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Fletix Coles Flumbers' work Fletix Coles Flumbers' work Flumbers' Work Flumbers' W	Albert Ford	Gas manufacturo	Honors Grade
Arthur C. Holmes. C. W. J. Williamson Joseph P. Walsh Samuel Lownds. Arch. M. Harper Ernest L. Thompson Bathurst.  James A. Tenning William Pascoe John J. Copeman W. H. Roberts F. R. Jones. West Maitland. George Kidwell James Beeley Plumbers' work F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. L. Pender F. Carriage-building (road) Carriage-building (road) Ordinary Wordinary Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Typography Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Typography Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Typography Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Typography Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Typography Ordinary Typography Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Typography	Fred. E. S. Hewison	Photography	Ordinary
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Joseph P. Walsh Samuel Lownds. Arch. M. Harper Ernest L. Thompson.  Bathurst.  James A. Tenning William Pascoe John J. Copeman. W. H. Roberts F. R. Jones.  West Maitland. George Kidwell. James Besley F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock R. L. Pender. Felix Coles. John Taylor  Newcoastle.  John Hutton  Carpentry and joinery  Carpentry and joinery  Carpentry and joinery  Practical compositors' work Ordinary  Ordinary  Practical compositors' work Ordinary  Ordinary  Phonors  Practical compositors' work Ordinary  Phonors  Practical compositors' work Ordinary  Phonors  Ordinary	C. W. J. Williamson		Honore
Samuel Lownds. Arch. M. Harper Ernest L. Thompson.  Bathurst.  James A. Tenning William Pascoe John J. Copeman. W. H. Roberts F. R. Jones.  West Maitland. George Kidwell. James Besley F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. W. Dimmock F. R. Jones.  West Maitland. Photography F. W. Dimmock Felix Coles John Taylor  Newcastle. Flumbers' work Honors	Joseph P. Walsh		
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William Pascoc Ore raising, &c. Honors ordinary	Bathurst.	39	Orumary "
William Pascoc Ore raising, &c. Honors ordinary	James A. Tenning	Practical compositors' work	Ordinary
John J. Copeman.  W. H. Roberts F. R. Jones.  West Maitland.  George Kidwell.  James Besley F. W. Dimmock R. L. Pender.  Felix Coles.  John Taylor  Newcastle.  John Hutton  Brickwork and masonry  Ordinary  Photography Plumbers' work  Typography Carpentry and joinery  Ordinary Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Honors	William Pascoe	Ore raising, &c.	Honors "
W. H. Roberts F. R. Jones.  West Maitland.  George Kidwell.  James Besley F. W. Dimmock R. L. Pender. Felix Coles. John Taylor  Newcastle.  John Hutton  Ordinary  Photography Plumbers' work Typography Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Ordinary  Honors			
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F. W. Dimmock Typography R. L. Pender Carpentry and joinery Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Ordinary Honors	James Besley	Plumbers' work	Ondinger
R. L. Pender	F. W. Dimmock	Typography	
Felix Coles	R. L. Pender	Carpentry and joinery	Ordinana
John Taylor	Felix Coles		Ordinary
John Hutton Plumbers' work Honors	John Taylor		Ordinary
	Newcastle.		, ,,
	John Hutton	Plumbers' work	Honors
John Hutton Ordinary	John Hutton	Practical plumbers' work	Ortioner

# ANNEX F.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION BRANCH.

Return showing estimated value of plaster casts supplied to the Public Schools, &c., as under :—  $\pounds$  s. d.

1. Technical Classes 2. Public Schools 3. Other Educational Establishments		2	0	
Total	310		_	

# ANNEX G.

Return showing the "Occupations" of the students of Sydney Technical College for the year 1890.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation,	No,
Architects	24	Grocers	1
Artists		Ironwongers	. *
Artillerymen		Ironmoulders	
Assayers		Jewellers	
Bakers	5	Labourers	
Blacksmiths	18	Lithographers	1
Brasefinishers	3	Mariners	,
Bricklayers		Мавона	. 2
Brewers	3	Messengers	5
Builders	8	Modellers	
Butchers	ă	*Nurses	
Boilermakers	22	Operators	
Bootmakers	4	Painters	:
Cabinetmakers	7	Puttenmakers	
Carters	6	Photographers	-
Carpenters	86	Plasters	
Chemiets	50	Plumbers	10
Doach-builders		Printers	- 1
Clerks, accountants, civil servants, &c	375	Salesmen	
Decorators	8	Saddlers	•
Dentists	9	Scholars	19
Domestic servants	12	Signwriters	
Drapers	23	Stationers	•
Draughtsmen	20	Students	
Dresemakers	10	Surveyors	-
Engineers	108	Tailors	
Enginedrivers	13	Teachers (male)	
Ingravers	8	*Teachers (female)	1
Electricans	14	Tinsmiths	
Farmers and dairymen	4	Warehousemen	5
Female students	255	Wool-sorters	•
Fitters and gurners	33		
Jardeners	7	Total	2,0

Summary.	
Male students	
Femule students	383
•	2.053

## ANNEX H.

# HORTICULTURE AND BEE CULTURE.

HORTICULTURE AND BEE CULTURE.

I no myself the honor to submit the following report:—

I commenced my duties at the close of the Christmas vacation of 1889-90. My first work was to visit all the metropolitan and sub-metropolitan schools, and report on the suitableness or otherwise of the play-grounds for arboriculture and horticulture.

During the early part of the year, I visited nearly the whole of the schools in the above districts, and suggested to the teachers where improvements could be made. In many of the schools I found the grounds of a rocky nature that would not admut of any kind of open air horticulture. But even in these grounds there are corners where pot culture, hush houses, and rockenes can be made the means of interesting instruction. The only valid objection is, that these schools being left unguarded during holidays and vacations, the pot plants, &c., are liable to be stolen, or despoiled. In other schools the area available for drill and other purposes is too circumscribed to admit of any space being taken for tree planting or gardening. In these the heat reflected from the walls or other fences is extremely disagreeable, and the glare from the sun at noonday when the children are at play is injurious to the sight. The fences of such play-grounds should be covered with climbing plants, i.e., virginian creepers, climbing fig, ivy, &c. In addition to the advantage named, the unsightly fences would be made ornamental. In play-grounds where both area and soil are at command, I laid out the grounds for Arbor days.

The setting apart of a day for such purposes was greatly appreciated alike by teachers and children. In and around Sydney, Arbor days were celebrated at a large number of the schools, and in many of the country ones it was held as a day of rejoicing. On these days the interest taken was very great, many thousands of visitors gathered to see the ceremonies. The maugural tree was planted by Lady Carrington in the grounds of Ryde Public School.

During October, I visited 29 schools of th

questions were asked and instructive answers given.

I also gave practical out-door lessons in grafting, budding, pruning, the handling of bees, &c. Since the commencement of these lessons, and the introduction of Arbor Day, marked improvement has been made in the play-grounds, but the most praiseworthy feature is the instruction in agriculture and horticulture given by the teachers to the school children, who show their interest in the work by competing for the neatest and best tended garden plot in the play-grounds.

The majority of the teachers are much interested in agriculture and horticulture, and look upon it as a healthy recreation to intermix with school life. In three cases only have I met with anything like indifference or opposition.

The wholesale destruction of indigenous shade trees on all school-grounds is to be regretted. Nature's arrangement of her trees may not be pleasing to all, but foreign specimens of shade and ornamental trees can be introduced with our native umbrageous ones with good effect.

Where the soil is suitable for the cultivation of kitchen vegetables some good results have been produced. In most cases the girls devote themselves to floral culture, and the boys to the culture of vegetables.

regetables.

The teachers' gardens are very creditable, some being laid out in attractive designs, and the harmony in the arranging of flowers displays good taste. The bush house and fernery are receiving more attention from the teachers than formerly, but as yet they have not been introduced into the play-grounds. One or both of these should be in the play-grounds of all schools. Few things tend more to interest children than land cultivation. Floral culture and other gardening have great influence on their dispositions. No play-ground should be without the means of clucating the children in some one or other of the many branches of gardening.

School teachers have been the means of introducing many rare flowers and profitable vegetables into their districts.

into their districts.

During the year packages of the seeds of the golden wattle (acacia pycnantha), with directions for culture were sent to nearly all the schools in the Colony. This has been a success beyond expectation. Some teachers divided the seeds with their neighbours, others sowed it, and distributed the seedlings. The play-grounds of many country schools are surrounded with these young wattles, others have them intermixed with the shade and ornamental trees that were obtained from the Botanical Gardens. In the Orange and Bathurst districts during early Spring I saw the acacia pycnantha several inches high. inches high.

Packages of the seeds were also sent to the various newspapers of the Colony for distribution among farmers and others; 73 applications were received from private persons for seeds for experimental purposes. In this way nearly 3 cwt. of it was distributed. It is intended to forward interrogative circulars to the recipients at the close of the season, for the purpose of obtaining statistical

By the kindness of Mr. Sanderson, who has charge of the gardens of Rookwood Reformatory, many thousands of strawberry plants, dahlias (tubers and seeds), and chrysanthemums have been distributed to the schools.

distributed to the schools.

In the early part of the year circulars were sent to all teachers informing them that bonusos would be paid to those who showed aptitude in imparting practical and theoretical agricultural and horticultural instruction, and that the lessons given had been productive of good. Only thirty-five availed themselves of this advantage. This is accounted for by the fact that these bonuses were supposed not to be retrospective, and, as the harvesting for the season 1889-90 is not yet completed, many teachers are nuprepared to make application. The following is a list of teachers who have obtained bonuses. They are arranged in order of merit:—

led bonuses. They are arranged in or John Warren, Cullenbone John Halsted, Eglinton Walter Jurd, Nyngan George Streatfeild, Shadforth Charles Showe, Pennant Hills G. H. Shaw, Grenfell Louis H. Witts, Pyree William Peacock, Wagga Wagga Walter Stevens, Canobias Robert Patten, Wallaroo Charles de la Molte, Bulli Mountain H. E. Page, Dural Richard Todd, Mount Hunter John Lumsden, South Goulburn J. Drummond, Appin Arthur R. Buckland, Meodow Flat P. Cavan, Cudgegong Elbenezer Campling, Brewarrina

Felix Knight, Duramana
J O. Miller, Colyton
Maurice J. Hennessy, Coonabarabran
C. H. Milgate, Batadine
Samuel Bidwell, Dunkeld
W. J. Liggins, Moorilda
John Cuzack, Annandale
Henry, Engins, Merimbula Henry Eggins, Merimbula E. E. Buttsworth, Cessnock E. E. Buttsworth, Cessnock
S. Morrison, Pittwater
James Pearson, Balgownie
J. P. Buggy, Corowa
Sydney Ciane, Dungarce
Martin Burke, Pelican Island
D. J. Lobban, Forest Hill
John Morrison, Verona
Walter Knight, Marrangaroo

The information supplied by teachers in making application for these bonuses were answers, on forms supplied, to the following questions: —

What plants have you cultivated?
What instruction in cultivation have you given pupils?
What part did the pupils take in the work?
Kind of manure used, and quantity per rod?
Nature of soil, i.e., sandy, clayey, or loamy?
Number of workings of soil before planting?
Kind of season during growth?
Was any artificial watering employed? If so, state particulars
What insect or other blight was observed during growth?
Means taken to eradicate blight, if any. If successful?
Length of time crop was maturing?
Date of planting?
What would be yield per acre of the plants specified?

To those very practical questions instructive and interesting answers have been received, and coming from the various climatic districts of the Colony, cannot fail to be beneficial.

The following are selected:—Wagga Wagga.—13 varieties of shade trees, 9 of flowering shrubs, 18 of standard fruits, 4 of grapes, 4 of other fruits, 8 of kitchen vegetables, 5 of grasses, and a large number of flowering and other plants. Cullenhone.—19 varieties of shade trees, 20 of roses and ornamental vines, 10 of fruit-trees, and 10 of vegetable. Pennant Hills.—All the ordinary garden vegetables, 24 varieties of grapes, and successfully grafted 112 fruit-trees. Eginton.—Experimented with corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, mangol wurtzel, swedes, &c. (quantities not given). Shadforth.—Wheat, 27 bushels to the acre; potatoes, 8 tons; cabbage, 8 tons; parsnips, weighed from 6 lb. to 7 lb. each; sweeds, 10 lb. to 12 lb. each. Wallaroo.—Wheat, 22 bushels to the acre; buck-wheat, 40; pumpkins, 4 tons; potatoes, 5 tons; cabbage, 30 tons; carrots, 12 tons; pursnips, 10 tons. Illawaria District.—About 70 varieties of wheat, giving 20 bushels to the acre; 4 of barley, 28 bushels to the acre; oats, 35 bushels to the acre. Cambhas.—For the season September, 1889, to September, 1890, by rotation cropping and judicious manuring with stable litter, ashes, and lime, the following results were charvested from 1 rod 7 perches:—Potatoes, 7 cwt.; cabbages, 1,638 lb.; cambiflower, 2,178 lb.; turnips (quantity not stated); carrots, 3 cwt.; parsnips, 4 cwt.; onions, 1½ cwt.; leeks, 1 cwt.; lettuces and radishes during the whole season; peas (green), 20 bushels; beans throughout the season; tomatoes, 10 bushels; vegetable marrow, 4 dozon, some weighing 30 lb.; cucumbers, 200; pumpkins, 3 cwt.; rhubarb in use from November to June; 4 cases of gooseberries and 2 of cherries.

The practical instruction given to the pupils embraces such subjects as "preparation of soil," "tillage," "composting," "spade husbandry," "budding," "grafting," "puning," &c. These lesso

under the supervision of the teachers.

are some of the subjects:—"Insect pests and their destruction," "plant life," "parts of a plant," thoughants are nourished," &c. In all schools named the children did the greater part of the work under the supervision of the teachers.

As may be expected, the soils treated are very diversified in character, and much labour and expense have to be borne by the teachers to bring them under cultivation. The following is from Mr. John Warren's report:—"The school-ground is composed of slaty rock and sandstone, with some tran and red clay. A great amount of labour was required to prepare even a small portion for planting. In several cases blasting-powder had to be resorted to in breaking up very hard rocks." Only a love of horticulture could induce anyone to undertake gardening in such a ground as this.

Insect and other plant pests were chiefly met with in the Wagga Wagga District—mealy bug, black and green aphides, American blight, cocus, and scale. Vine-middew was observable on the grape-vines. The remedies applied were soft soap and sulphur or kerosene, dry slake line and wood ashes. A decoction of native pine and gum bark with sulphur was found to be very saccessful. At Pennant Hills the potatoes were attacked by a small green caterpiller, that would have destroyed the whole crop but for a colony of sparrows that exterminated the caterpillars. In the Pyrce District scale and lemon smut (capnodium Australe) and aphides on peaches were destroyed by syringing with Gishurst's Compound. Sulphur saved the grapes from vine-middew.

The manness employed were common salt (from 7 lb. to one bushel to the acre); bone dust, 30 lb.; stable litter, 6 cwt.; wood ashes, lime, &c. Only in one or two cases were artificial manures used. Very few teachers have been able to give answers to the last question (yield per acre), not having kept records. The results obtained by those who have will to be found very satisfactory—they are incorporated with the auswers to the first question.

During the winter months I delivered courses of l

of the best seasons for hency that has been experienced for years.

Many teachers have been very successful in the management of bees, and are now engaged in educating the children under their charge in the industry. As a means of supplementing incomes, I would strongly recommend teachers and others to embark in bee-culture.

Classes

Classes in bee-culture were conducted by me at Ryde and Pennaut Hills during the session. The average attendance at the former place was 32, and at the latter 40. At one place it resulted in many of the school children commencing bee-culture for amusement and profit.

Pitt Town

Mortdale South Goulburn Lower Laurance Thornford Gladesville Stanmore Tipperary Gully Monteagle Hoxton Park St. Ives Ryde Rockdale Marrickville Neutral Bay North Granville Leichhardt West Auburn Leichhardt.

Hoxton Park

Auburn

North Granville

Leichhardt.

On my return from the Western district, I reported that the difficulty in the way of carrying on practical out-door horticultural and agricultural teaching in connection with the schools is the absence of close fences around the school-grounds. Most of the sites are enclosed with two or three-rail fences, which, while keeping out cattle do not prevent the admission of goats, pigs, fowls, &c. As it would entail a very large expenditure to erect paling fences around all the schools, I would suggest that live fences of whitethorn should be cultivated; these would be economical, permanent, and attractive in appearance, and very effective in excluding the smaller animals. In the cold climate of the Western district, hawthorn is very luxuriant; there would be very little difficulty in having a supply of haws forwarded to a suitable depôt where, in a few acres of land sufficient quicks could be grown to enclose the whole of the school-grounds in the Colony with live fences. These could be easily planted, and their training and after management would be excellent practice for the scholars.

Live Fences

#### Live Fences.

residences are not included in the above estimates.

Some of the play-grounds are only enclosed with two or three-rail fences, and most likely never will be paled. If live fences be substituted, the teachers will not be under that disadvantage.

Presuming that these 1,000 play-grounds are already enclosed with two-rail, three-rail, or paling fences, they will continuously require renewal. In a few years hence the posts, &c., will have entirely rotted away. If, while these fences are sound, quicks are planted to take their places, by the time the posts, &c., have become useless the live fences will have grown vigorous and sightly. By the time these play-grounds would require new fencing a saving of £75,000 would be the result.

Good fencing materials near to hand are rapidly disappearing, and sooner or later it will become imperative to erect those that I have here suggested.

## School Farms.

School Farms.

In my opinion, the most important auxiliary in aiding this country to open up all its resources of farming, gardening, vine and other fruit culture, is the establishment of school farms in various centres of agricultural districts. This can be done by training all our male teachers and students in the theory and practice of the work. The former can be carried on by book and class teaching. The latter can only be acquired by taking practical lessons in the open garden, field, vineyard, or orchard. I would strongly suggest that a practising school farm be established within easy access of Sydney, where teachers and students could obtain all necessary training. Drafted, as the teachers arc, to all districts many of them will have to instruct the children of parents whose livelihood will entirely depend on the culture of the soil. No class of men have the future of the Colony so much in their hands as our teachers, not only intellectually and morally, but they can also inculcate industrial and thrifty habits in the children under their charge.

There are still many industries that, properly attended to, would not only be a source of profit, but would promote the health and comfort of our farmer and artisan population. Many of these can be undertaken by the wives and children. These are poultry rearing; management of incubators and brooders; preparing cut flowers for sale; growing such flowers and plants as lavender, pennyroyal, rosemary, corinder, saffron, dill, caraways, &c, for medicinal purposes, perfumes, and essences. Caraway seeds are worth 50s. per cwt. in the English markets, and 12 cwt. per acre is a fair average crop. Nuts of all kinds are always in demand, and will do well in our colder climates. They can be easily stored, packed, and transported. An acre of cob filherts is said to be worth £100 per annum. Small patches of these and many others can be grown by the school children under the guidance of trained teachers on school farm for experimental purposes.

By such means as those just d

sources of the Colony developed.

Many letters have been received on various subjects of interest in connection with my work.

Although I do not endorse all that is stated, the letters evidence the attention that has been given and the co-oparation it has enlisted. The following are extracts from some of the correspondence.

"Thinking of the plague of grass hoppers in the South, I wonder whether some knowledge of insect life would not be useful. Hornets live in communities and people think they are doing good by destroying them. I have watched a hornet sting a locust (cicada) which instantly dropped in a state of torpor, near to death. Our hornets deposit their eggs in the bodies of the locust or grass hoppers, after stinging them into inactivity. The helpless cicada is drugged down a shaft previously prepared by the hornet. The shaft is never less than 18 meles deep, and that is beyond drainage from any ordinary rain. The late heavy rains went deeper than this and would drown the embryo hornets and hence the present plague of grass hoppers."

School (irounds.

"I have lately seen several suburban school-grounds and their barrenness vexed me. True many of them are new, but old enough to be green. I saw trees and flowers planted and carefully hedged in with unsightly bushes. It would be easier to drop a seed of maize beside the young trees. Corn grows quickly and beautiful and would adorn the grounds while shading the slower growing plants."

## Plans and Prizes.

"It strikes me there could be supplied to every school, a plan of the grounds as it is desired they should be, showing paths, grass, flower beds, shubberies, arbors, large trees, seats, &c., and then leave the school to work out the plan. Working to plan would itself be a great educator, and by sowing and planting the right thing at the proper time, a garden would be in perpetual bloom."

"I would suggest prizes not only for what was done in the school-grounds, but I would insist on homework and reproduction in gardening. A little enthusiasm would work wonders in our school-grounds."

### Bee Culture.

Bee Culture.

"Your Mr. Gale treated us to two highly interesting lectures on bee-culture last evening, and the evening before resulting in a number of inquries as to getting the necessary hives, bees, &c. I perhaps might venture your displeasure by suggesting that it would be a wise thing of the Department if they could authorise their lecturers in this branch, and perhaps other branches, to supply hives, &c., as by doing so the industry would be more quickly taken up. Last night was an instance; had Mr. Gale been able to supply some dozens would have given orders right away. The industry and others now being lectured upon would receive a greater impetus than if the public were left, as now, to write and find out cost, &c."

"Early in the month of October, I received a visit from Mr. Gale, of the Technical Department, who gave a lecture on "Bees and their culture." During the visit a swarm of black bees was transferred from a common box to a bar frame one, in the presence of the pupils. This stock has worked well, filled up the frames, but not swarmed up to date. I then had eleven stocks, I have now thirty-five all large and vigorous, save one, twenty-four of them are in Langstroth frames. The whole of the twenty-four have been made by myself and boys. The season has been very favorable for bees. There has been an abundance of white clover from which the bees have worked. All the hives, excepting the last swarm, have a large supply of honey of splended quality. I have noticed bee month in two old stocks only, which died through their ravages. From these I took out every particle of honey, and comb threw into the fire. The moth does not appear to attack the strong hives."

"I mentioned to Mr. Cooper, that I proposed keeping bees here and he recommended me to write to you on the subject, I am quite a novice at bee keeping in the improved style, I have had some practice with them in the old fashioned way."

Bluestone for Smut in Wheat.

## Bluestone for Smut in Wheat.

"Having noticed that farmers use a large quantity of bluestone in dressing seed wheat, and know ing its corrosive nature, I became convinced that sound grain became injured thereby; so determined to try a less quantity per bag. I pursued the following plan; 9 bushels of wheat I put into two casks with a hole close to the bottom and straw to act as a filter, then water about blood-heat, and poured it through and through the wheat till it was well moistened. I then drained the water off through the hole in the bottom of the cask. It was then allowed to stand in a room where there was a fire fer about fourteen hours. In the morning I made a solution of 6 oz. of blue stone to 4 gallons of water, and I poured it through and through the damp wheat, then drew the solution off. I did not let the seed lie in the solution at all. Sowed the seed next day, I bushel to the acre. I sowed in the middle of April, and harvested in the first week in January; ground ploughed three times. The seed came up quickly, grew well, and produced 25 bushels to the acre; not a sign of smut or rust."

### Rust in Wheat,

Rust in Wheat.

"I have read with a good deal of interest the ideas expressed at the recent Conference on Agriculture, especially those relative to rust in wheat, its cause and its remedies. Several causes were spoken of—over-cropping, had ploughing, late sowing, and sowing of bad seed. To my school are attached 4 acres of land; 12½ are of a good red loam, and 1½ lighter coloured. The land (1½ acres) was ploughed three times about 6 inches deep, and the seed was good sound plump grain; I covered it with a heavy harrow. I had previously grown potatoes in the ground, which I had manured with stable sweepings. I sowed I bushel to the acre. The seed was sown in the last week in April. Results: A heavy crop of straw with good heads of wheat; but developed rust the first week in December, especially so where wind and rain had knocked it down."

"Another portion of the land (2 acres) the previous year was sown with prairie grass; but being a dry season it failed. On this portion, one day earlier than that mentioned in the previous paragraph, I sowed the same kind of wheat, after ploughing up the prairie grass and giving the land two other ploughings. The land was not worked so fine as the potatoe ground. Results: The crop stood well up, but not so gross in growth as the 1½ acres mentioned above. It had a good head almost entirely free from rust. None of the wheat was dressed with bluestone. No smut was to be seen in the crop. I cut on the 23rd December, 27 bushels to the acre."

"My experience is that neither of the causes named produced the rust in my crop. The cause must be looked for in climatic or atmospheric influence—a large amount of moisture in the air and the absence of drying winds. Where the crop was thickest and could not dry, there the rust was worst; but where the crop was thinner and could dry quickly, the crop was least affected by it."

"At the Conference this theory was also advanced:—'Wheat that would mature in 200 days, or before the heat of November came, would be the best to withstand the attacks

Disolution of Bones by means of Sulphuric Acid.

"1. Where can I obtain sulphuric acid and what cost? 2. What kind of vessel would be required for holding it? 3. Would the above process be sufficiently remunerative so as to be likely to ensure its adoption by the farmers of the neighbourhood?"

To one school on the coastal district artificial manures were supplied, and portions of the land connected with it trenched for experimenting with wheat and other grain, but up to date no results of practical value have been communicated.

From the correspondence that has been received it can be seen that the teachers are taking a lively interest and are enthusiastic in the various cultures referred to in the forgoing extracts.

# Wattle Culture.

"Having 12 acres of land I should like to try the experiment of planting wattles. Will you kindly send me all the information. The piece of ground that I am going to try is of a sandy stony nature, and barren. It faces the north, and a small portion, about 2 acres of good mountain land, faces cast. I am trying one portion cleared and trenched, and the other simply ringbarking and under-scrubbing."

"In acknowledging receipt of your letter and parcel of wattle-seeds, I have to thank you for the seeds and your quick reply. I intend to get in 20 or 25 acres at once, and shall try to make the quantity spread out, but am afraid it will be hardly sufficient."

ALBERT GALE.

Lecturer in Horticulture and Bec-culture.

# APPENDIX XX.

	APPENDIX XX.	
Ривтис 8	chool Sites Obtained in 18	የባሰ
	y Government	
, , resumed	inder Act, 44 Vic. No. 16	28
· ,, purelused		
" " conveyed	as gifts	9
Total number of sites secu	red during the year, as per foll	owing lists 100
1890.—Sch	ool Sites granted by the Govern	ment.
Alectown Dalg	etty C	)ban ¯
Bald Nob Digb	y C	D. B. X. Creek
Birriwa Dunc	lee (additional land)	verton •
		alginbar .
Broken Hill North Gulle Broken Hill (site for a Technical Gum	on France	lock Forest avernake
, College) Lilav		crub, The
Bull Ridge Mait.	land East (site for a High S	mithtown
Bundarigo S	School for Boys) S	tewart's Brook
Burrumbuttock East Mait Casino South	land East (site for a High	Sipperary Gully (reservation only)
		Jkolan Vallamba River
	ing Creek	Varrangong
Clonalton • Moan	ma (additional land) \	Narroo -
Cluri More	ongla Creek (reservation only) X	<b>W</b> ellingrove
- ,		Young Wallsend
1890.—School Sites resumed under the	" Lands for Public Purposes A	equisition Act" (44 Vic. No. 16)
•	(	Cost.
Place.	<u> </u>	
	Amount already paid.	Amount still due—estimated at.
Acacia Creek	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Auburn North		Mr. D. (111103)10. intersecting site
Avoca	20 19 8	increasing site.
Billimari	Nil.—A gift from I	Mr. H. Davidson.
Booerie		28 0 0
GudgenEuwylong	***************************************	100 0 0
Galong		*14*****
Granuaile		444 - 1144
Hillgrove West	Nil.—A gift from I	Mr. B. A. Moses.
Jubilee Downs	9	
Kameruka Keiraville		33 0 0° 250 0 0
Kikiamah	Nil.—A gift from l	
Marrickville West (additional land)	,_,,_,	800 0 0
Mila		Mr. L. J. Harnett.
Mundawaddery Nowenhan	Nil.—A gift from l	Messrs. Edmondson and Wrathall.
Newrybar Pennant Hills (additional land)	Nil.—A gift from I	11. W. Hayter.
Tenterfield (additional land)	296 13 0	150 0 0
Thornleigh	830 12 10	
Umaralla Siding	20 7 5	1.000
Wagga Wagga South	Nil.—A gift from l	1,600 0 0 Mr. 17 A (TSaba
Winegrove		i 20 0 0
Woodstock (additional land)		66 0 0
Woollahra (additional land)		850 0 0
Wooram	******	15 0 0
Total£	1,218 13 5	4,262 0 0
		<u> </u>
18	90.—School Sites Purchased.	
Place.		Cost.
1 3 NT 41		£ s. d.
Auburn North		929 5 0
Bossley Park		250 0 0 60 0 0
Dairy Arm		20 0 0
Forest Lodge (additional land)	************	140 0 0
Goulburn (additional land)		1,100 0 0
Laughtondale	**********	20 0 0 100 0 0
Liverpool (additional land)	***************************************	2,116 0 0
Marrickville (additional land)		714 0 0
Meadows	******	
Murray's Run		10 0 0
Parramatta North (additional land) Rydalmere	*** ***********************************	320 0 0 240 0 0
St. John's Park		350 0 0
Tighe's Hill (additional land)	* ** ************* ************	692 0 0
Toronto Wentworthville		
THE CHEST OF DESTRICT AND ADDRESS AND ADDR		1 500 0 0

f. 14 13

1890 .- School Sites obtained by way of gift.

Piace.	Name of Donor.
Barringun Huon Johnson's Creek Liandilo Lyndhurst Merewether Tenterden Thackaringa William-street (additional land)	Mr. T. H. Mate. The A. A. Company. Messrs. W. H. Philhps & Co. Mr. Samuel Marsden. Mr. E. C. Morewether. Mr. E. Everett.

## APPENDIX XXI.

## REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

### BUILDINGS.

During the year there have been delivered to the Department, ready for eccupation, the following buildings, viz.:-

Ňo.	Description of work.	Accommodation.	Cost.
. 36 13 13 33 458	Public School buildings	5,308 48  2,478	£ s. d. 30,856 9 10 6,775 17 6 1,133 1 0 12,306 4 6 25,666 7 7

The school accommodation has thus been increased this year by 7,834, at a cost of £43,162 14s.4d. or about £5 10s 2d. per head, against 7,561 last year, at a cost of £42,036 6s 8d., or about £5 11s. 2d per head, and 3,614 at a cost of £17,586 2s. 5d., or about £4 17s. per head during 1888.

In a large number of cases where new buildings are creeted, both residences and weathersheds are included, and I have only kept these items separate where a distinct contract has been entered into for those works only. Where a residence is included in the contract for new buildings the cost per head of the accommodation is of course largely increased.

In addition to these works, contracts have been entered into and are now in progress for the undermentioned buildings, viz.:--

No.	Description of work,	Accommodation.	Cost.
47 16 6 10 121	Public School buildings  Residences  Wenthersheds  Additions providing accommodation  Additions, repairs, and improvements not providing accommodation.	27  571	£ s. d. 40,373 19 0 10,534 16 11 346 17 0 2,977 9 7 11,759 0 10

It will therefore be seen that in the works now in progress, all of which will probably be completed by the end of 1891, additional accommodation is provided for 5,129, at a cost of £43,351 8s. 7d., or about £3 9s. per head, and there is every indication of this number being largely increased during the year 1891. The following works are also in progress at Ultimo, viz.:—

Workshops providing accommodation for practical instruction for	£	8.	d.
engineering students of the Technical College	4.267	0	0
Technical College	19,535	0	0
night conools	16,220	Ó	Ó
Oarvings	289	12	Ō
busined of	158	2	0
Laboratory	2,660	0	Ó

All these works will, I expect, be completed during the ensuing year. The contracts in progress at the end of 1890 amount, in the aggregate, to £109,121 17s. 4d.

## Outlay.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £110,187 14s. 3d., in 1,600 certificates, averaging about £69, against an outlay of £67,908 16s. 9d., in 1,291 certificates, averaging about £52 for last year.

## Correspondence.

The number of papers received, registered, and dealt with during the year is over 9,200, against about 8,000 last year, and the number of letters, reports, &c. written and despatched is 5,884, against 4,425 last year, besides 238 orders for school furmture, against 155.

The number of contracts entered into is 600, for which sets of contract documents had to be prepared in each case, against 428 last year, an increase of over 50 per cent., and a number of small works were carried out under the Minister's authority, but for which no contracts were signed.

Plans

### Plans and Specifications.

During the year 1,272 plans, and 1,051 specifications have been prepared, against 662 plans and 671 specifications last year, an increase of over 70 per cent. in this work.

The following statement of the whole of the work of the office during this and the two previous years will show to what extent the work has increased—over 50 per cent. since the 31st December, 1888:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Letters received and registeredLetters, reports, &c., written and despatched	7,000	8,000	9,200
Letters, reports, &c., written and despatched	3,526	4,425 155	5,884 238
Orders for school furniture	112 346	428	230 660
Dertificates issued	1,038	1,291	1,600
Plans prepared	527	682	1,272
Specifications prepared	577	671	1,051
Totals	13,126	15,652	19,905

#### Cost.

The cost of the office for salaries was £5,506 6s. 1d., and for travelling expenses, £1,574 4s. 10d.—making a total of £7,080 10s. 11d.

## Staff.

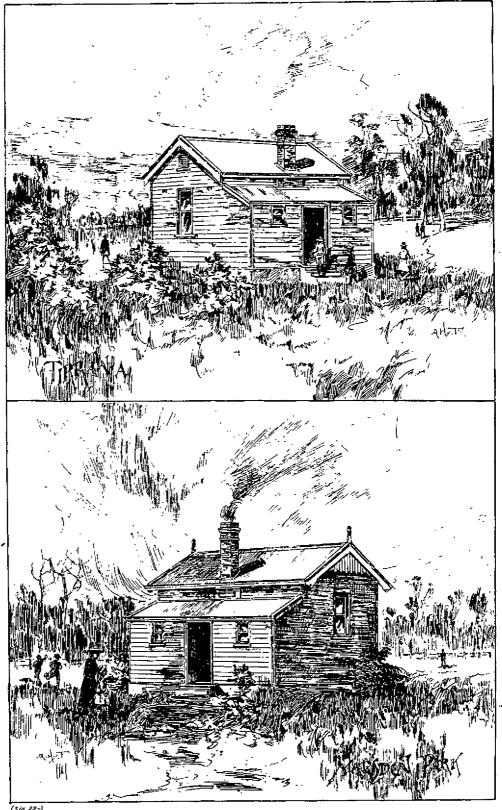
At the close of the year the staff consisted of 4 draftsmen, 3 junior draftsmen, 1 cadet, 2 temporary draftsmen, 3 clerks, and 8 clerks of works. The cadet was only appointed in December, and the services of one of the temporary draftsmen terminated on the 31st December.

I am glad to be able to report that the officers working under me continue to do their work in a satisfactory manner, and nothwithstanding the large increase of work, without any corresponding increase of men to do it, and the consequent continuous strain put on every one to keep pace with the work, I receive cheerful obedience from them all.

If there is no slacking of work in 1891—and there is no indication of it at present—I shall have to ask the Minister before long for a substantial increase in the staff, both clerical and professional.

WM. E. KEMP, Architect for Public Schools. THE following illustrations are typical of various classes of Public School buildings that have been erected by the Department of Public Instruction:—

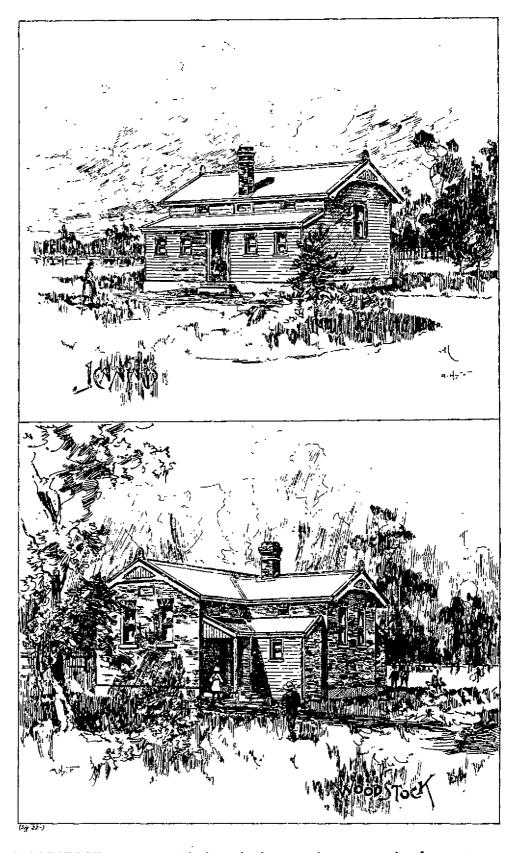
TIRRANNA.—Designed for a 9th or 10th class school, constructed of wood, and giving accommodation for 20 or 30 pupils Cost, £215 12s.



(349.22-)
MARSDEN PARK.—Designed for an 8th class school, constructed of wood, and giving accommodation for 40 pupils. Cost, £ 228 5s. 3d.

3chool room 1956"×1750" Lavatory etc - 19:6"x 5:6" O TIRRANNA 3choolroom 28'-6" x 16'-0" Halroom ele 28'6'xs'6" Marsden Park Scale of feel W.E. Kemp, Archifect for Public Ochools (Sig. 22-)

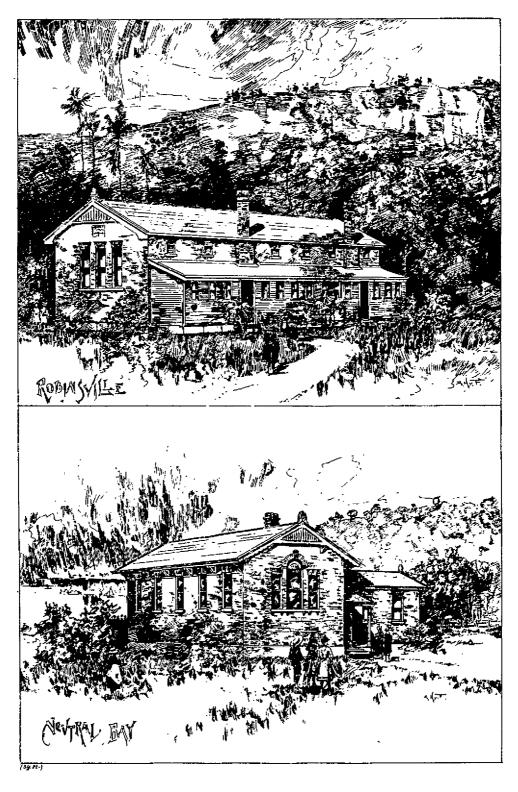
JENNINGS.—Designed for a 7th class school, constructed of wood, and giving accommodation for 40 or 50 pupils. Cost, £ 347 10s.



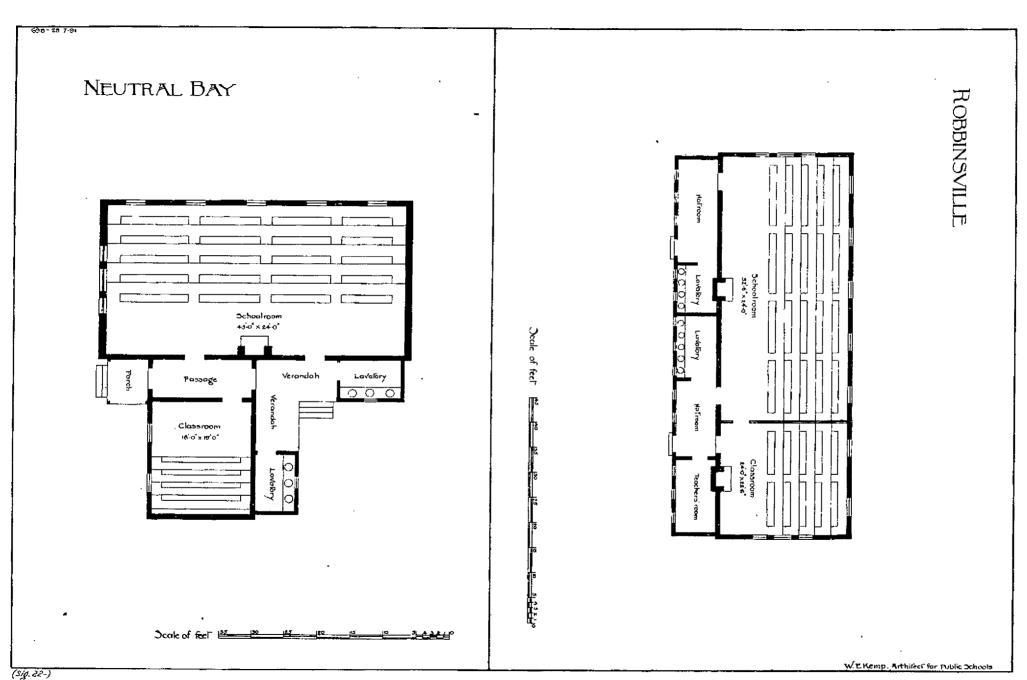
WOODSTOCK represents a 6th class school, arranged to accommodate from 50 to 100 pupils, with class-room for 30. This building is constructed of brick. Cost, £560.

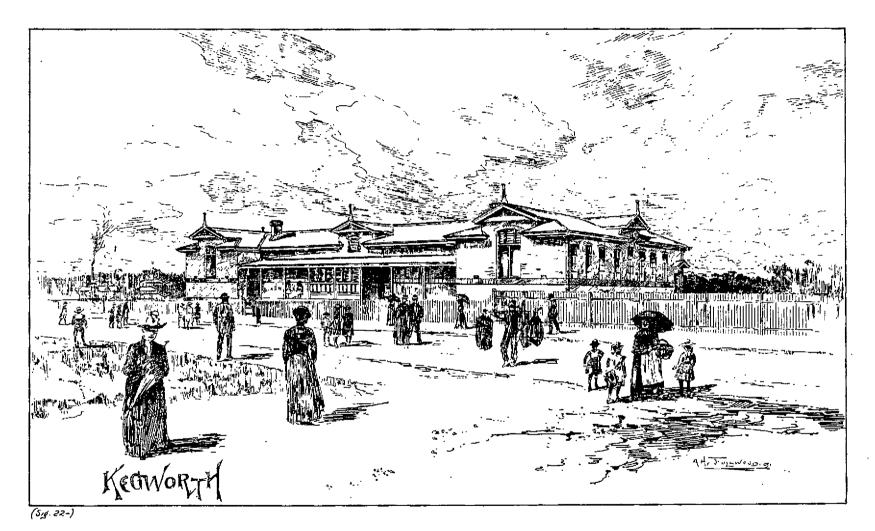
694 -28.7 91 5chool room 52'0" x 15'0" Halroom - 32'0'x5 6" JENNINGS Scale of feet Schoolroom 40'-6" x 20'-0" Class room 16<sup>1</sup>0"× 13<sup>1</sup>0" Woodstock Scale of feet W.E. Kemp Architect for Public Ochools (Sig 22-)

ROBBINSVILLE represents a 4th class school, accommodating between 200 and 300 pupils. The building is constructed of brick, and the class-room is divided from the main room by a glass partition. Cost, £ 1,450.



NEUTRAL BAY is a sample of a 5th class school, constructed of brick, and giving accommodation in the school-room for from 100 to 200 pupils, with a class-room for 50. Cost, £845.

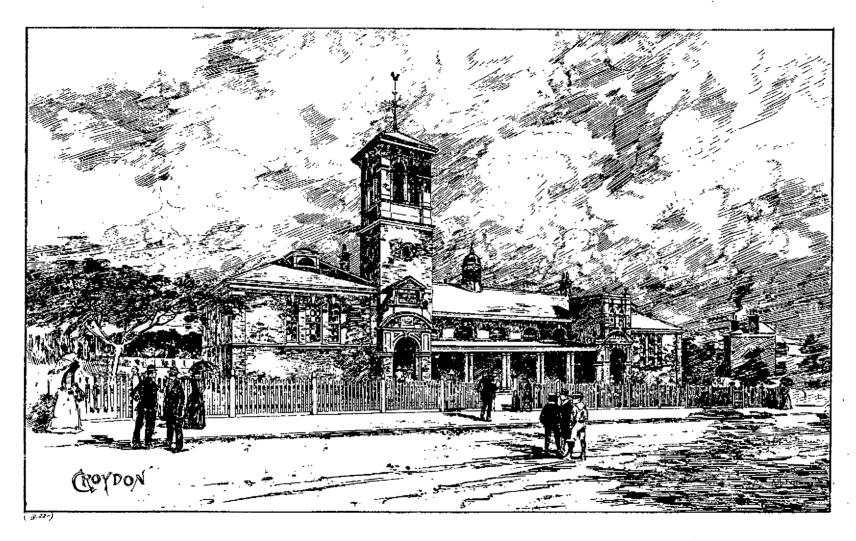




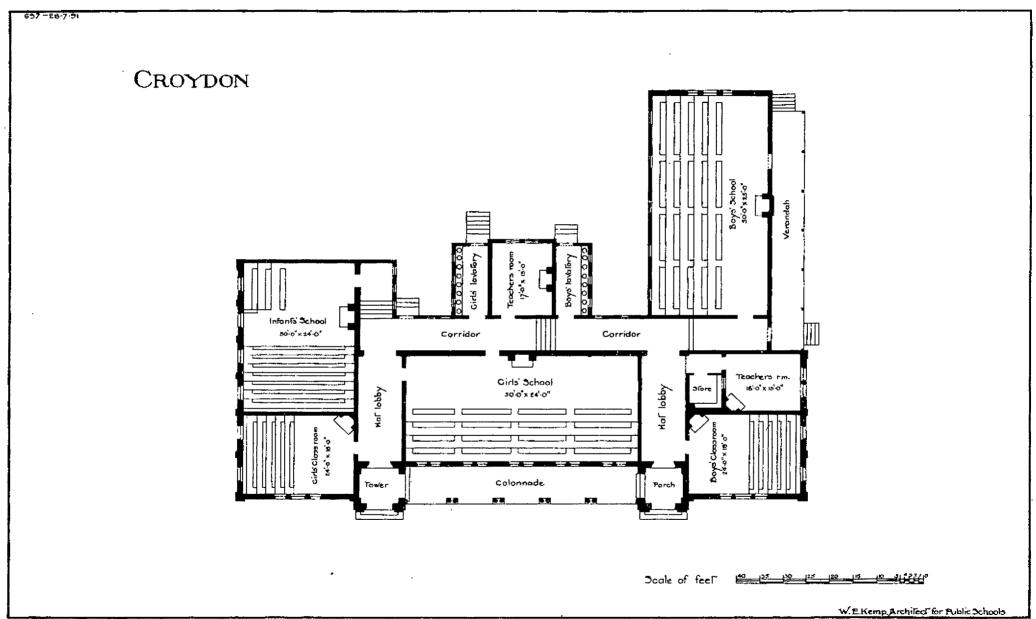
KEGWORTH represents a 3rd class school of three departments, constructed of brick, and accommodating from 300 to 400 pupils.

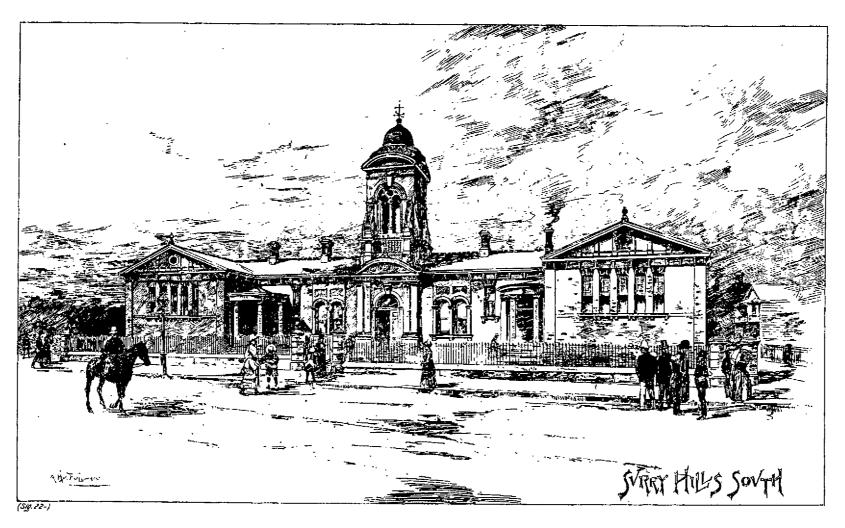
Cost, £2,528.

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

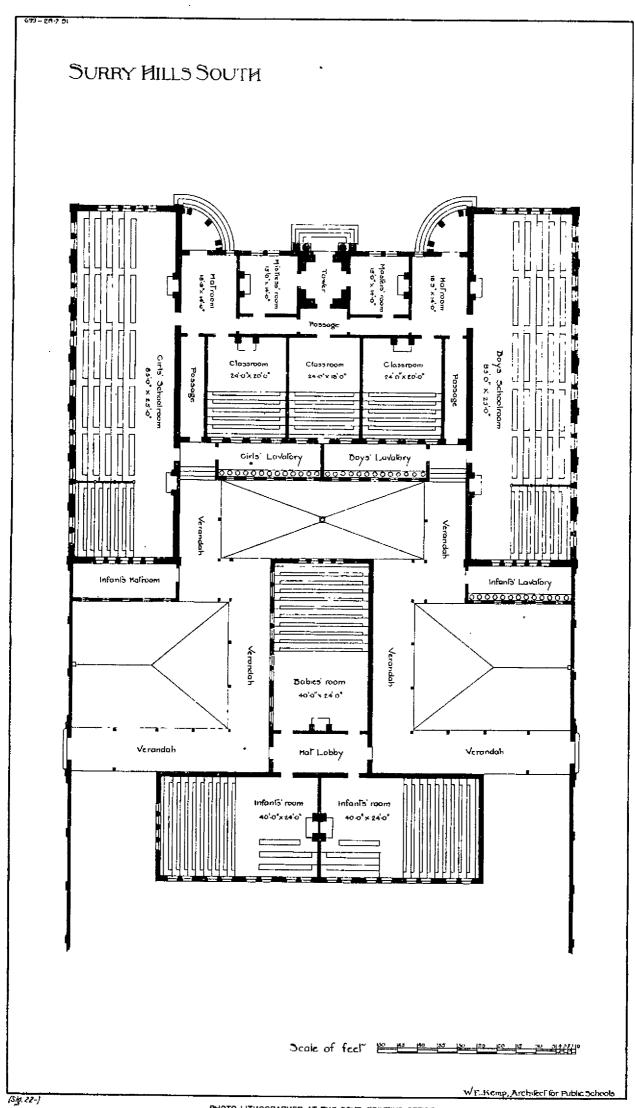


CROYDON represents a 2nd class school of three departments, accommodating between 400 and 600 pupils. This building is constructed of brick with stone dressings. Cost, £ 5,463.



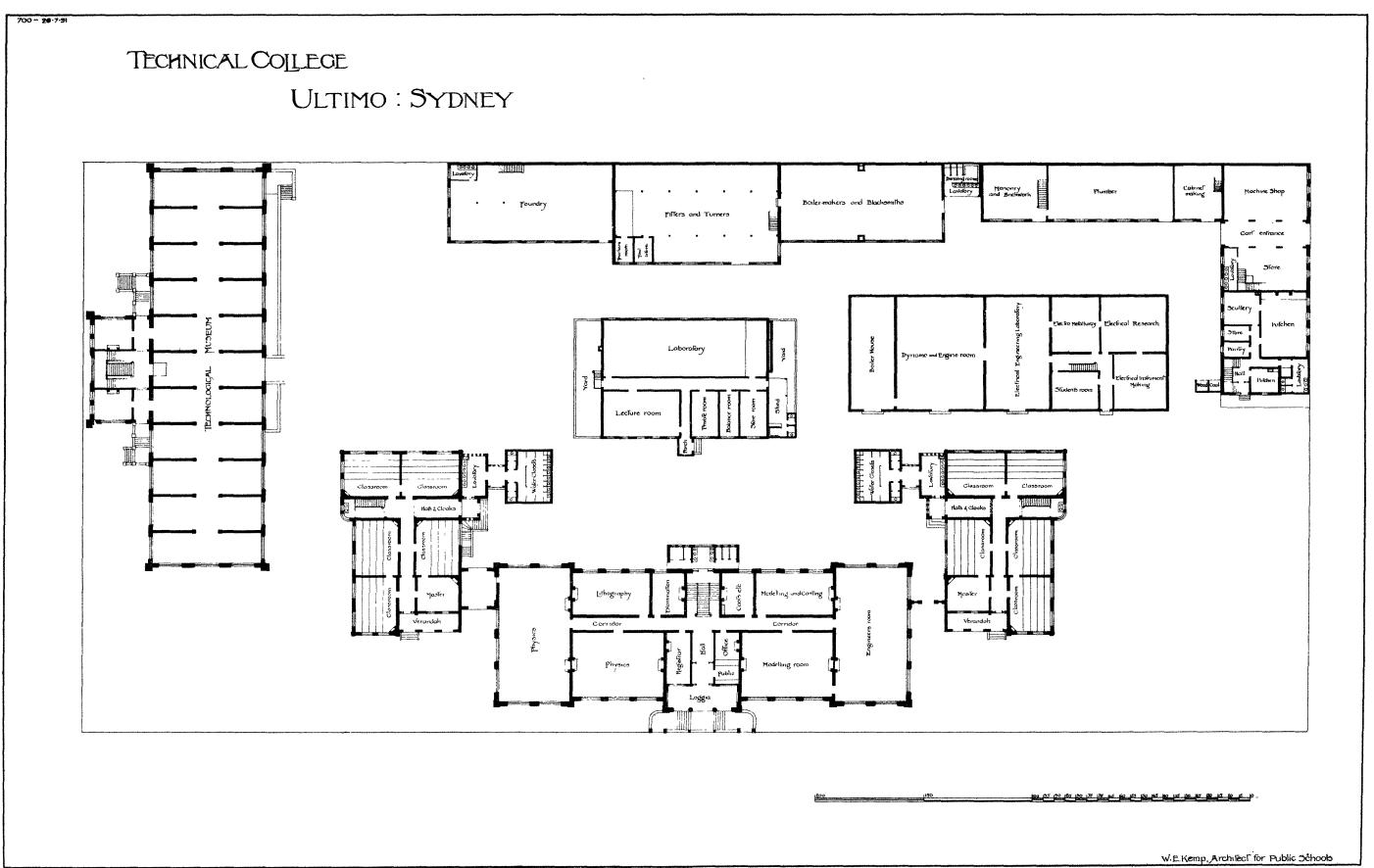


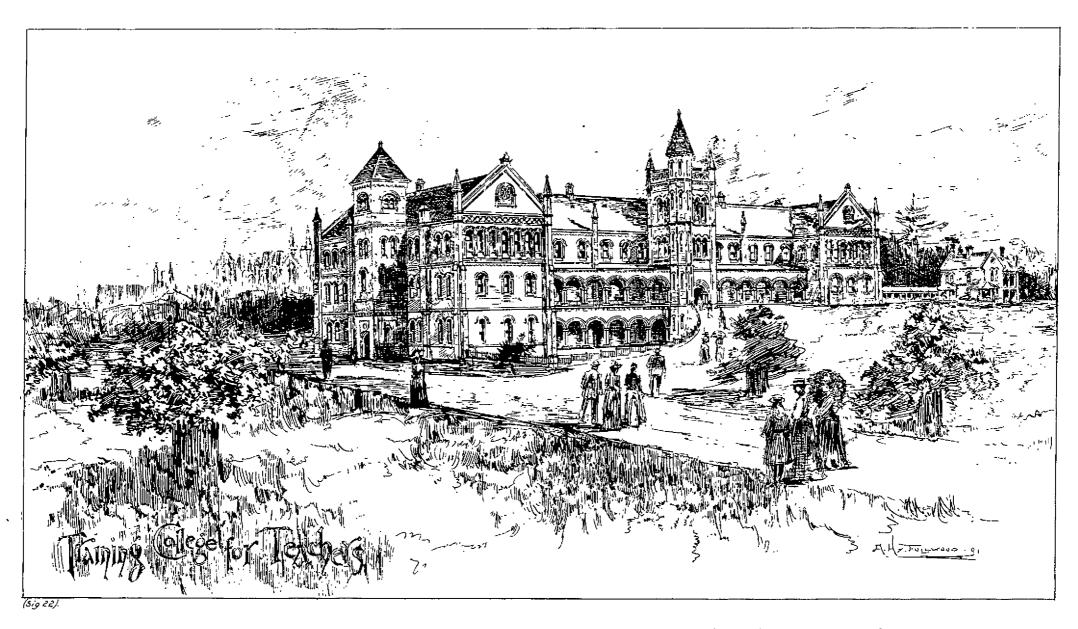
SURRY HILLS SOUTH represents a 1st class school of three departments, affording accommodation for from 600 to 1,000 pupils, with all necessary class-rooms, lavatories, &c. These buildings are constructed of stone. Cost, £ 15,615 158. 6d.





TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—Technical College buildings are being erected at Ultimo, and comprise College, High Schools, and workshops. The buildings are of brick with stone dressings.





TRAINING COLLEGE.—The Training College is designed to accommodate 50 male students, and comprises lecture-rooms, class-rooms, dining-hall, dormitories, &c., and a residence for the Principal. The buildings are to be of stone. Estimated cost, £37,500.

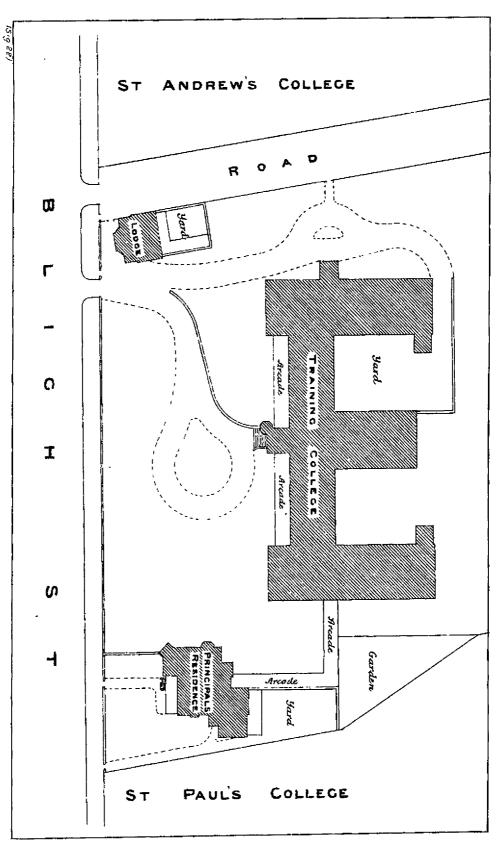


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

## APPENDIX XXII.

## THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to furnish a report of the work performed in connection with the Examining Branch during the year 1890.

The total number of examinees reported upon was 2,122, as against 1,621 in 1889. This number is made up in the following way:—

1. Candidates for Bursaries. 2. Applicant Pupil-teachers. 3. Pupil-teachers, including 124 candidates for training. 4. Training Students completing their first year. 5. Unclassified Teachers and Assistants. 6. Classified Teachers and Assistants. 7. Examinces taking supplementary subjects	108 666 850 67 109 241 81
1. Candidates for Bursaries.	
Examined	108
Recommended for bursaries (Boys)	15
" (Girls)	13
2. Applicant—Pupil-teachers.	
Eligible for employment	423
Ineligible ,,	
Ineligible ,, Percentage of passes	63 5
As against (in 1889)	68:8
3. Pupil-teachers.  The following were promoted:—  From class 4 to class 3	226 173 153 89 192 11 5 1 76:9 74:9
4. Candidates for Training.	
Males passed	86
, failed	9
Females passed	53 <b>26</b>
To the best 16 of each sex full scholarships, of the annual value of £72, were eccived half scholarships worth £36 per annum.	awarded; the nex
5. Training Students.	

Males examined	191 ***********************************	33
Females ,,	144141111114441441444444444444444444444	35

Information regarding these students was given in the report for 1889, although the reports upon them were furnished in 1890.

## 6. Unclassified Teachers and Assistants.

or overest the Tables and Tables and	
Recommended for class II A	1
" " <u>III A</u>	9
" III B	10
" III C	15
Failed to gain promotion	74
Percentage of passes	32.1
As against (in 1889)	58.7
7. Classified Teachers and Assistants.	
Recommended for class I A	2
" " IB	18
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	20
Subject to report on skill.	3
Recommended for class II A	13
IT D	19
717 1	19
n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	15
Failed to gain promotion	
Failed to gain promotion.	152
Percentage of passes	32.7
As against (in 1889)	56.2

## 8. Supplementary.

Examined in Drawing only or not otherwise reckoned ...... 81

The average attainments of Pupil-teachers, especially those of the first class are evidently improving; a result, no doubt, largely due to the system of competition for scholarships in connection with the Training Schools, and also to the possibility now set before students of securing a University degree as an incident in the course of preparation for the office of teacher. Indeed Pupil-teachers can see that by the present generous and judicious system of training they may got such a grounding in liberal studies as to become in reality as well as in name members of one of the learned professions.

22—2 G

The percentage of passes of teachers and assistants is much lower this year than last. This is probably due to the circumstance that new text bools have been prescribed, and examinees had not made themselves fully conversant with their contents. It is thought, however, that the number of failures will not be so large in future, and that it is better to insist on a thorough acquaintance with definitely fixed text books than to be content with a general but vague knowledge, the result of perhaps wider but less careful study.

During the year two changes have taken place in the personel of the Board. Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., after having rendered valuable services, first as one of the examiners in conjunction with Messrs. Gardiner and Forbes, and afterwards, in connection with the Board, as Examiner and Vice-Chairman, resigned, in February last, his position in this department to undertake the duty of Director of Agriculture. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Morris to the offices of Examiner and Vice-Chairman of the Board, and Mr. W. Muntyre to that of Examiner in Geography. Mr. John M'Credie, after a career of very zealous and arduous service, retired in August last under the provisions of the Superannuation Act, and his place as Examiner in History has been taken by Mr. W. F. Thompson, M.A.

The work of the branch has proceeded in a satisfactory manner throughout the year. The various members of the Board have examined with care and despatch the papers in the respective subjects entrusted to them, and have also devoted much time and close attention to the numerous and varied matters submitted for their deliberation at the meetings of the Board, evincing a strong wish to treat the teachers both fairly and liberally, and, at the same time, to safeguard the interests of the department and the public. They appear to have secured the confidence of the teachers, inasmuch as no complaint has, so far, been made calling in question their action in any case.

In addition to the work originally undertaken, the Board is now charged with the conduct of the examinations for admission to the High Schools, including those of candidates for scholarships and bursaries. This change became necessary in consequence of the new regulations regarding scholarships and bursaries. On general grounds, however, it is thought better that the Board should take the control of these examinations, and so relieve the High School teachers of the risk which they formerly ran of being suspected of favouritism, or of too readily admitting pupils in order to swell the numbers attending their schools. By holding the examinations in December and June, it will be possible in future to publish the list of successful candidates sufficiently early to allow prevaions to be made so that pupils may be ready to enter immediately the schools reopen after the holidays.

A change of policy has been made in the distribution of scholarships. Formerly a certain number was given for each High School, but now all children of the colony compete against one another, and scholarships are given to the ten best boys and ten best girls, who are at liberty to attend whichever High School they choose. As these are prizes given by the State, it is deemed more equitable to throw them open to all the colony rather than to confine them to particular localities.

The Board has now completed the first full year of its existence, and the results secured, both as to efficiency and despatch, seem to fully justify the expectations entertained at the time of its appointment. It is satisfactory, further, to know that the new system effects a saving of fully one-third of the amount formerly expended, while the results are made known with at least as much promptness as heretofore.

R. N. MORRIS,

18th February, 1891.

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# APPENDIX XXIII.

Public Schools in Operation at the end of the year 1890, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award	Date of Entry into Service.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	8	Alfred Uron	Teacher	]   2B	Dec., 1886	Oct., 1882
Aberfoil	Guyra		Robert Stewart	do	Nil		10 July, 1890
Aberglussyn	West Maitland	6	Alfred Pritchard	do	2в	— Aug., 1897	
			Louisa Crouch	Pupil-teacher	4	— June, 1890	5 June, 1890
Acacia Creek	Acacia Creek		James Brown	Teacher		1 Jan., 1887	
Acacia Dam	Adaminaby	6	James J. M'Gillieuddy	do		1000	— Mar., 1889
zaammany	Anamidany	6	James Gillies, B.A Cecilia Yates	do	2в Nil	— Aug., 1882	— Feb., 1875 — Jan., 1885
Adamstown	Adamstown	2	Louis M. Price	Teacher	1B	1 April, 1890	
		-	Henry Williams	Assistant	3A	1 Dec., 1884	
			Herbert J. Dawson	Pupil-teacher	4	17 July, 1890	
		f	Mary A. B. Watts	Teacher (girls)	2A .	22 Dec., 1886	— Mar., 1880
i		1	Mary E. Perry	Assistant	2в Prov	30 June, 1887	— Nov., 1880
		ĺ	Mary Davis	Pupil-teacher	1	1 June, 1888	
			Mary A. Loyden	do	I   Nil	1 July, 1890	
			Kate E. Swanton Emma A. Vennard	Work-mistress   Teacher (infants)	l _	30 June, 1886	6 Mar., 1885 1 Sept., 1880
	ŀ	l	Bertha Loomes	Assistant	2A ,	30 June, 1889	
			Janet A. Gce	Pupil-teacher	4	Il Nov., 1889	
			Elizabeth Davies	do	1	1 Oct., 1890	
Adelong	Adelong	4	Charles L. Willard	Teacher	2▲ .	- July, 1886	
•			Jemima Gregor	do (infants)		— July, 1886	
;			Emma Ardill	Assistant	Зв	— July, 1881	— April, 1880
			Winifred Mack Eva A. Verscheur	Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1890 — April, 1890	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Adelong Crossing	Adelong Crossing	6	John Dennis	Teacher	2 <sub>A</sub> #	- June, 1888	
			Arnout J. Verscheur	Pupil-teacher	[ 2 ]	— April, 1890	
Adelong Upper	Batlow	9	Oliver C. Barbarie	Teacher	3A	1 July, 1885	10 April, 1883
Albion Park	Albion Park	7	John Rooney	do	3A	3 Mar., 1888	
Albion-st	Sydney	3	Thomas Dunlop	do	2▲	1 May, 1882	— Sept., 1866
			Elizabeth Shaw ;		2в	1 May, 1882	1 Jan., 1869
n. 16			Matilda Murray	do (infants)	Iв 2в	1 July, 1887 1 Jan., 1878	— Jan., 1868   13 April 18744
_			Jane Gardner   Kate Doonan	Assistantdo	l o ' l	I Jan., 1878 I July, 1883	
[2: i. ' '			Kate M'Guanne	do	зв Зв	- June, 1885	
			Edward Ryan	Pupil-teacher	3	1 July, 1890	
١			Rosa Booth	do	3	1 July, 1890,	- Sept., 1889
	{		Kate Cleary	do	4	24 Feb., 1890	24 Feb., 1890
	j		Alice Swenney	qo	4	— leb., 1890	
111	A 11		Kate Pearce	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	
Albury	Albury	2	Francis W. Gardiner Elizabeth Dunn	Teacherdo (girls)	1B 2A	1 June, 1887 1 June, 1885	15 June, 1868 — Nov., 1879
ŀ	Į		Helen Beaumont	do (infants)	2A	1 Jan., 1890	
1	j		Gilbert Filshie	Assistant	2A		- Nov., 1880
_			Elizabeth Gilbert	do	2в .	1 Dec., 1885	
			Lilian Ireland	do	2A	1 July, 1888	
			Henry Matchett	Pupil-toacher	2	1 Jun., 1890	
;			James Fox	do	4		1 Jan., 1890
		i	Kliza Doughton	do do	3	1 July, 1890	- Sept., 1888
			Maud Vile	do	1	1 Oct., 1890 1 July, 1890	<ul><li>— Oct., 1889</li><li>— July, 1887</li></ul>
			Sarah Webb	do	2	1 July, 1890	- Aug., 1888
			M. K. Cox	Work-mistress	Nil		— Feb., 1890
Aldavilla	Warneton	8	Edmund Debenham	Teacher	3A	- March, 1887	- Jan., 1885
Alectown	Parkes	7	Arthur Yeo	do	34 Prov	— Dec., 1886	— July, 1882
Alexandria	Sydney	5	Elizabeth I. Holt	do	2A Prov.	1 July, 1888	- Sept., 1882
			Kate Brennan	Assistant	2B 2	1 Jan., 1889 1 Jan., 1889	- Feb., 1883
			Edith Dumbarton	Pupil-teacher	Prob	1 5 8 11., 100 5	July, 1885 1 Oct., 1890
Alfredtown	Wagga Wagga	9	Richard J. Fawcett	Teacher	Зв	1 July, 1883	14 Sept., 1872
	Allandale	9	Bessie Townshend	do	30	1 Jan., 1884	12 Oct., 1880
Alma	South Broken Hill	4	J. A. M'Phie	do ,	2A j	- July, 1887	27 April, 1884
			A. J. Reynolds	Assistant	3A	— May, 1887	12 Oct., 1885
	ļ		Frederick Bowshall	Pupil-teacher	Prob	7 T-1- 3005	- Sept., 1889
		ł	Eleanor Sibbald	Teacher (infants)	2B	1 July, 1885	May, 1882
		5	Alice J. Chant Elsie Stephens	Assistant	Nil	1 June, 1888	— May, 1885
		1	Agnes Pilgrim	Pupil-teacher	9	1 Aug., 1889	2 Aug., 1891 1 Aug., 1889
Alstonville	Alstonville	7	John Simes	Teacher	34	1 Jan., 1886	3 Nov., 1877
	Altear	Nil	John A. Hawkes	do	Nil		15 Sept., 1885
Humny Creek	Grafton	7	Richard Deeves	do	Зл	— Feb., 1870	- April, 1867
	Amaroo	8	William E. Stanford	do	3B	1 Jan., 1889	
	Wilson's Downfall	9	James J. Mitchell	do	Nil	1 7.1. 1000	5 Nov., 1883
	Rydul	9	Fannie Smith	do	3c Prov	1 July, 1888	- Sept., 1883
	Bega	Nil	Evan FrancisArthur Paddison	do	Nil	12 Aug , 1885	2 June, 1884 25 Sept. 1888
	Leichhardt	1	John Cusack	do	1B	- Jan, 1883	25 Sept., 1888 — April, 1868
		-	Sarah K. Frazer	do (girls)	1B Prov	- June, 1888	- April, 1878
I I					. !		
		- 1	Clara Tiddeman	do (infants).	24	20 Mar., 1880	- July, 1875
			John M'Credie Henrietta Honry	Assistantdo	2B	— Jan., 1877 4 June, 1885	— Sept., 1872

Name of School.	[Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Annandale	Leichhardt		Bessie Chin	Assistant	2B Prov	1 Jan., 1888	— Jan., 1881
			Sarah Giles	do	2в		— Jan., 1880
			Edgar Culbert	Pupil-teacher	2	1 April, 1890	
			Bertie James	do	4 Prob	1 Mar., 1889 — Oct., 1890	
			Fanny Taylor	do	1	April, 1890	
			Charlotte Bretnall	do	1	- Oct., 1888	— Sept., 1885
		, i	Funny Douglas	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	
			Elizabeth Tyler	do	4	22 Feb., 1888	
		li	Mrs. Tuff	Work Mistress		10 Feb., 1890	10 Feb., 1890 19 Dec., 1883
Anson	Lucknow	10	Bertha M. Favell,	Teacher	30	— Jan., 1883	- June, 1881
Appin	Appin	7	James Drummond	do	8A	— Dec , 1883	31 May, 1878
Arable	Berridale	9 8	Kate Dixon	do	Nil	1 37 1000	- June, 1883
Arakoon	Arakoon	6	Robert Gall	do	2A	1 Nov., 1890 14 April, 1885	
22.00.000	22.00.000		Philip J. Maher	Pupil-teacher	î	1 April, 1890	
Araluen, West	Araluen	7	Alexander Graham	Teacher		1 Jûly, 1883	
Aramagong	Weddin		Janet Simpson	do		* T *000	5 Sept., 1883
Argente Hill	Bowraville		George Johnston William Marshall	do	3A Prov	1 Jan., 1889	
Armidale		-	Elizabeth Scobic	do do (girls)	2 h	1 Nov., 1888 1 Jan., 1887	17 April, 1882
			Nelhe Taylor	do (infants)	2л	— July, 1887	— July, 1882
			Frederick Halbert	Assistant	٥.	— July, 1886	
			Ellen O'Sullivan Amelia M'Donald	do	Зл Nil	1 July, 1888	
			Emily M. Smith	Pupil-teacher		1 Oct., 1889	— Feb., 1886 — Nov., 1886
			May J. Drew	do	, ,	1 April, 1890	— Mar., 1887
			Florence Gentle	do		1 Oct., 1890	I V'
A	Ameridala	5	Henry T. Dale	do	_	1 Oct., 1590	
Armidale, West	Armidale	"	Agnes Wardrop Selina Fletcher	Teacher	2A	27 June, 1889 Oct., 1890	
Arneliffe	Arneliffe	5	R. Churchill	Teacher	2B		
			James Rav	Assistant	2A Prov	1 Jan., 1889	- Jan., 1883
			Marie Taylor	Pupil-teacher	2 ,	1 July, 1890	
Ashfield	Ashfield	1	Samuel M. D. Lewis Charles Kevin	do Teacher	4 1в	21 May, 1890   1 Oct., 1886	
Asimold,			Susannah Owen	do (girls)	2A	- Jan., 1876	April, 1871
			Mary A. Woof	do (infants)	2A	— Sept., 1889	
			Eleanor Liardet	Assistant		— July, 1871	— July, 1871*
			Maria Saunders	do do	3c Prov 2a	25 Jan., 1868 1 Jan., 1885	
			Ethel M. Mallarkey	Pupil-teacher	-	1 Oct , 1889	
			Margaret Bendon	do	3	1 Jan , 1890	
			Violet Salter	do		1 July, 1890	, 0,
			Aphrodife Moustaka Lucy Chapman	do do		1 July, 1890 1 Oct , 1890	
			Alice Dowling		4	15 Oct , 1890	15 Oct , 1890
		ŀ	Thomas H. Freeman	do ,,	4a .	July, 1888	
		1	William S. Rowley	do	4	26 March, 1889	
	•		Ernest G. Barnard Emma Waldron	do Work Mistress	Mil	10 March, 1890	10 Mar, 1890 - May, 1881
Ashford	Ashford	9	Marian Fox	Teacher	Nil		— July, 1885
Ash Island	Hexham		John Jackson	do	8n	1 April, 1882	— June, 1873
Ashlea	Wingham		Thomas Suters,		3A	1 Jan., 1890	
Attunga	Attunga	8 7	Charles R. Austin   John J. Farrell	do	{ За   2в	Oct., 1886   1 June, 1881	10 Oct , 1877 1 June, 1877
Auburn	Aubura	1 1	John B. Mills	do	l _	- Dec., 1884	
			Annie Philip	Assistant	3в	1 Jan., 1879	— Jan., 1875
		1	Ada Gwynne	Pupil-teacher		— Jan., 1889 — Jan. 1890	
			Jane Chapman	do	I		
			Sarah A. Watts	Teacher (Infants)	L -	7.3. 1000	
	}		M. F. Fanning	Assistant	34	1 July, 1887	- Jan., 1884
A 4 17 T7	T43- 37-1-	1,0	Nellie McNab	Pupil-teacher		March,1890	
Australian Farm Australia-street	Leet's Vale Newtown		Caroline A. Steinbeck Eliza Rancland	Teacher	_	1 Jan., 1889	1 April, 1885 1 Jan., 1878
proporative goreco	11011001111 111111111111111111111111111	"	Wilhelming Norman	Assistant			
			Isabel Beeby	Pupil-teacher		- Jan., 1890	
4	g	_	Lily Cunningham				7 Oct., 1890
Avisford	Cargo Avisford	9 Nil	C. F. Williams	Teacher	78.7 - 7	1 67	Nov., 1885 23 April, 1888
Avisford	Lyttleton		Hubert Warren		Nil	1	16 May, 1890
Avoca Vale	Campbelltown	. 9	James Burrell	do	2B Prov	1 Jan., 1886	1 Feb., 1881
Avondale	Dapto		A. McKenzie		3B	25 Nov., 1874	1 Sept., 1872
Baan Baa Bagdad	Baan Ban		Ernest V. Campbell William G. Evans	do	Te.71	1	- Aug., 1882 25 Nov., 1889
Baker's Swamp	Dripstone		William H. Hatherly		1 _		
Balabla	Tabbul	10	James E. Elliott	do	Nil		31 May, 1896
Balgownie	Para Mcadow	5	James Pearson	do	2B		1 Sept., 1870
			Matilda Seddon   Catherine McPhail	Assistant	3в	1 7. 1000	
Balgowlah	Balgowlah	8	Janet M. M. Hanley	Teacher	3A	— June, 1883	
	Cobbora		Daniel M. Arkins		Зл	1 1 1	
Danatan *********************************							

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continu

Name of School.	Post Town.	Cinss	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Ballengarra	Telegraph Point	9	Francis J. Crighton	Teacher	Nil		17 April, 1882
Ballina	Ballina		Patrick Connelly	do	1B .	May, 1890	
			Annie M. Fraser	Assistant	2в	— July, 1889	- July, 1880
			Walter Young	Pupil-teacher do .	3	— July, 1890	* ′
			William Russell Berbara Hunter	do	4	— Jan., 1890 — Jan., 1890	
Balmain	Balmain	1	Samuel Bent	Teacher	ÎΛ	1 Jan., 1885	
		:	Catherine Kennedy	do (girls)	1в	1 June, 1890	
			Robert Beavis	do (infants)	1B 2A	1 Mar., 1888	1 Mar., 1878
			Thomas D. Cragg	Assistant	2B	1 Sept., 1885 1 Jan., 1889	— Mar., 1879   — Aug., 1884
			Mort ba Mara	do	34	1 Aug., 1884	
		ļ	Margaret Jamieson	do	l _	25 Jan., 1890.	— Nov., 1893
			Sarah Greinger	do	2B 3c	21 March,1887.   11 April, 1868	1 June, 1875 - May, 1868
·		ı	Flora A. Read	do	3c	1 Jan., 1883	
			Elizabeth Smith	Work Mistress	Nil		- Mar., 1879
		l	Edith Black	Pupil-teacher	$egin{array}{cccc} 1 & & \dots \\ 2 & & \dots \end{array}$	1 April, 1890. 1 Jan., 1890	
			Barbara Walker	do	3	1 Jan., 1890   1 Jan., 1890	
		l	Joseph Goond	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	
		i	Elsie B. Read	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	
l			Elizabeth Jamicson Ellen Delargy	do do .	4 ,4	— Jan., 1890   15 Jan., 1890	
Balranald	Balranald	6	John J. Blackmore	Teacher	2 <sub>A</sub>	— Dec., 1883	
		_	May Blackmore	Pupil-teacher	3	- Jan., 1890	- Jan., 1889
Banden Grove	Bandon Grove		William English	Teacher	3B	9 Jan., 1874	
Bangalore Bango	Goulburn Yass		Mary G. Fletcher	do	3c Nil	1 Nov., 1874	*1 Feb., 1872 22 July, 1889
Banks' Meadow	Botany	_	William Killick	do	! ^	15 March, 1878	
	·		May F. Kibble	Pupil-teacher	2 .	1 April, 1890	
Bankstown	Bankstown	6	Annic Prideaux	do Teacher	3 2B	1 Oct., 1890   1 July, 1883	
Dungebour	Danasiown	ı	Dugald M'Leod Herbert A. McLeod	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Oct., 1890	
_			Ellen Cuthel	do	4	1 Jan., 1890	
Bara Creek	Dungarce		Matilda Stapleton	Teacher	Nil		15 Aug., 1888
Baradine	Baradine Marulan		C. H. Milgate Rebecca Fraser	do	3c   Nil	1 Jan., 1888	May, 1885, 8 July, 1890
Barmedman	Barmedman		Denis J. Barrett	do	2A	— Jan., 1885	
Bartaba	Barraba		Jaspar H. McAlpine	do	2A	— Jan., 1884	— July, 1877
75	т	 	Isabel Bushel		4	l * ·	
Barrengarry Barrenjoey	Barrengarry Barrenjoey	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	A. McNiven	Teacher            do	0	1 4 4 1000	
Barrington	Barrington	١ -	Peter Kruckow	do	3A	11 Mrch, 1887	
Barringun	Barringun	7	Thomas Langbridge				
Bateman's Bay	Bateman's Bay		Neal Robinson	do	3A	1 Jan., 1889	
Bathurst	Bathuret	1	David Ferguton   Herbert C. Langley	do	] ] A   2 A	— July, 1884 — Jan. 1887	Feb., 1883
		1	F. Hatley Boyd	do	2A	- Nov., 1887	
			Jessie Bluett	Teacher (girls)	מן	— Oct., 1888	
			Bertha Flashman   Rachel Armstrong	Assistant	2B 2B	— Jan., 1889   — June, 1886	
		1	Elizabeth Trezise	Teacher (infants)		- June, 1886	
			Susannah Gray	Assistant	2A P	— June, 1880	
			Catherine Stevens "	do	۱ ۵	Jan., 1888	
		ı	Albert Page	Pupil-teacher   do .	3	Jan., 1890   Oct., 1890	
			Edward Bluett	do	4	Tau 1900	
			Minnie Whalan		1	— July., 1890	
		ļ.	Alice Armstrong Annie Cromie		2	Jan., 1889   Jan., 1890	
	•	4	Alice Baldwin	do	2	- Jan., 1889	
		1	Sara Mortimer	do	2	— July., 1890	
D 41	Dation		Jane Harris	Work Mistress	_	Mr., 1997	— Jan., 1879
Batlow Baulkham Hills	Batlow	8 7	Thomas Hickey John Worrall	do	3B ∱3A	— May, 1887 6 May, 1874	— Sept., 1861 — Oct., 1870
Baw Baw	Goulburn	7	Murray L. Allen	do	3A	1 Jan., 1883	
Havly	Mudgee	9	George W. Wurth	do	Nil .	1 1 1000	2 Feb., 1885
Beardy Bear Hill	Glen Innes Bear Hill	9	Joseph Reynolds Thomas II. Chawner	do do	3A 8c	1 Jan., 1889   6 June, 1890	
Beaufort	Glen Innes	9	James Wood	do	3в	1 July, 1888	
Beaumont	Combewarra	9	Mary Spain	do	3c .	- Dec., 1887	14 May, 1883
Bedellick	Hall Beech need		Mary A. O'Donnell	do	Nil	Dec_ 1889	11 Oct., 1886
Beechwood Bega	Bega		James Needs William H. Wilson	do do	3c Prov	— Dec., 1888   1 Oct., 1881	
			Priscilla Beale	do (infants)		1 1001	1 July, 1876
			Grace Spence	Assistant	3в	— <b>∆</b> ug., 1885	— Jan., 1884
		l	Jessic B. Campbell Eliza Pattinson	do ,   Pupil-teacher	3B 1	— Jan., 1888 — Oct., 1890	
			John F. Hanscombe	do	2	- Aug., 1890	
			Thomas McCurley	do		April, 1890	
				l	l -		
Beggan Beggan Belanglo	Murrumburrah Berrima	9	Francis A. Quin Christian Roscuthal	Teacher	3B	1 July, 1883	

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Name of School	Post Town	Class	Teaching Staff	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award	Date of Entry into Service
n lau Cuark	3171-t	N'1	Th 317 327 .11	/P 1	Nr.1		10.35. 1000
Belar Creek	Warkton Belford		R. W. Fitzell	Teacher	Nd	-1 T 1000	18 May, 1888
BelfordBelgravia	Belgravia	8 9	Flora Clark Edward D. Higgins	do do	3B	≰1 Jan., 1886   — Jan. 1886	
Belluwongarah	Berry	9	James Perkins	do	3B	— Jan , 1886 J May, 1881	
Bellingen	Bellingen	7	John Poulton	do	3A	- July, 1871	
Beilinger Heads	Bellinger Heads	9	Angus M. Rose	do	3A	1 Jan., 1890	
Bell's Creek	Bell's Čreek	9	John Richards	dooh	_	J Jan., 1889	
Bell's Lagoons	Germanton	10	Rebecca Ross	do	Nil		- Aug., 1885
Belltrees	Scone	8	David G. Williams	do	3₄	1 July, 1889	
Belmont	Belmont		James Sommerville	d <b>o</b>	34 .	15 April, 1868	
Belmore	Belmore	8	G. S. Thompson	do	34	— June, 1876	
Belmore River	Gladstone	7	John Lancaster	do		4 Feb., 1870	
BelmoreRiver,Upper	Gladstone	9	Julia Toomey	do	Nil :	77.	25 Oct., 1885
BelowraBenandarah	Marcngo Bateman's Bay	9	Thomas L. Williams	do do	3c	— Dec., 1886	
Ben Bullen	Ben Bullen	9	Thomas Hegarty	do	3c	1 Nov., 1883	
Bendeela	Kangaroo Valley	9	Henry Jamieson	do	20	1 Jan., 1890   13 Mar. 1990	
Bendemeer	Bendemeer	6	Patrick Campbell	do	2B	13 Mar., 1889 22 June, 1882	1 May, 1878
Bendenine	Bowning	7	S. B. Collier	do	3A	— Dec. 1884	
Bendick Murrell	Young	Nil	Amy Mayne	do	Nil	- 500, 1001	Jan., 1888
Bendolba	Bendelba	8	John D. Lord	do	3в	— Feb., 1895	
Benerco	Forest Roofs	6	William H. Johnson	do	21	— July, 1885	
***************************************			Hugh Neal	Pupil-teacher	1	— Jan., 1890	
Beni	Dubbo	9	Margaret J. Ryan	Teacher	8c	— Dec., 1838	
Ben Lomond	Ben Lomond	Nil		do	Nil	***************************************	1 Oct., 1886
Berchangalo	Gunning	9	Annie M. A. Curran	do	Зв .	1 Jan , 1890	6 June, 1883
Beresford	Catheart	9	J. D. Simon	do	За	July, 1883	
Bergulia	Bergalia	7	James Carleton	do	34	20 Feb., 1888	
Berkeley	Unanderra	8	Samuel Kemish	do	3A	8 May, 1865	- May, 1865
Bermagui	Bermagui	8	Emilie Woollard	do	3c	- June, 1881	- Jan., 1882
Berridale	Berridale	8	F. R. Macpherson	do	a8	— May, 1884	9 July, 1883
Berrima	Berrima	6	Patrick Murphy	do	2a	— July, 1887	— Jan., 1887
<b>.</b>		i.	Annie O'Hara	Pupil-teacher	3	— Մուս., 1889	
Berrima Colliery	Moss Valc		Thomas J. Johnston	Teacher		1 July, 1883	
Berry	Berry	5	Andrew G. Garden	do	2A	— Dec., 1884	
			Henrietta Todd	Assistant	3a	— Aug., 1887	
			Emily A. Isley	Pupil-teacher		1 Oct., 1890	
D1	C-1		Margaret Seymour	do	4	7 Feb., 1890	
Beryl	Gulgong	9	Michael Kane	Teacher	0.	20 Mar., 1888	
Bethungra	Bethungra		Bryan F. Dale	do	9.5	1 Jan., 1885	
Bexhill Bexiey	Bexhill		Robert Brewer	do	3B	— Aug., 1887	
Rexies	Bexley	5	Jessie Landers	do		1 Jan., 1884	14 Nov., 1881
			Ernest Andrews	Pupil-teacher	l 1	1 Oct., 1889	
		1	Rhoda Smith	do	l _	1 Oct., 1890	
Bibbenluke	Bibbenluke	8	Alfred E. Kendall	Teacher		1 July, 1893	
Big Hill	Marulan		Su-ic Harnet				- Aug., 1884
Big Ridge	Uralla	9	Edith E. Ray		Nil		— Feb., 1884
Binalong		8	David Drummond	do	3u	1 Jan., 1879	— June, 1878
Binda	Binda	9	Annie Howarth	do	3c	— Dec., 1882	22 July, 1878
Bindogundra	Parkes	10	Joseph Harris	do	Nil		23 April, 1883
Bingera	Bingera	5	Ernest R. Mawson	do	2∄	— June, 1891	— July, 1876
		}	Mary White	Pupil-teacher	1	1 Jan , 1890	
75.	ъ.	١ ـ	Ellen M'Carthy	(lo	1	1 April, 1890	
Binnaway	Binnaway	8	Mary Philips	Teacher	30	— March, 1888	
Binneguy	Pallamallawa		Edward J. Owen	do	3B	Jan 1839	
Birchgrove	Balmain	1	William H. Teale	do	1A	Jan., 1884	
			William H. Johnston		l <b>-</b>	- Aug., 1878	
			James Tuylor	Pupil-teacher do	l o	1 April, 1890 1 Oct., 1890	
			John Timbrell	do	4	16 April, 1890	
		i	Margaret Tilley	Teacher (girls)	1-	- Oct., 1888	
•	ĺ	1	Mary Morphy	Assistant	2D Prov	- July, 1888	
			Nellic Redmond			- Oct., 1890	
			Mary Pringle	do	Prob		- Sept., 1890
			Edith Allen	do	4	April, 1890	
			Margaret Young	do	Prob		- Nov., 1890
			Mary Robertson	Teacher (infants)	l =	1 March, 1881	
			Kate D'Arey	Assistant		1 July, 1883	
		1	Elien Kiely	do	2в	10 July, 1889	
			Jessie Temby	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Oct., 1890	
			Florence Buddle	do	4	March, 1889	5 Mar., 1889
	l	1	Adelaide Locke	Work Mistress	Nil		- April, 1882
Bishop's Bridgo	Bi≋hop's Bridge		John D. Robinson	Teacher	3A	Dec., 1880	1 April, 1869
Blackfr.ars	Sydney	. 1	George Flannery	do	1A	Aug., 1886	
		1	William Brown	Assistant	2a	- Jan, 1885	
	1	1	William Williams			— Jan., 1886	
		1	George Lees	_ do	3A .	— April, 188ā	
		1	John Sherlock	Pupil-teacher		— March,1890	
	l .	1	Samuel Fuller	do	3	— April, 1890	— Маг., 1889
		1					
		1	Fanny Cooke	Teacher (girls)		- May, 1885	
			Fanny Cooke Ellen Wallis	Assistant	24	- July, 1885	— Oct , 1879
			Fanny Cooke			— July, 1885 — Jan., 1885	— Oct , 1879

Services not continuous.

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teathing Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
T) 16'	C .3		Mount Cool	Punil toncher	1	— Oct., 1899	- Nov., 1886
Blackfriars	Sydney	1	Margaret Croal	Pupil-teacher	2		— Sept , 1888
ļ			Lily Bornstein	do	$\frac{2}{2}$	— Oct., 1890	— Sept., 1886
	· I		Mary Lees	Work Mistress	Nil  1B	- Nov., 1883	— Sept., 1868 — Jan., 1877
			Mary Stonham Elizabeth Macnamara	Teacher (infants) Assistant	2B	_ July, 1878	- May, 1873
			Margaret Mahony	do	2в	— June, 1893	— June, 1878
			Julia Kelly	do Pupil-tencher	3 <u>a</u> 2	— March, 1881 — Oct., 1890	
	ı	ļ '	Lizzie Thompson	do	3	_ Jan., 1890	
		1	Mary O Connor	do	4	— March, 1889	
n1 1 1	Carata Diagna	N	Ethel Westacott	Topolon	Prob	— Sept., 1890	— Sept., 1890 19 Mar., 1888
Blackgolar Blackhoath	Cox's River Blackheath	h	James McEvoy	Teacher	N11	1 July, 1885	
Dide wildion ///willing			William P. McLaren	Pupil-teacher	3	1 April, 1890	11 Mar., 1889
Black Hill	Minmi Paint	9	Lizzie C. Hyland	Teacherdo	3C	— June, 1885   8 Feb., 1875	1 Feb., 1884 1 Jan., 1871
Blackman's Point .   Black Mountain	Blackman's Point   Black Moantain	8	Robert Harris John F. Lane	do	3A	1 Jan., 1889	
INDUCTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR		ļ	Donald G. Marshall	Pupil-teacher	Prob		28 Nov., 1890
Black Range	Albury	9	Isaac Manns	Teacher	30 Nil	3 Aug., 1885	23 July, 1878 21 Oct., 1889
Black Swamp Blacktown	Tenterfield Blacktown		Esther Glover John Vick	do	2B	- Sept., 1881	— April, 1864
Discretion in			Frances Moon	Pupil-teacher	3	1 July, 1890	— July, 1838
Blakehurst	Kogarah		John T. Leemon	Teacher	24! N.1		1 Nov., 1880 27 June, 1887
Blakney Creek	Dalton ,	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N}_{11} \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	George W. Carpenter Eliza Morris	do do	Nil	1 Jan , 1880	
Blandford Blayney	Blayney		Michael Moran	do	1B (Cond)	1 June, 1890	7 Sept , 1874
22.00	•		Sophia E. Velvin	Assistant	3A	— June, 1886	— May, 1886
		1	Amy G. Harrison	Pupil-teacher	2 4	' - Jan., 1890   — Sept., 1890	
Bloom Hill	O'Connell	8	Harry M. Oliver	Teacher	3B	- Dec., 1886	
Blowering	Tumut	. 8	J. Bickerstaff	do	2в		
Bo Bo Creek	Tinoneo		Teresa O'Reilly	do	3B	Sept., 1895   Jan., 1885	
Bodalla	Bodalla   Boggabilla	. 7	Malcolm McCorquodale   John Ct. Fegan		3A	1 Dec 1986	
Boggabilla Boggabri	Boggabri	5	Matthew Lee	do	2A	1 April, 1889	— Jan., 1880
	30		John H. Rose	Pupil-teacher	4		
Th	Tiamara	. 9	Walter R. Jones	do Teacher	4 Зв	1 April, 1890   1 July, 1898	
Boggumbil Bogolong			John F. Davis		2в Prov	— July, 1887	1 Sept., 1881
Bolivia	Bolivia	Nıl.	Mary Egan	do	Nil	1 T 1007	20 July, 1885
Bomaderry			James Naylor		3B 2A	1 Jan., 1897 — Aug., 1885	
Bombala	Bombala	°	Annie McLean	Assistant	30	_ Aug., 1882	
	1		Edward Hegarty	Pupil-teacher		1 Oct , 1890	
Bomballaway			Ellen Manion	Teacher		4 Aug., 1888 	
BomboBombowlee	Tumut		! Walter Craig	· •		10 May 1989	
Bondi	Bondi	1	Frederick Campbell		2в	1 Oct., 1877	
	{		Mary Cruikshank		3A	1 Jan., 1887 — April, 1890	
	1		Mand Burkitt   Frances Boorman	Pupil-teacher	1	27 Feb., 1890	
Bookham	Bookham	. Nil	Isabel Garland	F81 7	Nil	- 7 1 7000	3 Mar., 1885
Booligal	Booligal		Charles H. Pick		3B	1 July, 1883 1 May, 1882	
Boolong	Boolong   Tenterfield		James T. Thompson Margaret Gardiner		3c Nil	1 may, 1002	— Jan., 1880
Boonoo Boonoo Booral		_	William McKnight	do	3A	25 Mar., 1887	1 Dec., 1884
Boorolong	Armidale	. 9	Edward Moore	do	Nil	1 Top 1980	20 May, 1889   16 July, 1883
Borambil		9 Nil	Mary M. Nash	do	3в   Nil	1 Jan., 1889	- July, 1879
Borce Borcnore	Borenore	. 8	John Evans	do	3A	- June, 1884	— Jan., 1879
Boro, Lower	Boro	. Nil	Clara Herriott	do	Nil	T16 1974	8 July, 1884   — July, 1869
Botany	Botany	5	Walter Lambert	do	2B	— July, 1874   — July, 1886	. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~
		;	Anna Rex	Pupil-teacher	3	— April, 1889	
	1	ł	Mary J. Hall	l do	Prob		— Ang., 1890
Botobolar			Patrick G. Ryan	Teacher	3A	1 July, 1884   1 July, 1886	
Bourke	Bourke	4	T. H. Taylor	Assistant	2A   Nil	i '	1 Nov., 1884
			Elizabeth Fordyce		2	1 Jan., 1890	
	}	ļ	June Eglinton	Teacher (girls)		l Jan., 1886 5 Feb., 1885	
	1		Adeline C. Crocker Jessie Smith		1 ~	1 July, 1889	1 Nov , 1887
		1	Bridget A. Cassidy	do .	3	1 July, 1889	
Bourke, North	North Bourke		Emma Smith			1 Jan., 1880	14 April, 1886   19 Mar., 1879
Bowan Bowenfels ,	A		Alfred H. Nichols	( -	Зл	1 7 1 1 100:	— Jan., 1880
Bowling Alley Point			Samuel J Eades	. do	2A Prov	1 May, 181	- May, 1878
_		1_	Ernest J. Gustafson	Co	' <u>-</u>	1 May, 1890 10 June, 1876	
Bowns	Bowns		J. A. Dalcy Albert H. Bruce			25 1990	
Bowning		1	Patrick J. Gilmore	Pupil-teacher	Prob.		— Oct., 1890
Bowraville			Edward Collins	Teacher		1 April, 1885 1 — July 1885	
Bowral	Bowral	. 4	John Hooper	do	, 2a	— July, 1883	7 x 24 ug., 40//

Brandon Hill Kiama Walcha Branxton Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater Brocklesby, West Broke Broke Broken Hill Kiama Walcha Branxton Broadwater Broke Broken Hill Kiama Walcha Branxton Browngh Bringelly Brisbane Valley Oberon Broadwater Broadwater Brocklesby West Brokelsby West Broke Broke Broke Broke Broke Broke Broke Broken Hill Brogo Broke Broke Broken Hill Broken H	d1	5 10 9 6 9	Maude Lange Campbell M'Luckie Charles Church Charles Fraser Jessie Short A. J. Kilgour Theresa Daly Ellen Walsh Jessie Cunningham Alexander Cunningham G. S. Paull	Teacher (girls) Assistant do Pupil Teacher do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do do	2A Prov 2A 2B 1 3 2A 3A 2 3	— June, 1886 — Oct., 1885 — Jan., 1887 1 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1880 4 Mar., 1885 1 April, 1890	— *Aug., 1885 — Mar., 1882 30 Oct., 1885 — Jan., 1897 1 April, 1882
Braidwood	d1	9   6	Campbell M'Luckie Charles Church Charles Fraser Jessic Short A. J. Kilgour Theresa Daly Ellen Walsh Jessic Cunningham Alexander Cunningham G. S. Paull	Assistant do do Pupil Teacher do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do	2A 2B 1 3 2A 3 2	— Oct., 1885 — Jan., 1887 1 Jan., 1889 1 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1880 4 Mar., 1885 1 April, 1890	— *Aug., 1885 — Mar., 1882 30 Oct., 1885 — Jan., 1897 1 April, 1882
Brandon Hill	line	9   6	Charles Fraser  Jessic Short  A. J. Kilgour  Theresa Daly  Ellen Walsh  Jessie Cunningham  Alexander Cunningham  G. S. Paull	Pupil Teacher do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do	1 3 2 <sub>A</sub> 3 <sub>A</sub>	1 Jan., 1889 1 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1880 4 Mar., 1885 1 April, 1890	30 Oct., 1885 — Jan., 1897 1 April,1882
Brandon Hill	line	9   6	Jessic Short A. J. Kilgour Theresa Daly Ellen Walsh Jessie Cunningham Alexander Cunningham G. S. Paull	do Teacher Assistant Pupil-teacher do	3 2 <sub>A</sub> 3 <sub>A</sub>	1 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1880 4 Mar., 1885 1 April, 1890	— Jan., 1897 1 April,1892
Brandon Hill	line	9   6	A. J. Kilgour Theresa Daly Ellen Walsh Dessie Cunningham Alexander Cunningham G. S. Paull	Teacher	2A 3A 2	1 July, 1880 4 Mar., 1885 1 April, 1890	1 April,1882
Branga Branxton  Branxton Branxton  Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater  Brocklesby West Brode's Plains Broke Broke Broken Hill Broken H	ine	9   6	Ellen Walsh Jessie Cunningham Alexander Cunningham G. S. Paull	Pupil-teacher do	2	1 April, 1890	1 Jan , 1883
Branga Branxton  Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater Brocklesby, West Brocke Broken Hill Broken H	ine	9   6	Jessie Cunningham	do			
Branga Branxton  Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater Brocklesby, West Brocke Broken Hill Broken H	ine	9   6	Alexander Cunningham G. S. Paull			1 April, 1890	
Branga Branxton  Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater Brocklesby, West Brocke Broken Hill Broken H	ine	9   6	G. S. Paull		Prob		3 Nov., 1890
Branxton Branxton  Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Brisbane Valley Broadwater Brocklehurst Brocklesby, West Broke Broke Broken Hill Broken H	ine	6		Teacher	3B	1 Jan., 1883	29 Mar., 1876
Brawlin Brawlin Breadalbane Bredbo Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewarrin Brewongle Bringelly Oberon Broadwater Brodklehurst Brocklehurst Brode's Plains Brogo Broke Broken Hill Broken H	ine		John H. Kennedy	do do	3в 2в	— Jan., 1883 1 June, 1887	— May, 1890 — June, 1879
Breadalbane Bredbo Bredbo Bredbo Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewongle Bringelly Oberon Broadwater Brocklesby, West Brocklesby, West Brock Broke Broke Broke Broke Broken Hill Broken H	ine		Colm Gollan	Pupil-teacher	4	- May, 1890	22 May, 1890
Bredbo Breeza Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrin Brewongle Bringelly Oberon Broadwater Brocklehurst Brocklesby, West Brocklesby, West Broke Bro		71	Robert Black	Teacher	30	22 Feb., 1876	5 Feb., 1886
Breeza Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrina Brewarrin Bringelly Bringelly Oberon Broadwater Broadwater Broadwater Brocklesby, West Broke Broke Broke Brokenback Broken Hill Brogo Broke Broken Hill Broken H		6]	Thomas M'Manus	do	3A , 3A	1 Jan., 1884 - Jan., 1888	— April, 1878 — April, 1886
Brewongle Bringelly Bringelly Oberon Broadwater Broadwater Broadwater Brocklehurst Brode's Plains Brogo Broke Broken Hill Broken Hill Broken H	ıai	7	George Gillespie	do	2в	— Dec., 1884	
Bringelly		6	Ebenezer Campling	do	2A	— Dec., 1885	— Jan., 1880
Bringelly	o	8	Charles W. Robius William M. Hitcheock	Pupil-teacher . Teacher	1 Зв	— July, 1890 1 May, 1884	— July, 1885 20 Jan , 1878
Broadwater Broadwater Broadwater Broadwater Brocklesby, West Goombarg Inverell. Brogo Broke Brokenback Mount V. Broken Hill Broken Broken H		9	John Ryan	do	Зв ,	— Dec , 1884	26 May, 1874
Brocklehurst Brocklesby, West Goombarg Brodie's Plains Inverell Brogo Broke Broke Mount Vi Broken Hill Broken H		$\frac{9}{6}$	William E. Cooke	do	3A Prov	1 Jan., 1890	7 Jan., 1887
Brocklesby, West Brodie's Plains Inverell Brogo Broke Broke Broke Broken Hill Broken H	C1	ľΙ	George Blanchard Edwin Blanch	do Pupil-teacher	21 3	— Јап., 1885 — Јап., 1890	10 Jan., 1880 12 Jan , 1889
Brocklesby, West Brodie's Plains Inverell Brogo Broke Broke Broke Broken Hill Broken H			Thomas Hogan	do	3	— Oct., 1890	7 Oct., 1889
Brodie's Plains Inverell Brogo Broke Broke Brokenback Mount V. Broken Hill Broken H		8	Julia Chapman	Teacher	3B	— Jan , 1881	- Jan., 1876
Brogo		$\frac{9}{8}$	William W. C. Hughes Frederick V. Holtsbaum	do	3c . 3A	6 Aug., 1885 1 July, 1886	
Broken Hill Mount Vi Broken Hill	.,		Mary Armstrong	do	Nil		27 Mar., 1884
Broken Hill Broken H		8	A. A. Holmes	do	3A	— April, 1889	— Nov., 1879
		$\frac{7}{2}$	John Hardcastle Jeremiah M. Boyle	do	3A 2A	J Jan., 1886 1 Mar., 1890	
		-	P. J. Bennett	Assistant	2A Prov	- June, 1888	— Jan., 1885 — Nov., 1882
		- 1	Emma Sawyer	do	Зв	- Mar., 1886	9 July, 1883
	j		Sophy Bright Emma Gilling	do Teacher (infants)	Nil 2A Cond		- July, 1890
		Ţ	Louisa Miller	Assistant	3в	- May, 1887 - Mar, 1889	— Feb., 1887 — June, 1883
			Ellen Berryman	do .,	Nil		— Sept., 1890
70 1 ****** =		i	Harrict Odgers Annie Davie	Pupil-teacher	A	— Jan., 1888	— Jan., 1888
		1	Alice Wilson	do do	Prob		Nov., 1889 Nov., 1889
Broken Hill, North Broken H	iii	2	Farquhar Wallace	Teacher	2A	— June, 1886	- Jan., 1892
		j	John R. Bridle	Assistantdo	28 Nil	— Jan., 1839	
		3	Henry B. Joachim Barbara Ferguson	go	Nil		8 Aug., 1890 21 Jan., 1890
•		- 1	Margie Arnold	Teacher (infants)	2A	1 Jan., 1898	14 Dec., 1882
İ	İ		E. J. Allen	Assistant	Nil		3 Dec., 1883
<b>f</b>		ı	Lucinda Angove Frances Russell	do	Nd Nil	***********	7 July, 1890 8 Aug., 1890
			Sophia Maynard	do	Nil	***************************************	8 Aug., 1890
Brokenshaft Creek Orange			Walter Murphy	Teacher	Nil		— May, 1884
Brolgan Parkes Brombin Huntingd		$\frac{7}{8}$	James T. Corbett	dodo	3A 2A (Cond)		
Bronte Lake Bat	hurst	9	Richard Harte	do	30	1 July, 1884	** .
Brookfield Brookfield		9	Rose A. Casey	do	3B	17 Nov., 1878	- June, 1876
Brooklyn Ballina Brooklyn	****	9   7	Miriam Everingham John R. Calov	dodo	30 3∧	25 F.b., 1889   11 March, 1886	
Brooks' Creek Bungendo	ore 1	Nıl	Eliza M. Kellett	do	3B Prov	· · · · ·	10 Nov., 1834
		9	Mary T. M'Kinlay	do	Nıl	1 Dec. 1975	— Oct. 1883
		0	Elizabeth Lawson John T. Stack	do	3c Nil	1 Dec., 1875	— Dec., 1870 — Oct., 1884
Broughton Vale Berry		8	Abram King	do	Зв	12 Feb., 1890	
Broughton Village Broughto Cowra	n Village 1	9	Rebecca Evans Lillie Aarons	do	Nil	*** *********	4 Jan., 1881
No. 1		9	Georgina Millar	do	Nil Nil	**** ******* 1	10 Oct., 1883 25 July, 1885
Brown Mountain Lyttleton		Gi	George Lyell ,	do	2в	— Dec., 1897	
Brown's Creek Ellalong Brown's Creek Brown's		Nil 7	Esther W. Thompson	do	Nil	1 7.m 100%	13 Jan., 1890
Brucedale Wagga W		9.	E. J. Hadley	do do	2B (Cond)	1 Jar., 1887 — June, 1888	
Brushy Hill Aberdeen		Nîl	Mary Hegarty	do	N11		— June, 1872
Bryan's Gap Bryan's G Buccrabandini Bowravill		7	Charles Raymond	do	23	— Dec , 1895	
Buchanan Buchanan		7 .	Margaret Welch	dodo	3B Prov	1 Dec., 1888 4 May, 1890	3 Sept., 1883 - Nov., 1878
Buckendoon Woodbur	n	8	Martin Schaefer	do	N V		12 Feb., 1883
Buckhobble Garra Budjong Kangaroo		9 9	Isabella Simpson	do,,	Nil		1 Aug , 1888
Budjong Vale Cambewa		9	Annie Kennedy	do	23.11		
Bulbudgerie Wunluma			Kate Thurgate	7	30.01		1 Aug., 1888 21 Jun., 1885
	rra, West	9	Kate Thurgate Sophia Horan	do do	Nil 30	1 Jan., 1883	21 Jan., 1885 13 May, 1878
	rra, West	9 8	Kate Thurgate	do do	Nil 30 3A	1 Jan., 1883 7 April, 1886	21 Jan., 1885 13 May, 1878 1 Sept., 1882
···	rra, West	9	Kate Thurgate	do do	Nil 3c 3B	1 Jan., 1883 7 April, 1886 1 July, 1883	21 Jan., 1885 13 May, 1878 1 Sept., 1882 1 Oct., 1877
Bulli Bulli	rra, West	9   8   9	Kate Thurgate	do do do	Nil 30 3a 3b	1 Jan., 1883 7 April, 1886	21 Jan., 1885 13 May, 1878 1 Sept., 1882 1 Oct., 1877 — Jan., 1875 14 Jan., 1889

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Bulli	Bulli	5	Sarah Kent	Assistant	3A Cond.	- July, 1886	16 May, 1881
,500.11 71,,,,,,,,,,,,	371131	1	Jane E. Robbins	Pupil teacher	1	1 Jan , 1890	
	*	١	William M'Cauley	do	3 .	1 Mar., 1890	
Bulli Mountain	Bulli	10	Charles de la Motte		Nıl	7 0 1001	12 May, 1879
Bulli, North	North Bulli	6 9	Andrew Fuller	do		1 Sept., 1881	5 Aug., 1868 28 Oct., 1884
Bullokreck Bumbury	Young	9	Charles Sams		31	14 Feb., 1888	
Bunaloo	Mathoura	10	Alice S. Frazer		3c	21 Aug , 1882	
Bundaburra Gap	Forbes	9	Ernest Atkinson	l do	3B Prov	1 Jan., 1890	
Bundanoon	Bundanoon	6	Christopher Cookson	do	2в .	— Jan., 1888	
D J	D.,	6	Alice Chambers	Pupil teacher Teacher	4 24	9 June, 1890	
Bundarra	Bundarra	0	Louis Bregenger		3	1 Aug., 1887 1 July, 1890	
Bungawalbyn	Coraki	8	Messurier le Cheminant.				
Bungay	Wingham	Nil	Annie Jones	do		• • •	18 Nov., 1887
Bungendore	Bungendore	5	Henry Edmunds	do		— Мау, 1882	
T)	D. 1.1.		Eleanor Moore	Assistant			1 * '
Bunglegumbie Bungonia	Bungonia	9	Victor E. Smith	do	Зв   Зв	, 11 Aug., 1885   1 Oct., 1881	
Bungowannah	Bungowannah	5	George G. Drummond	do	l _	- Feb., 1889	
Bungwall Flat	Bungwall Flat	9	John J. Souter	do		1 T 1 +000	
Buninyong	Dubbo	9	John Davis	do	] 3c	3 7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4	
Bunnabunoo	Vnev	9	Rose O'Brien	do		,.	12 Aug., 1879
Burkeville	Garland	8	Alice M'Clurg		* \$7.1	— June, 1882	
Burnt Yards	Carcoar		Ellie H. Kerin	do			19 Jan., 1885
Burradue Burraga	Burgwall Flat	8   6	D. J. Collins	' do ; do	3A	Mar., 1880 1 June, 1885	
	zzaraga	"	Leslie O. S. Poidevin			Oct., 1890	
Burragan	South Graften	7	Richard Beavers	Teacher		- Jan., 1883	
Burra Lake	Taralga	9	Elizabeth Gyde	do	3в	4 Feb , 1885	
Burrangong	Young	7	William Manson		3A	23 Aug , 1898	
Burrangong Heights	Young	7	Richard Hobart	do	3A	Jan., 1886	
Burrawang	Burrawang	6	Henry Dingwall	l do	2в ,. 4	18 Mar., 1878	
Burrembooka	Bombala	10	Reginald W. T. Connolly Charles T. Gray	Pupil teacher	4   Nil	7 Oct., 1890	7 Oct., 1890 14 Mar., 1889
Burrier	Nowra	9	F. Pettergell			1 Jan , 1886	
Burrill	Milton	9	H. Hopkin	do	3c	— Dec., 1834	
Burrowa	Burrowa	6	James Mulholland	do	2n .	— June, 1835	
_		_	Edith Prior	Papil teacher	Prob	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	5 Aug., 1890
Burrumbuttock	Jindera	9	Jonathan Machin		_	— Dec , 1885	
Burrundulla	Mudgee	8 10	Amy Woolley	do	3A	1 July, 1888 30 May, 1877	
Burry	Tomakin	10	J. R. Clouting		1 <sub>A</sub>	30 May, 1877   13 Feb., 1887	
Ditt 1100tt	Ditt 11000	1	E. W. Cadman	Assistant		1 April, 1890	
			David Scoular	Pupil teacher		1 Oct., 1890	
			Owen M'Kenzie	do		1 Oct , 1890	— Oct., 1889
			Joseph Bourke		4	— Nov., 1889	Nov., 1889
			A. J. Cooper	do	4 18		- Feb., 1890
1			Annie Proudlock	Teacher (girls) Assistant	20	l Nov., 1889 1 June, 1882	— July, 1876 — June, 1878
			Emily Peake	Pupil teacher	1	1 April, 1889	
			Eveline Dawson	do	3	' 1 April, 1890	
			Alice Riley	do .	Prob		9 Oct., 1890
			R. M. E. Walsh	Work Mistress	Nil	00 T ) . 1055	— Мяг., 1852
}			Kate L Harding	Teacher (infants)   Assistant		20 July, 1877   1 Jan - 1890	— Dec., 1872
1			Sarah Bradshaw Emily Miller	Assistant	2A . 3c Cond	1 Jan., 1890   June, 1884	_ ''
j			Annie Nobbs	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Oct., 1890	
			Rebecca Pearce	do	1	I April, 1890	
_	3.e //	<b>.</b>	Alice Jordan ,	do	$\lfloor \frac{2}{2} \rfloor$ .	1 Oct., 1890	
Byangum	Murwillumbah		William Grant	Teacher	Nil .	1 1 <sub>4</sub> 1000	8 Feb , 1886
Byrock	Byrock	7 9	William Gilford,	dodo	3A 3c	1 Jan., 1883 12 Oct., 1867	
Byng Byron Creek	Byng Intenbar		John Allen	do		12 001., 1007	23 April, 1883
Caddigat	Adaminaby		Mary Maloney	* do			6 May, 1883
Cadia	Cudia '	8	Thomas Miller	do	3a Prov	1 Mar., 1888	9 May, 1887
Caergurle	Allynbrook	7	Benjamin Cox		3A .	— Jane, 1888	1 Oct., 1882
Callaghan's Creek .	Woodside	10	William Murray	do			— Oct., 1885
Calliope j	Ulmarra	9	Catherine Mackney	do,	Nil	1 June, 1883	24 Mar., 1885
Caloola	Caloola	$\frac{10}{6}$	James B. Daly John Brennan	ao   do .	Зл 2 в	19 Aug , 1885	
	CHARGE PRICE TO THE	• • •	Mary Sinchir	Papil-teacher		17 Mar, 1890	
1			Arthur Hawker	do	Prob		27 Oct., 1890
Cambewarra, West 🚶	Cambewarra		Allan M'Lean	Teacher	3A	— Dec., 1887,	1 Mar., 1884
	Rylstone	8	Charles Grater	do	2A	— Jan., 1887	- Feb., 1881
Camden	Camden	5	Henry Reeves	(lo	Nil	1 Thus 1055	24 Sept., 1855
Ì		- 1	Mary Kemp	Assistant	30 . 1	1 Dec., 1877 1 Jan., 1889	1 Oct., 1877
		I	Eva Wheeler	do .	ž :	1 Oct., 1890	1 Jan., 1886 29 Aug., 1888
•	Newtown	2	Peter O'Reilly	Teacher	īв <sub> </sub>	- June, 1890	- Jan , 1860
Camdenville		,		i	_		
Camdenville		- 1	William Wyatt	Assistant	3A	— July, 1868	— July, 1865
Camdenville		1	Annie Macdonnell	Teacher (girls)	2 A ,	— Jan, 188€	— April, 1876
Camdenville		<i> </i>					

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Tenching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Camdenville	Newtown	2	Lizzie Bartley	Assistant	2в	- Jan., 1889	— July, 1893
			Edward Nettleship	Pupil-teacher	1	— Oct., 1890	27 Sep., 1887
			Revina Harvey	do		— July, 1889	
•			Margaret Richardson Minnie Dixon	do do	2 2	1 April, 1889 — July, 1889	
Campbelltown	Campbelltown	5	Patrick Newman	Teacher	Nil	************	- Mar., 1862
			Ellen Thompson	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3A	Dec, 1834 1 Oct., 1890	
Camperdown	Camperdown	2	John B. Doyla	Teacher	IB	1 May, 1890	1 Oct., 1868
}			Jones G. Corner	Assistant	2B	14 Jan., 1875 1 Oct., 1890	1 July, 1870 26 Sept., 1887
			Ernest Court	do	3	1 Jan, 1890	27 Nov., 1888
•			Arthur B. Smith Jeanie Broadfoot	do Teacher (girls)	3  1в Prov <sub> </sub>	1 Oct., 1890 — Sept., 1890	
Í			Sarah Cardwell	Assistant	2в	- June, 1885 - June, 1890	
Í			Georgina A. Greaves	Pupil-teacher	2	- Oct., 1890	22 Aug., 1887
į			Ethel E. Chanelor, Bessie D. Boardman	do' Work Mistress .	3' Nil!	- June, 1890	23 Sept., 1889 1 Jan., 1878
ļ			Mary A. Wilkinson	Teacher (infants)	2A	- July, 1875	1 Feb., 1871
			Margaret Macdermott Delia Cusack	Assistant	3B	— July, 1885 — Jan., 1890	
		1	Bessie E. Larkin	do	3	Ap il, 1890	11 Mar, 1889
Canadian Lead	Canadian Lead	6	Katic Feast	do Tencher		— April, 1889 — July, 1888	
			Emily Babbage	Pupil-teacher	3	— April, 1890	- Mar., 1889
Canberra Candelo	Canberra		Amy Bassett	Teacher do	ا ما	— Dec., 1881	25 Oct., 1889 — Jan, 1883
Candelo	Omitted the team.		William Schuback	Papil-teacher	4	1 Oct , 1889	1 Oct., 1889
Canimbla	Cowra	9	Margaret Flynn	do Teacher	4 Зв Prov .	1 Oct., 1890 4 Mar., 1889	
Canley Vale	Canley Vale	7	Edward H. Grant	do	3c	- July, 1894	— Mar., 1865
Canoblas	Canoblas Canowindra		Walter Stevens	do	2n 2n	22 Dec., 1890 — Dec., 1887	
			George H. Armstrong	Pupil-teacher	2	— April, 1890	— April, 1898
Canterbury	Canterbury	4	Robert B. Parry Flora Ferguson	Teacher	2A 2A Prov	— Mor., 1897   — July, 1889	
	1	Clara Ferguson	do	Nıl		- Mar., 1885	
1		i	Mary Carroll Mary Cassin	Pupil-teacher Teacher (girls)	4 2A	— Jan., 1890 — June, 1888	
		1	Margaret A. Harnett	Assistant	3c	— Dec., 1880	— Dec., 1889
Captain's Flat	Captain's Flat	. 6	Mary E. Miller   John Fushic		1 28	- Oct., 1890 23 Sept., 1881	
_		1	Elizabeth Decr	Papil-teacher	L	1 Jan., 1890	— Dec , 1835
Carcoar	Carcoar	6	Alfred W. Page	Teacher			1 April,1869 14 April,1890
Cargo	Cargo	7	William J. Quick	Teacher	Зл	- July, 1868	1 May, 1866
CarlingforJ	Carlingford	5	Charles Gow	do	2n 3c	— May, 1889 — Jan., 1880	
		1	Alice Cox	Pupil-teacher	1 34 Prov	— Oct., 1890 — Jan., 1890	
Carrathool	Carrathool	. s	Richard Mills	Temporary Asst Teacher	3B	1 Jan , 1885	- May, 1883
Carrawabity	Forbes Currington	t .	Annie Kenny	do	N·l	1 Jan., 1883	20 April, 1885 15 Aug., 1869
Carrington	oannigion	1	Amelia J. Grant	Assistant	3a	1 Jan , 1887	3 Sept., 1878
			Walter A. Corry	Pupil-teacher Teacher (infants)	1 2A	l Jan., 1890 l July, 1887	
		1	Mary Williams	Pupil-teacher	4	10 Feb , 1890	10 Гев., 1890
Carroll	Carroll	. 7	Beatrice Croft	do Teacher	4 2A	7 Sept , 1890 1 July, 1887	
Carroll Gap	Carroll	1 9	Angus M'Donald	do	Nil		- Feb., 1884
Carr's Creek	Grafton,	6	William T. Brewer Joseph A. Martin	Pupil-teacher	2A	1 Jan., 1886 1 Oct., 189	1 Aug., 1872 — Sept , 1889
Casino	Casino	5	John Law	Teacher	2A Nıl	15 July, 1889	
			Elizabeth Paddle	Pupil-teacher	1 -	1 4 (1 100)	
Casino, South	Casino	. 7	Fanny Niven	do Teacher		1 July, 1896 1 Jan., 1886	
Cassilis	Cassilis	8	H. Smith	do	3A	1 May, 1889	July, 1885
Castle Doyle	Armidale	. 9	William Kruse John J. Carolan	do	1 ~	1 Jan., 1889   4 Oct., 1879	1
	}		J. T. Pryce	Pupil-teacher	. 4	1 Oct., 1889	1 Oct., 1889
Castle Mountain Castle Rag			Lews Henry	Teacher do	_	— April, 1880 — Mar., 1889	
Castlerengh	Castlereag'ı	7	Henry Reid	Teacher	3A	1 Nov., 187	- June, 1868
Castlerengh-street	Sydney	4	Mclville Marrack   Elizabeth Chaffer	do	2A	1 T. I. 1000	
		1	Annabell Hamilton	Assistant	3A	1 Jan., 1884	1 Jan., 1878
	<b>,</b>		Mary Hill Katic Kilminster	Pupil teacher	Nil 2	— April, 1890	10 Jan., 1885   23 Feb., 1888
a a <del></del>		1_	Agnes Schofield	. do	44	— April, 1890	$0^{\rm l}_{ m l}$ — April, 1890
Castlereagh, Upper Catheart	Castlereagh Catheart		Charles Paul		1 .	. 1 Oct., 187 . — Aug., 188	
Catherine Hill Bay	Catherine Hill Ba		Alfred Stonham		1 ~		

Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry into Service.
Cattai Creek	Croki	9	Hannah Newton	Teacher	Зв	— Oct., 1881	— June, 1877
Cavan	Yass		Arthur J. Bundock	do	Nil		1 Ang., 1881
Cawdor	Camden	. 8	John Fletcher	do	3в	28 Sept., 1874	3 Dec., 1856
Cedar Party Creek	Cedar Party Creek		George M'Kunnon	do	3a Prov	1 Sept , 1889	1 Sept., 1887
Cessnock	Cossnoek	8	Ebenezer Buttsworth	do	3B		30 July, 1885
Chalkerville	Jerrawa Mittagong		Alfred G. Gallop	do	3c Prov Nil	— Dec., 1888	
Charlestown	Charlestown		Matthew M'Kcan	do	2B	1 Jan., 1877	23 Oct., 1884 1 Jan, 1872
		1	Sarah A. Wood	Assistant	311	1 July, 1888	
			Albert E. Smith	Pupil-teacher .	3	1 April, 1889	
Charleville	Cadi	Nil	Jane Venters	Teacher	Nil		1 Aug., 1887
Charleyong Chatsbury	Charleyong	9	Famuel G. Tate	do	Зв	— Мау, 1879	
Chatswood	Chatswood	6	W. L. Johns	do do	Nil 2B	10 July, 1874	17 June, 1884 3 Feb , 1870
		Ϊ .	Alfred A. Hewett	Pupil-teacher	3	1 July, 1890	
Chatsworth Island	Chatsworth Island	5	Timothy Davis	Teacher	2a .,	20 Mar., 1885	1 July, 1878
			Hannah Rankin	Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1889	
Chichester	Underbank	9	George Morrison	do	2	1 July, 1890	
Chairvaulx	Clairvaulx		George W. Browne Emily Francis	Teacher	3c Nil	- Jan., 1874	— Jan., 1866 26 Sept., 1887
Clairwood	Bridgeman	9	Mabel E. Cragg	do	Nil	***************************************	7 July, 1890
Claremont	Woodhouselec	. 10	Christina Elliott	do	3в	— Dec., 1898	
Clarence Town	Clarence Town,	. 5	Thomas J. Dwyer	do	21	— Dec., 1885	1 April, 1869
		1	Katie Jones	Assistant	28 Prov	- Dec., 1888	
Clarendon	Europaille	0	Charles A. Green	Pupil-teacher	4	30 June, 1890	
Clareval	Eurongilly	9 10	Lazzie C. Crowe Ellen M. Berman	Teacher	3n 3c	June, 1882 25 June, 1885	11 July, 1881 23 July, 1883
Clarkson's Crossing	Cape Hawke		Alfred Yarrington	do	јос Зв	7 Sept., 1881	28 Feb., 1876
Clearbank	Gien Innes		Isabella Stewart	do	Nil	, ceps., 1881	11 Nov., 1889
Clevedon	Armidale	Nil	Agnes Stewart	do	Nil		11 June, 1888
Cleveland-st	Sydney	1	George Thornton		1A	— June, 1881	July, 1871
			Charles Hogg	Assistant	21	— Jan., 1885	— Oct , 1883
		ĺ	Thomas Dibden	do Pupil-teacher	3A		
			George D'Arcy	do	т	1 Oct., 1889   1 Oct., 1889	
			David Cowan	do		1 April, 1889	
			John Shute	do	3	1 April, 1859	
		1	Abraham Shute	do ,	2	1 April, 1889	
			Alexander Hathaway	do	4	1 July, 1890	
	<b>!</b>		Mary Smith	Teacher (girls) Assistant	1а 2в	1 June, 1887 1 Jan., 1889	i — June, 1866   — May, 1878
		ļ	Alma Ashmore	do	2в 2в Prov	1 Jan., 1889 1 June, 1888	
		ĺ	Annie Church	Pupil-teacher	l _	-Jan, 1890	— April, 1886
	]		Jane M'Evoy	do	1	1 April, 1890	
		1	Eva Laird	do		1 Sept., 1889	
		İ	Annie Dunlop	do	2	1 April, 1890	
	1		Charlotte Lane	Work Mistress	Зв Nil	1 Mar., 1881	— June, 1883 — Mar., 1881
•			Louie Jones	Teacher (infants)		— Dec., 1884	
			Mary Moloney	Assistant	2в	— July, 1885	- June, 1879
		١.	Jane Purcell	do ,	3c	1 Mar, 1881	- June, 1880
		1	Rachel Garner	do Pupil-teacher	۱ ۵		
		1	Nellie Robinson	do	2 3	1 Oct., 1890 Jan., 1890	- Oct., 1885 - Jan., 1889
		,	May Arnold	do	4 .	Jan, 1889	
			Agnes Jones	do	4	- Oct., 1889	
Cliffon	mit.	ا ـ ا	Elizabeth Deakin	do	4	8 Sept., 1890	
Clifton	Clifton	5	Walter M'Leren Herbert Ferris	Teacher	2A	22 Feb , 1889	
			John Clowes	Pupil-teacher do	1 4	— Jan, 1890 — Nov., 1890	
Clunes	Clunes	8	Charles Howard	Teacher	3B	— June, 1873	
Cobat	Cobar	5	John G. Lec	do	24	16 Feb., 1837	23 Aug, 1880
			Susan Neal	Assistant	Зл	— June, 1882	20 Aug., 1877
Cobargo	Cobargo	6	Catherine Hudson Samuel P. Ward	Pupil-teacher!		— April, 1890	
	O0041go	'	Catherine O'Brien	Teacher		— Jan., 1884 — July 1890	1 Aug, 1878
<u></u> .			John O'Reilly	do	<b>4</b>	- July, 1890 23 May, 1890	
Cobbitty	Cobbitty	9	Thomas M Luckie	Teacher	ĝ <sub>λ</sub>	— Aug., 1883	
Cobborah	Cobborah	9	James O'Brien	do ,	2A Prov	— Dec., 1886	14 Mar., 1881
Cockatoo Flat Cockburn River	Walcha	10	Sarah Crackneil	do	3c	1 July, 1883	1 Mar., 1882
Cockle Creek	Moonbi Railway Stat'n. Davis Town	$\begin{vmatrix} 7 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$	Daniel Davies Elizabeth A. Rockell	do	3A	- Jan., 1885	1 Feb., 1883
Codrington	Codrington	9	William Miller	do	3B 3c Prov	1 Aug., 1879 — March, 1889	- Jan., 1879 2 Feb., 1886
Codrington, North	Wytallah		Malcolm Munro	do	Nil	— Maich, 1008	26 Oct., 1887
Coffey Hill	Orange	9 ]	Peter J. Wallace	do	3A Prov	— Jan., 1890	
Coldstroom France	Rolland's Plains	9 1	Mary Kidd	do .,,	Nil		16 May, 1887
Coldstream, Lower Coldstream, Upper	Brushgrove	9	David Bowling	do	Nil	1 M 1000	23 Oct., 1884
Colinton	Upper Coldstream Coliuton		Thomas Burling	do	2A 3A	1 Mar., 1889	
Collarendabri	Collarendabri	္မွိ ၂	John C. Humphries	do	3c Prov	— Dec., 1884 1 Jan., 1889	
7-11 (	Collector	7	Samuel A. Gurney	do	2A Prov.	30 Sept , 1886	
conector		10	Launcelot J. Butt	do	3c	1 Sept., 1890	
Collector	Wagga Wagga	TALL	Butterette of Dutt	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		2 Ocpoi, 2000,	
Collengullic	Barraba	9 )	Bridget M. Jones	do	30	Feb., 1890	— July, 1882
Collengullie	Barraba Upper Colo , Gresford .	9 )	Bridget M. Jones Ernest Grieve Rose M. Bogon		n		— July, 1882 23 Feb., 1885 13 Feb., 1888

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry int Service.
Y 1 (	Manual Daniel	6	Tarank O. Millan	Tanahan	٠.	Manal, 1990	Tuna 1074
Colyton	Mount Druitt	9	Joseph O. Miller	Teacherdo	3A 3C	- March, 1880 - June, 1885	
Comleroy Road	Kurrajong	Ğ	William Cox	do	24	- June, 1885	
Johnson Jacoba IIII	zaminjeng minin		Harold Bowd	Pupil Teacher	4	14 July, 1890	
Conargo	Conargo		Ambrose Thomas	Teacher	Nıl	***************************************	23 April, 1889
Concord	Concord	5	James Memes	do	2в	1 Jan., 1886	
			Jessie Brownhill	Assistant	31	1 Sept., 1886	1 Jan., 1879
Y 3 . 1 . 1'	On John lin	6	Gavin Greenlees	Pupil-teacher	n	1 April, 1890	— Feb., 1888 13 Aug., 1878
Condoboliu	Condobolin	. "	John J. Kelly	Teacher Pupil-teacher	213 ·	- June, 1897 1 Aug., 1890	15 Aug., 1676
Sonjola	Conjola	9 1		Teacher	4 3c	1 Jan., 1883	— Jan., 1870
looba Creek	Juneo	Nit	Caroline Bourchier	do	3c Prov	1 Jan., 1888	
oocrwull	Bowenfells		Henry W. Wheeler	do	2A	1 Oct., 1839	1 Oct., 188
			Matilda Menchin	Pupil-teacher	4	10 Oct , 1899	
loogee	Randwick	6	William W Cameron .	Teacher	3A	1868	186
		ا ا	Agnes M. Freeman			7 July, 1890	7 July, 189
lookardinia		0	James Byrne	Teacher	2в	1 April, 1881	15 July, 1879
cook's Hill	West Newcastle .	2	Harry Buckland		lв .	1 Jan., 1886 30 June, 188*	1 Oct., 1879 10 Oct., 1879
•			William Byrne   John Barkell		2A 2	1 July, 1890	6 Aug., 188
		1	Arthur W. Britton	do	_	1 Oct , 1890	- Sept., 188
			John Galespie	do	3	1 April, 1890	
	•	Į	Ada Gellatly	Teacher (Girls)		30 June, 1°86	
		ĺ	Mary Doberty	Assistant		30 June, 1887	
			Annie R. Rothwell	Pupil-teacher		1 April, 1890	
		l	Anne Murray	Work Mistress		T 7 7000	8 July, 188
		İ	Mary McLimont	Teacher (infants)	о.	1 Jan., 1882	
			Fanny Kelly	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2a 2	1 Jan., 1885 1 Jan., 1890	
		İ	! Florence Rothwell!   Lucy Gow	do	3	1 April, 1890	
Coolac	Coolac	7	B. G. N. Freeman	Teacher	3A .	Nov., 1878	1 Oct., 187
Doolah	Coolah	1 -	John Aston	do	2A	- April, 1889	
Coolamon			Fr derick J. Hansford	do		Jan., 1883	11 Sept., 188
Coolangatta	Coolangatts	7	John P. Collis	do	3A	— Aug., 1868	16 Oct., 186
oolongolook	Coolongolook	8	Donald McKinnon	do	3в	- Nov., 1831	
koma	Cooma	4	Henry Thomas	do	2A	— June, 1586	
		}	Fanny Downie	do (infunts)		- June, 1887	12 May, 188
			Alice A Barton		Зв	1 Jan , 1889	
		1	Bridget McGrath		1	1 Oct., 1889 1 Oct., 1889	
		1	Mary Sutherland	do	1	# 31 1000	
Coomber	Rystone	9	Robert Kersley			1 1 1000	
Coonabarabran	Coonarbarabran	1 -	Maurice J. Hennessy	do		- Jan., 1895	
50011110111111111111111111111111111111	Cooming the second second second	1	Janet McAusland			- Sept., 1895	l
Coonamble	Coonamble	5	George Skillman			1 July, 1885	— Jan., 188
	ļ		Ellen Tynan		3.4	- April, 1887	— Jan., 188
		Ι.	William Tynan	Pupil-teacher	1!	— July, 1889	Jan., 188
Coopernook	Cospernook	6 	Alfred Taylor	Teacher	2в		
0	D1. !!!	9	Forence Gill		2	1 July, 1890 1 Oct., 1881	
Copper's Creek Cooranbong ,		1	Lizzie Chisholm	Teacher	3c 31	1 Oct., 1881 - July, 1877	
Doota			John G. Carev	do		- June, 1895	
Cootamundra	Cootamundra	1 -	Archibald Booth	do		1 July, 1.84	
		-	Caroline Freeman	Assistant	2в .	1 Jan <sup>°</sup> , 1890	
			Thomas Cuffrey	do	3B ,	1 Jan , 1890	— April, 188
		i	Henry O'Mara	Pup I-teacher	Prob		— July, 189
	l	_	Alice Pettingell	do	3 .	1 Oct., 1890	
looyal			Pi ree Morrissey			— June, 1889	
Copeland, North		$\frac{7}{c}$	Arthur Storey	_	l =	— June, 1332 1 June, 1380	
Copmanhurst	Copmanhurst	6	Fanny Barnes !   Sarah A. Corcoran	do Pupil-teacher		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Coraki	Coraki	6	Thomas Dunlop	- Pupil-teacher   Teacher	_	Day 1996	
202(001		Ί ΄	Ellen O'Sullivan	Papil-teacher	1 .	9 Oct , 1889	
Cordeaux River	Mount Kembla	10	Alfred Wilson		l 2c ∷	1 July, 1883	
Cordillera		6	Alfred J. Bennett		2 A	July, 1883	
Coreen,,,	Daysdale	Nil	Eveleen Carrigg	do	Nil		2 Aug. 188
Corindi			Eliza Dewing		Nil		3 Aug., 18:
Jormick's Creek.,	Maclean		William H. Gallagher		3.1.1		
Cornwallis		9	Icy E. Teule		Nil     2B	1 Dec , 1879	—Sept., 18:   —Jan., 18
Corowa	Corowa	5	J. P. Buggy	do   Pupil-teacher	1 -	1 10-7 1000	
			Sarah Jepson	do .	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Corrimal	Corrimal	6	William McDonald		1	1 44	
	}	"	W. H. Williams		4	1 40 4 1 100	
			Thomas Emery		Prob		8 Dec., 189
Cottawalla	Crookwell	. 8	James Baxter	Teacher	Зв .	— Oct , 1880	o  — Sept ,18'
Courabyra	Tumberumba	. 9	Godfrey Gill	do	1	. Pec., 188	
Cow Flat	Cow Flat	9	William Gulfoyle	do	_	1 Jan., 1889	
	Cowlong		John MacPhee			1 Dec., 1883	
Cowper	.1 Comper	- 6	William Archibald	do	1 -		
Comm	Conne	. 4	Kate Carlton			1 1 1 100	
CON10	. Conra	"	Robert Wardrop	Assistant	1 -	1 1 1 100	
	l	1	Fanny Muir		1 -	1 Oct , 189	
			Lann, armi	I T II DITL' CERDITOI			

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation,	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Cowra	Cowra	4	Isabel Onsby	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Oct., 1890	23 Aug., 1873
Cartain	<b>a</b>		Ellen Woodbridge	. do	4	30 June, 1890	24 Mar., 1890
Craigie		8 7	Thomas McPaul	1 ,		— Dec., 1886	
Orawford River	Bulludclah		Frank De Meyrick John Duffy	do	1 0-	1 Jan., 1884	1 Sept., 188)
Croki	Croki	6	James Harber	do	0.	— Dec., 1886 1 Jan., 1888	26 Oct., 1885
			Henry Masters	Pupil-teacher	1 -	1 Jan., 1888   1 Oct., 1889	— June, 1880 2 Nov., 1886
Croobyar			William A. Leer	Teacher		- Jan., 1877	11 Nov., 1871
Crookwell	Crookwell	6	Francis Gallagher	_ do	2 <sub>A</sub>	- June, 1885	1 April,1874
			Donald A. Robertson	Pupil-teacher		— Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1887
Crookwell River	Binda	10	Olivia Howland		1 4 No.	— Oct., 1890	
Croome	Croome		William Turnbull	Teacherdo	ا ما	1 Tan 1000	3 Mar., 1884
Crown Ridge	. Tarana		Kezia R. Hall	do		1 Jan., 1886   Feb., 1885	
Crown-street	Sydney	. 1	Edwin Banks	do		- Mar., 1884	
		]	William J. Rooney	Assistant		1 Jan., 1881	
		1	Thomas Hall	do	3A	— May, 1882	
	İ		James Jepson	do	2B	— Jan., 1889	
			George Frascr	Pupil-teacher	, <b>1</b>	— Oct , 1890	
	i		Benjamin Bowmaker	do	` '	- Oct., 1890	26 Sept., 1887
		1	Ernest Davies	do	2	— Oct., 1890 — March,1889	5 Nov., 1888 10 April,1888
	ŀ		William Kessell	do	4	26 March, 1889	26 Mar., 1889
			Annie Hotten	Teacher (girls)	1A	— Jan., 1888	21 April,1869
			Alice Russell	Assistant	2B	— Јап., 1888	1 Jan., 1879
			Eliza Hall	i a	34	— Jan., 1869	1 April, 1867
		1	Elizabeth Fitzpatrick	do	2A Prov	— Jan., 1889	— Mar., 1883
	ĺ		Emily Holden	Pupil-teacher	Honors	_ Ten 1900	90 Tam 100*
			Ada Metcalfe	do	1	— Jan., 1890 — July, 1890	20 Jan., 1885 22 July, 1887
			Alice Bardsley	do	2	- Jan., 1890	12 Jan., 1885
			Florence Scott	do	3 ·	- July, 1890,	15 Oct., 1888
			Edith Green	do	Prob		7 Oct., 1890
			Eliza St. Julian	Work Mistress	Nil		l May, 1856*
		ļ	Elizabeth M'Taggart Emma Jones	Teacher (infants)	2A	19 Feb., 1861	1859
			Dorothy Johnston	Assistant do	2A 3A	1 Sept., 1888	1870
			Elizabeth Darke	do	0.0	1 Feb., 1877 — June, 1879	1 Jan., 1870* Jan., 1879
ı			Mary Singleton	Pupil-teacher	1	— July, 1888	14 July, 1884
			Emily Kennedy	do	1	1 Oct., 1889	3 Nov., 1885
			Isabel Tyler	do	1	1 July, 1890	19 July, 1886
			Gertrude O'Sullivan	do	2	1 April, 1889	6 April,1886
			Elizabeth Taylor	do	2 4		17 Nov., 1887
Croydon	Croydon	3	Thomas Bonynge	Teacher	a. 1	28 Jan., 1889 — March, 1877	28 Jan., 1889 — Oct., 1864
	-		Fanny Flashman	do (girls)	2B	- Sept., 1881	- July, 1874
			Francis Adnum	do (infants)		Aug., 1882	— April, 1871
			Edward Spring	Assistant	2B	— June, 1887	- Jan., 1881
		ļ	Mary Martin	do	2B Cord		- Nov., 1880
			Ellen Paradico	Pupil-teacher do	1	— April, 1890	1 April, 1887
			Ethel Trotter	do	2	April, 1890 1 Oct., 1890	— May, 1888 15 Oct., 1888
a , , ,			Annie Booth	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	- Nov., 1889
Croydon Park	Croydon	4,	John Dart	Teacher	2в	— Feb., 1871	I Jan., 1865
			Isabella Bartlett	Assistant	3A	1 July, 1885	1 July, 1877
		· [	Thomas Farry	Pupil-teacher	<u>.</u> ]		20 Oct., 1887
i		- 1	Eveline Beardmore	do	3		15 Sept., 1886
Crudine	Crudine	9	Henry Williams	Teacher			23 Jan , 1889 — July, 1873
Cucumbark		9	William Alway	do	3B		— Jan., 1871
Cudal	Cudal	6	Wellesley R. G. Walsh	_ do	2в		26 Sept., 1881
		- 1	Edna Landauer	Pupil-teacher	1	1 April, 1889	6 July, 188 <b>5</b>
Cuddell Siding	Narandera	9	Josiah H Shield	do	3	1 April, 1890	9 Mar., 1889
Cudgebegong	Cudgebegong Creek	ıő	Kempple McDonogh	Teacherdo	Nil		— Mar., 1884*
Cudgegong	Cudgegong	7	Peter Cavan	do	3c Prov		— Аргіі,1882 — July, 1875*
Cudgell Creek	Young	9	John Chamen	do	Nil	2, 32,18,1, 1000	1 June, 1880
Cudgen	Cudgen	8	Richard Spiers	do	2Λ .	- Nov., 1889	— Dec , 1881
Culcairn	Culcuirn		Maggie Kirkpatrick	•	30	— Feb , 1886	1 Sept., 1884
	Breadalbane	10   8	Jane Madden Warwick M. Clark	do	38	1 July, 1883	1 May, 1881
Cullarin	Tipor a Elav minimi	7	William H. Shaw	do	24 Prov.		24 Aug , 1881
Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	• 1	John Warren	,	3A Prov		— Jan., 1887 1 Nov., 1874
Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	8				7, 1007	
Cullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga	Cullenbone Cullinga	8,	T. W. Loomes	do	3A	1 Jan., 1889	21 April 1883
Cullen	Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Ballina	8 9	T. W. Loomes	do	8A Nil		21 April, 1883 12 Jan., 1885
Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Cumbalum Cummeragunja	Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Ballina Moama	8 9 7	T. W. Loomes	do	Nil 80	- Feb , 1885	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1893
Cullen	Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Ballina	8 9 7 6	T. W. Loomes  Minnie Thomson  Thomas S. James  John McLennan	dodo	Nil 30 2B	- Feb., 1885 1 Jan., 1890	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct , 1883 — Jan., 1871
Cullen Cullen Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Cumbelum Cummeragunja Cumnock	Culten Bullon Cultonbone Cultinga Ballina Moama Cunnock	8 9 7 6	T. W. Loomes  Minnic Thomson  Thomas S. James  John McLeunan  Ada Sherringham	do	Nil 30 2B 4	- Feb, 1885 1 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1890	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1883 — Jan., 1871 1 Aug., 1890
Cullen Cullen Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Cumbelum Cummeragunja Cumnock	Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Ballina Moama	8 9 7 6 6	T. W. Loomes  Minnic Thomson  Thomas S. James  John McLennan  Ada Sherringham  John Gregson	dodoPupil-teacher	Nil 30 2B 4 2D	- Feb, 1885 1 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1890 1 July, 1886	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1883 — Jan., 1871 1 Aug., 1890 — April, 1874
Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Cumbulum Cummeragunja Cumnock Cunndletown	Culten Bullon Cultonbone Cultinga Ballina Moama Cunnock Cundletown	8 9 7 6 6	T. W. Loomes  Minnic Thomson  Thomas S. James  John McLennan  Ada Sherringham  John Gregson  Eugene Kenny	do	Nil 3c 2B 4 2D 1	- Feb , 1885 1 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1890 1 July, 1886 1 April, 1890	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1883 — Jan., 1871 1 Aug., 1890 — April, 1874 19 April, 1886
Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbene Cullinga Cumbulum Cummeragunja Cumnock Cundletown	Cullen Bullon Cullinga Ballina Moama Cunnock Cundletown Cundumbul	8 7 6 6	T. W. Loomes Minnic Thomson Thomas S. James John McLennan Ada Sherringham John Gregson Eugene Kenny Sarah Loe	do	Nil 3c 2B 4 2D 1 1	- Feb., 1885 1 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1890 1 July, 1886 1 April, 1890 1 Jan., 1889	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1883 — Jan., 1871 1 Aug., 1890 — April, 1874 19 April, 1886 10 July, 1884
Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullenbone Cullinga Cumbulum Cummeragunja Cumnock Cunddetown Cundumbul	Culten Bullon Cullenbone Cullinga Ballina Moama Cunnock Cundletown Cundumbul Moatefield	8 9 7 6 8 9	T. W. Loomes  Minnic Thomson  Thomas S. James  John McLennan  Ada Sherringham  John Gregson  Engene Kenny  Sarah Loe  Hugh McKay  Deberoh Richardson	do	Nil 3c 2B 4 2D 1 1	- Feb., 1885 1 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1890 1 July, 1886 1 July, 1886 1 Jan., 1889 - Dec., 1884	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1883 — Jan., 1871 1 Aug., 1890 — April, 1886 10 July, 1884 21 Sept., 1888
Cullen Cullen Cullen Bullen Cullen Bullen Cullinga Cumbulum Cummeragunja Cumnock Cundletown Cundumbul	Cullen Bullon Cullinga Ballina Moama Cunnock Cundletown Cundumbul	8 9 7 6 6	T. W. Loomes Minnic Thomson Thomas S. James John MeLeunan Ada Sherringham John Gregson Eugene Kenny Sarah Loe Hugh MeKay	do	Nul 3c 2b 4 2b 1 1 3a	- Feb., 1885 1 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1890 1 July, 1886 1 April, 1890 1 Jan., 1889	12 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1883 — Jan., 1871 1 Aug., 1890 — April, 1874 19 April, 1886 10 July, 1884 21 Sept., 1883 — Jan., 1870*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Curban	Gilgandra	9	Ellen Nevell	Teacher	Зв	— Дид., 1886	2 April, 1881
Ourlewis	Curlewis		John Thompson	do	3c	— Dec., 1888	April, 1887
Currabubula	Currabubula	6	Patrick Murray	do	2A	1 Jan., 1884 1 April, 1890	13 Jan., 1879 — Feb., 1889
[	60° 114 .		Elizabeth Murray	Pupil-teacher	3 3c	- Dec., 1894	19 April, 1883
Curra Creek	Wellington	9 7	George W. M'Lennan Jeremiah J. Walsh	do	2A	— Dec., 1886	
Currawang	Currawang Wagga Wagga	6	Nellic Meally	do	3c	— Mar., 1885	4 June, 1883
Cuthero	Wentworth	1 . 1	James Donohue	go	3B Prov	- Mar., 1889	
Dairyman's Plains	Cooma	Nil ]	Edward Brown	do	Nil	1 Tab 1000	29 Jan., 1890
Dalgetty	Buckley's Crossing.		Alfred Lake	do	3A 2B	1 Feb., 1888 1 July, 1887	
Dalton	Dalton	6	William J. Carroll Albert Bush	do Puril-teacher		1 April, 1890	
Dangar's Lagoon	Uralla	10	Maurice Collins	Teacher	Nil	**********	12 Oct., 1885
Dapper	Gulgong	1 1	Bathsheba Blackman	do	Nil		1 Aug., 1889
Dapto	Dapto	7	Frederick W. Lanc	do	3A	— Dec., 1885	
Dapto, West	Brownsville		Alexander Campbell	do	3A 2A Prov	- Nov., 1874 - Jan., 1888	
Darawauk	Mount M'Donald		John Broome	do	Nil		10 Feb., 1879
Darby's Falls	West Mitchell		Kathleen Martyn	do	Nil		15 Jan., 1890
Dark Corner Darlinghurst	Sydney	1	Ebenezer Watts	do	1A	1 Oct., 1884	
			Stewart Mitchell	Assistant	2A	1 Jan., 1884	
-			Charles McGuire	Pupil-teacher	1 4	1 July, 1890 1 Jan., 1890	
1		1	Frederick Hayes	do Teacher (girls)		1 Jan., 1883	
1		-	Mary Gilhooley	Assistant		1 June, 1868	
		'	Sarah Hawkins	Work Mistress	Nil		— Feb., 1878
			Elizabeth Rush	Pupil-teacher	4	2 Mar., 1889	
			Winifred M'Mahon	do	3	1 Oct., 1890 1 Dec., 1886	
			Mary J. Caldwell	Teacher (Infants). Assistant		1 July, 1882	
			Lizzie Healey	Pupil Teacher	i	1 Jan., 1890	
[	•		Annie Ramsay	do	<b>;</b> .	1 July, 1890	
Darling Road	Balmain	. 1	Peter Wallace	Teacher		— July, 1886	
			Alexander Noble	Assistant	1 2 21	— July, 1885 — Jan., 1886	
			William T. Lockrey	do Pupil-teacher	10	— June, 1890	
			Albert M'Whirter Richard H. Taylor	do	0	- Sept., 1889	
		1	Horace Foot	do	Duch	************	9 April, 1889
			Christopher Cherry	do		1.7 107	13 Jan., 1890
1		}	Annie Rayner	Teacher (girls)		1 Jan., 1874   1 Jan., 1890	
			Alice Mulholland	Assistant	1 .	1 July, 1889	
		ł	Mary McKay   Charlotte Cook	Pupil-teacher	1	— July, 1888	
			Jane E. Paris	do	10	— Oct., 1890	
			Mercy E. M. Murray	do		1 Jan., 1890	
		1	Ellen H. Wright	Work Mistress		- Jan , 1889	13 Jan., 1879 27 Jan., 1880
;		1	Margaret McMurtric	Teacher (infants)		— Jan., 1888	
		1	Margaretta Simpson Harriet Smith		3A	— June, 1885	
'		1	Mary Delargy	do	2в	— July, 1888	
:			Renetta Murphy	Pupil-teacher	2	— Jan., 1890	
;			Teresa Frize	do	0	— Oct., 1890   — April, 1890	
			Ruth Kershaw	do	D1.	_ rpm, 1000	8 Sept., 1890
			Katherine Pringle	1 -	Prob	,,,.,	1 Oct., 1890
Darlington	Darlington	1	Stephen Smith	Teacher	1в	1 Aug., 1882	
ration Bron title			James Cosgrove	Assistant	lв		
			Alfred Cole	Pupil-teacher do	10	1 Oct., 1890 1 Oct., 1890	
			Samuel Davidson	do	ä	1 Ton 1800	
			Eliza McNeilly	Teacher (girls)		1 Dec., 1880	
	!	1	Helena Bamfield	Assistant	1 -	1 Jan., 1889	
			Esther Burgess	do	1 .	27 June, 1885	
	ļ		Henrietta McCoy		1	) — Oct., 1899 21 Jan., 1889	
	!	İ	Emily Maher	do Teacher (infants)	- حما	1 Jan., 1880	
	ļ	-	Alice De Lambert	Assistant		1 Nov. 1889	
		Ì	Elizabeth Hyett	do	. Зл	_ June, 1879	Jan., 1874
			Ada McCoy	Pupil-teacher	1 .		
		1	Mary Muir			1 1 Tam 1800	23 July, 1886 29 Jan., 1889
			Alison Black			3	14 June, 1878
	<u> </u> 						
Doublanton Deint	Darlington Point	N	Mrs. McCoy		3.711	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	17 Aug., 1006
	Darlington Point		Mrs. McCoy	Teacher	3.711	1.1	3 Feb., 188
Davis Creek	Darlington Point. Davis Creek	. Ni	Mrs. McCoy	Teacher	Nil Nil 24 Prov	— Dec., 188	3 Feb., 188; 7. — Mar., 188;
Davis Črcek Deep Lead	Davis Creek	Nil 9	Mrs. McCoy  Katie F. McDonald D. J. Bowen  Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds	Teacher do do do	Nil Nil 24 Prov 28	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188	3 Feb., 188 7 — Mar., 188 4 11 June, 188
Davis Črcek Deep Lead Deepwater	Davis Creek Parkes Deepwater	Ni 9 6	Mrs. McCoy Katie F. McDonald D. J. Bowen Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds Mary Shepherd	Tencher	Nil Nil 2A Prov 2B 3	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 1 July, 189	3 Feb., 188; 7 — Mar., 188; 4 11 June, 188; 0 24 July, 188
Davis Creek Deep Lead Deepwater Delegate	Davis Creek Parkes Decpwater	Ni 9 6	Mrs. McCoy Katie F. McDonald D. J. Bowen Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds Mary Shepherd George W. Hammond	Teacher	Nil Nil 2A Prov 2B 3	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188	3 Feb., 188; 7 — Mar., 188; 4 11 June, 188; 0 24 July, 188; 7 — Feb., 188;
Davis Creek Deep Lead Deepwater Delegate Demondrille	Davis Creek Parkes Decpwater Delegate Demondrille	Ni 9 6 8	Mrs. McCoy Katie F. McDonald D. J. Bowen Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds Mary Shepherd George W. Hammond John W. Bell	Tencher	Nil Nil 2A Prov 2B 3 2A	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 1 July, 189 — Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 — Dec., 188	3 Feb., 1885 - Mar., 1883 4 11 June, 1880 0 24 July, 1885 - Feb., 1883 3 10 April, 1888 8 — Oct., 187
Davis Čreek Deep Lead Deep water Delegate Demondrille Demondrille Junction	Davis Creek Parkes Decpwater	Ni 9 6 8	Mrs. McCoy Katie F. McDonald D. J. Bowen Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds Mary Shepherd George W. Hammond John W. Bell Henry W. Margrie William Gray	Teacher	Nil Nil 24 Prov 28 3 24 3 3 3 3	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 1 July, 189 — Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 — Dec., 188 — Dec., 188	3 Feb., 1885 7 — Mar., 1885 4 11 June, 1880 24 July, 1885 7 — Feb., 1883 3 10 April, 1883 8 — Oct., 1873 4 1 June, 188
Davis Čreek Deep Lead Deep water Delegate Demondrille Demondrille Junction	Davis Creek	Ni 9 6 8	Mrs. McCoy Katie F. McDonald. D. J. Bowen Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds Mary Shepherd George W. Hammond. John W. Bell Henry W. Margrie William Gray Rosa Owen	Teacher	Nil Nil 24 Prov 28 3 2A 3B 3A 2A 3B 3B	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 189 1 July, 189 — Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 — Dec., 188 — Dec., 188 — July, 188	3 Feb., 1885 7 — Mar., 1885 4 11 June, 1880 0 24 July, 1883 7 — Feb., 1883 3 10 April, 1883 8 — Oct., 1874 4 1 June, 188
Darlington Point Davis Creek Deep Lead Deepwater  Delegate  Demondrille Junction  Deniliquin	Davis Creek	Ni 9 6 8	Mrs. McCoy Katie F. McDonald D. J. Bowen Sydney B. C. Dunkley Peter Simonds Mary Shepherd George W. Hammond John W. Bell Henry W. Margrie William Gray	Tencher do do do Pupil-tencher do do do do do do do do do do do Dupil-teacher Pupil-teacher	Nil Nil 2A Prov 2B 3 2A 3B 3A 2A 3B 1	— Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 1 July, 189 — Dec., 188 1 Jan., 188 — Dec., 188 — Dec., 188 — July, 188 — July, 188	4 11 June, 1880 0 24 July, 1883 7 — Feb., 1883 3 10 April, 1883 8 — Oct., 1873 4 1 June, 1884 4 1 June, 188

Deman	Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.		Date of Entry into Service.
Denman	Denilianin	Deniliquin	4	Elizabeth Podendorff	Assistant	Nil		— April, 1886
Herbert Baloe	-	-		Elizabeth Tipping	Pupil-teacher	4	26 Aug., 1890	26 Aug., 1890
Dings   Cootanumdra	Denman		Ì	Herbert Baker	Pupil-teacher	4	1 Oct., 1890	10 Oct., 1889
Dinglo Creek				W. R. Matchett		3.711	_	3 April, 1883 2 Sept., 1889
Dondrighang	Dingo Creek	Wherrol Flat	8	David Cowan	₫o	3в	- June, 1888	21 July, 1874
Donard   Contemporary   South Grafton   State   Contemporary   South Grafton	Donald			John Ferrier	_			
Double Bay   Double Bay   0	Dondymun	South Grafton	8	Eleanor Seller	do	Зв	1 July, 1887	1 Feb., 1886
Doughboy Hollow   Doughboy Hollow   Sames Barrass   Tacher   Sames Arrass   Tacher   Sames Arrass   Tacher   Sames Arrass   Sames Barras   Tacher   Sames Arrass   Sames						6-		1 Sept., 1882 — June, 1863
Doughas   Doughas   Doughas   Doughas   Doughas   Doughas   Downside   Startes   Startes   Startes   Drake	Double Day			Fanny M Burke	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Oct., 1890	- Aug., 1889
Downside	Doughboy Hollow				_			7 May, 1883 3 Nov., 1884
Druitt Town	Downside	Downside	8	Henry C. Brettell	do	8A	- Oct., 1867	1 June, 1864
Dreiff   P	Drake	Drake	6					2 Dec., 1878 23 April, 1888
Drummoyne	Drofwal			Samuel White	Teacher	<b>3</b> 0	1 Jan., 1884	11 July, 1881
Drummoyne	Druitt Town	Drutt Town	5	John R. Meyrick		ο.		1 April, 1869 29 Jan., 1882
Drummoyne				J. A. Ashton	Pupil-teacher	2	1 April, 1890	19 Mar., 1888
Dubbo	Dwimpowno	Drummovne	5	D. Spragg				22 July, 1890 1 Jan., 1869
Dubbo	Trummalia month			Alice Harvey	Assistant	2B Prov	— Jan., 1888	— Jan., 1882
Perey Kable	Dubbo	Dubbo	2			1		6 Mar., 1889 9 July, 1877
Nelic Houtson	A RODO		-	Percy Kable	Assistant	2A	1 July, 1886	30 Jan., 1882
Mary Garrett						*_ <i>!</i>		30 Jan , 1888 25 Oct., 1881
No.   Continuidade				Mary Garrett	Assistant	2A	1 Jan., 1888	19 Nov., 1883
Annie Herlihy						767.1	-	21 April, 1890 7 Mar., 1881
Duckmaloi				Annie Herliby	Teacher (infants)	2A	1 Jan., 1887	11 July, 1882
Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Duckmaloi   Sii   Dunddowarra   Si   John Venables   do   3a   1Jan, 1890   10ct, do   3a   1Jan, 1892   12 Sept.						-		— Jan., 1882 1 April,1887
Duddawarra				Clara C. Smith	* do	4	14 April, 1890	14 April, 1890
Duddawarra   Dutwich Hill							1 Jan , 1890	12 Oct., 1885 1 Oct., 1885
Dumaresq		Little Hartley	9	Michael Jacob	do	3A	1 Jan., 1887	21 Sept., 1885
Dumaresq	Dulwich Hill	Dulwich Hill	4			a. I		22 Aug., 1865 8 Oct., 1881
Dumaresq   Dumaresq   9   L. W. Long   Teacher   3B   — July, 1885   15 May				Sarah J. O'Connell	do	3B	Jan., 1885	28 Nov., 1884
Dumaresq					1 1	n l		1 Oct., 1887 5 Nov., 1888
Dumbar's Creek   Dumbas   State M'Donald   State M'Donald   Alfred Sclars   do   24   July   1880   19 July   19 J	Dumaresq			L. W. Long	Teacher	3в	— July, 1885	15 May, 1885
Dundas   Dundas   B   Alfred Setlars   do   2A   July   1889   19 July				Elizabeth Taylor	_		~ !	1 Nov., 1863 Mar., 1869
Dundee   Dungaree   Boungaree   Sydney Grane   do   2B   Dec.   1889   30 Mar.			8	Alfred Sellars				
Dungarce   Dungarce   Section   Dungarce   Section   Dungarubba   Dungarubba   Dungog   Dun	Dundaa	Dundee	8			_ 1		1 Nov., 1885
Dungog   D	_	Dnngaree	8	Sydney Crane			— Dec., 1889	30 Mar., 1885
Dungowan, Lower   Dungowan   7   David S. Miller   Teacher   2   1 April, 1890   28 Mar.				Charles E. Broome	_			1 Jan., 1880
Dungowan, Lower   Dungowan   Touch   Dungowan   Touch   Dungowan   Touch   Dungowan   Touch   Dungowan   Touch   Dungowan   Dungow	, magos	B-6		Maria J. Newton				1 Aug., 1887 28 Mar., 1888
Dungowan   Upper   Dungowan   Nil   Gertrudc A. Harrison   do   Nil   do   3A   1 July   1883   1 July   1885   1 July   1 Dunweld   Largs   6   Charles Mansfield   do   2B   — April   1890   2 Mar.   April   1890   2 Mar.   April   1890   2 Mar.   April   1890   2 Mar.   April   1890   4 July   189			ļ		_ do			
Dunkeld   Dunkeld   Towns   Dunkeld   Towns   Dunkeld   Dunmore				David S. Miller		747.1	•	July, 1881 13 Oct., 1884
Dummore   Largs			7	Samuel Bidwell	do	3A	1 July, 1883	1 Nov., 1875
Dunolly   Singleton   7   Robert Dunlop   do   1   June, 1890   4 July				Charles Mansfield		1	— Aug., 1885 — April, 1890	19 July, 187 <b>8</b> 2 Mar., 1888
Durolly   Singleton   7   Walter J. May   Teacher   3A				Robert Dunlop	do	1	— June, 1890	4 July, 1887
Dural         Dural         7         Henry E. Page         do         3A         — May, 1882         1 Aug. 4 Oct, 4 Oct, 4 Oct, 5 O				Walter J. May	Teacherdo	٥.	— Aug., 1884; 1 Jan., 1890	— July, 1880 2 Aug., 1886
Dural Upper			7	Henry E. Page	do	3A	May, 1882	1 Aug., 1874
Duradian	Dural, Upper	A			۰ ا			4 Oct, 1881 — Jan., 1881
Duval View         Armidale         9         Annie Hughes         do         3A         Feb., 1887 II Elar.           Eaglehawk         Round Hill         9         James Macara         do         Nil         4 Mary           Eagleton         Eskdale         8         James Macara         do         3A         1 July, 1872         June           Eastgrove         Goulburn         5         Frederick Longley         do         2A         1 Jan., 1887         Dec.           Mary Bunn         Asisstant         3A         1 Jan., 1887         Nov.		Bandon Grove	9	Henry Parkinson	do	3B Prov	1 July, 1887	1 Mar., 1883
Eagleton         Eskdale         8         James Macara         do         3A         1 July, 1872         — June           Eastgrove         Goulburn         5         Frederick Longley         do         2A         1 Jan., 1387         — Dec.           Mary Bunn         Asisstant         3A         1 Jan., 1887         — Nov.		Armidale						4 Mar., 1884
Eastgrove Goulburn 5 Frederick Longley do 2A 1 Jan., 1887 — Bec. Mary Bunn Asisstant 3A 1 Jan., 1887 — Nov.		Eskdale	8	James Macara	do	3A	1 July, 1872	- June, 1850
		Goulburn	5			۸.	1 Jan., 1887	- Nov., 1872 - Nov., 1884
Bee 1886 14 May	_	773 / 7	_	Frank Wigg	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jan., 1890	— April,1888 14 May, 1883
Batterweille South Grafton 8 Denis McEvov do 3B 1 Jan., 1883 22 Aug.					_	_	l Jan., 1883	22 Aug., 1881
Ebenezer 9 Walter King do 38 1 Feb., 1890, 7 June	Ebenezer	Ebenezer	9	Walter King	do	0		7 June, 1868 19 Jan , 1880
Filen Eden 6 Thomas H. Wellings do 22 — Aug., 1877 — July			_				— Aug., 1877	- July, 1868
Walter Kebby Pupil-teacher 2 1 Jan., 1890 — Jan.				Walter Kebby	Pupil-tcacher	2	1 Jan., 1890	— Jan., 1887
1 June, 1888, 15 Feb.		and a					1 June, 1888	15 Feb., 1886
Edwardstown South Gundagai 7 Thomas W. Packer do 3A 1 Nov., 1884 1 Oct.	Edwardstown	South Gundagai	7	Thomas W. Packer	do	3A	1 Nov., 1884 Sept 1885	1 Oct., 1883 16 April 1883
Eglinford Ellalong 9 Mary Hubbard do 3C Sept., 1885 16 April	Eglinford	Ellalong	[ <sup>9</sup> ]	mary muopara	uu	<b>9</b> 0	- sope, 1000	20 mpm, 1000

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
77.11	<b>T</b>	_	T. 77.1.1			D 1001	00 7 1
Eglinton	Bathurst	8	John Hal≈ted David Broadbent	Teacher	3A 3c	— Dec., 1881 — Dec., 1882	29 July, 1879
Elderslie Ellalong	Ellalong	7	S. Campbell	110	3A	— Oct., 1876	
Elmwood	Yarrunga	9	Frederick Breakwell	do	3A	1 Jan., 1888	
Elsmore	Inverell	7	Joseph W. Parkins	go	3A	1 Jan., 1883	21 Oct., 1878
Emmaville	Emmaville	5	William T. Anderson	do	2A	1 May, 1885	— May, 1880
			Mary Forde	Assistant	N1	************	- April, 1882
		ļ	Maud McBride	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Oct., 1890	7 Nov., 1889
			Thomas Chandler	do	3	1 April, 1890	
773	E	ا م	Charles Chalmers	do	4 .,	7 July, 1890	7 July, 1890
Emu	Emu	6	William Breyley	Teacher	2B	1 Aug., 1879	l Feb., 1863
ļ			Frederick Ross John Champion	Pupil-teacher do	4 4	28 Jan., 1890 28 Oct., 1890	
Enmore	Newtown	2	James Butler	do Teacher	1в	— Sept., 1883	5 Feb., 1862
23ttitiO10 11111111111111111111111111111111111	21011101122 111111111111111111111111111	_	William W. Lawler	Assistant	24 Cond.	1 Jan., 1890	14 Oct., 1880
j			Edwin C. Arnold	Pupil-teacher	3	— Jan., 1890	
			William T. Pike	do	4	6 Nov., 1889	6 Nov., 1889
			Lazzie K. Alderton	Teacher (girls)	2A .	1 Jan., 1883	
		1	Agnes M. O'Hare	Assistant	3A	1 July, 1883	1 Feb., 1881
		l	Emma M. Stephens	Pupil-teacher	1	1 April, 1889	
			Mary E. Bremner Tenelba Crozier	do Teacher (mfants)	4 2 <sub>A</sub>	14 Jan., 1889   — Dec., 1884	14 Jan., 1889 16 Nov., 1874
			Mary Burke	Assistant	3c	1 June, 1877	— Jan., 1877
			Annie Buckley	do	2B	- June, 1879	
1			Kate Compagnoni	Pupil-teacher	ī	1 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1888
		1	Sarah Farrar ,	do	4	6 March, 1890	
	<b>-</b> .	_	Elizabetlı Graham,	Work-mistress	Nil		14 May, 1883
Erina	Erina	9	Jane Coulter	Teacher	3e	1 April, 1880	
Eringonia	Enngonia	9	E. Johnson	do do	Nıl 3a	July, 1883	— Dec., 1881 1 July, 1869
Ermington Erskine Park	Ermington St. Mary's	9	Edwin Jobson John Saunders	i	3c	— Oct., 1876	
Eschol	Dubbo	$1 \tilde{9}$	Elizabeth A Gordon	do	Nil	- 000., 2070	5 Nov., 1883
Eskbank	Lithgow	2	Archibald McNaught	do	1n	- Aug , 1887	13 Sept., 1869
	3		William R. Elston	Assistant	2a Prov	- Jan., 1887	26 April, 1882
			James J. Fryer	Pupil-teacher	2	1 July, 1890	
			Arthur E. Harris	do ,	Prob		21 Aug., 1890
		1	Harrict Thomas	Teacher (girls)	2A	1 Jan., 1886	26 Jan., 1880
,			Emily Blowes	Assistant	21 Prov	1 Jan., 1888 1 April, 1890	15 Jan , 1883 12 Feb., 1889
			Agnes McDermott Margaret Redmond	Teacher (infants)	2A	1 Jan., 1886	14 July, 1881
		Ì	Mary A. Tawyer	Assistant	2 <sub>B</sub>	— June, 1885	
*		ĺ	Rachael Reid	Tuyil tracher	2	- Jan, 1890	
•		ĺ	Rachael James	do	2	— Jan., 1889	
		ļ	Fanny Williams	do	2	1 July, 1889	1 July, 1887
Tt. 1 4	Y7	30741	Eliza Campbell	Sewing-mistress	Nil		4 Dec., 1881
Fssington	Essington	Nn 9	Mary McManus Bertha M. Griffith	Teacher	Nil	- Nov., 1886	1 Nov., 1888 1 Feb., 1886
Euabalong	Euabalong Eugowra		Samuel J. Butler	do	3A	- Oct , 1881	
Eulah Creek	Nacrabri	8	Thomas Abell	do .,,	3A	— June, 1895	1 April, 1878
Eulomogo	Dub*o	Nil	Emma Hancock	do	Nil	,,,	14 Jan., 1885
Euralie	Yass	9	Henry Peck	do	3A Prov.	1 Jan., 1887	31 Oct., 1884
Hurimbia	Cumnock	9	Catherine Rogers	do	3c	1 Jan., 1889	28 July, 1884
Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla ,	9	Bridget Ryan	do	3B .	— June, 1885	- Jan., 1880
Euroka	West Kempsey	6	Edward Noonan	do	2A 2	1 Jan., 1890	1 Feb., 1883
Eurunderee	Eurunderee	7	John Tierney	Pupil-teacher	3A	J April, 1890 — Sept., 1882	27 Feb., 1888 26 June, 1876
Fuston	Euston	10	Margaret Bennett	do	3m	— Jan., 1884	3 Nov., 1881
Evans' Plains	Evons' Plains	9	Sarah E. Blackman	do	8c	- Jan., 1884	- Aug., 1874
Eversleigh	Dumaresq	. 9	Frank Mann	do	3в	— July, 1888	25 April, 1887
Everton Vale	Rocky River	Nil	Thomas King	do,	Nil	. Ton 1000	28 Mar., 1889
Fairfield	Fairfield	5	Thomas W. Henry	do Pupil-teacher	2A	- Jan., 1889 22 Nov., 1888	- Mar., 1872 22 Nov., 1888
			Robert Thomson Constance Henry	Pupil-teacher     do .	71	22 1101 , 1000	18 Aug., 1890
Fair Hill	Cudal	9	Eleanor A. Cochrane	Teacher	3c Prov	— Dec., 1888	1 June, 1885
Fairview	Wallabadah	17	John F. Meiklejohn	do	3a	1 Jan., 1870	1 Jan., 1868
Fairy Meadow	Fairy Meadow	6	Charles N. Beardow	go	Зл	— May, 1869	— July, 1867
			Emma Robson	Assistant	Nil .	20202000	16 Mar., 1893
Falhrook	Camberwell	8	John Shanahan	Teacher	31	1 July, 1883	30 Sept., 1878
Falbrook, Middle .	Glennie's Creek	9	William Quinn	do	3a . NG	1 July, 1884	J April, 1882
Falconer Falls, The	Guyra	Nil   9	Mary Laffan	do do	Nil 31	1 Jan 1890	27 Jan., 1887 — Oct., 1884
Farnham	Stuart Town	9	Matthew McDonald	do do ,	36	1 Aug., 1882	9 Feb., 1876
Felled Timber Creek	Dalton	9	Abednego Tonking	do	3.B	1 Jan., 1889	
Ferndale	Gilmore	9	Basil B. C. Hughes	do	34	— Dec., 1888	
Fern Glen	Stockyard Creek		Charles H. Cook	do	Nil		17 July, 1890
Fernhill	Inverell	9	David Ballard	do ,	Зв	1 Jan., 1889	30 Nov., 1886
Fernmount	Fernmount	7	James H. Lovell	do ,	3a	1 May, 1882	1 Oct , 1868
Fernmount, South .	Bellingen	10	William L. Lucas	do	Nil	Tuna 1989	1 Sept., 1890
Fishery Creek Fish River Creek	West Maitland Fish River Creek	8	Jane Lynch	do do	Зв З <b>в</b>	— June, 1882 — June, 1885	4 Nov., 1877 — Mar , 1881
Fitzgerald's Valley	Fish Raver Creek Fitzgerald's Valley		Janet Thompson	do	δ <b>B</b> 3 <b>A</b>	— June, 1888 — Dec., 1888	9 Mar., 1885
Five Dock	Five Dock	6	John M. Souter	do	2в	1 Aug., 1882	1 Sept., 1867
			John H. Rothwell	Tupil-teacher	Prob		7 July, 1890
			Beatrice L. Rattenburg	<sup>*</sup> do	do	************	11 Nov., 1890

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Name of School,	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Five Islands	Barry, via Blayney	10	 	Teacher	3a	) Oct., 1886	12 Oct., 1885
Fladbury	Clairvaulx	Nil	Bridget Doughan	do	Nil		26 Mar., 1888
Flowerburn	Peelwood	9	Robert Bickford	do	38 Prov	1 Jan, 1889	— July, 1887
Forbes	Forbes	3	William C. Bootle	(lo		1 Jan., 1888	20 July, 1877
			Thomas Howard	Assistant Teacher (infants)	2A Prov* 2A Prov	1 Jan., 1889 1 Jan., 1887	1 July, 1884 13 Jan., 1882
			Marion Free	Pupil-teacher		l July, 1889	1 July, 1886
		į	Annie L. Beckett		_	1 July, 1890	I July, 1888
		}	Lucy G. Cochrane	do		1 Jan., 1890 1 Oct., 1890	4 Feb., 1889 1 Oct., 1889
		}	Isabel Free			14 Jan., 1889	
Forest Hill	Wagga Wagga	9	John C Grant	Teacher	] _	1 July, 1884	1 Oct., 1879
Forest Lodge	Globe	2	William Bardsley	do		J June, 1887	1 June, 1874
			Fanny Coghlan Emma Johnson	do (girls) do (infants)	1B   2A	Feb., 1887 1 Dec., 1882	12 June, 1876 10 Aug., 1874
		ļ	John McDonnell	Assistant	l	1 June, 1884	—April, 1882
		!	Margaret Fyffe	do	2в	1 Jan., 1887	1 Mar., 1878
			Margaret Anderson Florence Beeby	do	3 <b>в</b> 2 <b>л</b>	— June, 1882 7 June, 1887	1 Jan., 1874 1 July, 1882
			Christabella Greave	Pupil teacher	$\frac{2\Lambda}{2}$	1 Jan., 1890	
			Sarah McKcown	do .,	3	1 Jan., 1890	
ł			Lilian Knox	do	2	1 April, 1890	
			Mabel Christmas	do	2	1 June, 1890 5 Mar., 1889	12 July, 1887 5 Mar., 1889
		[	Emily McNamara	do	2	1 April, 1889	
			Joseph Whiting	do	i	1 July, 1889	- July, 1886
			George White	do "	4	13 Jan., 1890	
			William Stimson Kate Shaw	do Work-mistress	4   Nil	1 Aug, 1890	i Aug., 1890 1 Jan., 1874
Forest, The	Forest Reefs	9	Patrick Roche		Ми Зв	1 Aug., 1889	1 April, 1886
Forster	Forster	7	George Underwood	do	Зв	— Jan., 1876	- Oct., 1869
Forster, North	North Forster	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \end{bmatrix}$	Michael Connors	do	38	1 April, 1882	15 Oct., 1880
Fort-street	Sydney	1	John W Turner Francis Mannell	do	IA	<ul><li>June, 1884</li><li>July, 1887</li></ul>	- Feb., 1864 3 Dec., 1877
. }			Charles R. Smith	do	2A	— Oct., 1886	
·		l	Owen Gilbert	do,	24	— Jan., 1889	8 Jan., 1885
			Felix Thistlethwayte	do Pupil-teacher	2A	— Jan., 1893 — April, 1889	7 June, 1875 1 May, 1886
			Richard Wearne	do	1 ···}	- May, 1890	24 Feb., 1888
			George Irwin	do	3	— April, 1800	11 Mar., 1889
(			Albert Grogan	do	4	29 Jan., 1890	
			Joseph Finney	do Teacher (Practis-	4 1 <sub>B</sub>	14 Aug., 1890 — Dec., 1887	14 Aug., 1890 1 Jan., 1881
			-	ing School).			
ļ			John Bath	Assistant	2в	July, 1887	
}	j		James Radford	Pupil-teacher Teacher (girls)	4  ]B	- June, 1890 1 Jan., 1875	12 Feb., 1890 1 May, 1856
	Ì		Elizabeth Doyle	Assistant	2B	- June, 1883	9 July, 1877
		Ì	Adelaide Sullivan	do	21	- June, 1838	1 June, 1883
		}	Kate Crane Christina Turner	do	2B	- June, 1888 - June, 1888	
		į	Hannah Coyle	Work-mistress	Nil	, 1030	24 Feb., 1877
{			Amy Small	Pupil-teacher	1	— April, 1888	1 April, 1883
i		1	Lilian Reed	do	I	1 April, 1890	15 Feb., 1886
Ì			Ellen Rheuben	do .} Teacher (infants)	3 2B	— April, 1886 — Aug., 1867	1 Mar, 1885 - July, 1850
			Susannah Dumbrell	Assistant	2B .	— Jan., 1879	— July, 1873
	Ì		Kate Fitzpatrick	do	3B	— July, 1874	10 July, 1869
	ļ		Mary Murphy Elizabeth Banks	do Teacher (Kinder-	30 Nil	- July, 1878	1 Jan., 1878 1 July, 1886
}				garten)	,		2 0 4.9, 2000
Ì	į		Amy Smith	Assistant	2в	— July, 1888	27 Aug., 1883
1	}		Amy Munro	Pupil-teacher	3	— Jan., 1888 — July, 1890	13 July, 1885 29 May, 1889
Fort-street, Lower	Sydney	4	William Beaumont	Teacher	3A	— Dec., 1882	- Jan., 1875
,			Mary McBride	Assistant	2Δ	— Dec., 1898	— Dec., 1881
1	į		Claud Cochran	Pupil-teacher	Prob	Tune 1005	- Nov. 1890
,	ţ		Marian Done Mary A. Hurley	Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher	3A 2	- June, 1868 - June, 1890	- April, 1862 - Jan., 1886
_	_		Ada Catt	do	2	— June, 1890	— Feb., 1888
	Dungog	9	Emma Magrin	Teacher	3c	1 July, 1883	2 Feb., 1880
Fountaindale	West Maitland	N:1 10	John N. McLean Maggie W. Kenny	dodo	Nil  3c	Aug, 1887	12 Jan., 1885 28 July, 1884
Foxground	Gerringong	8	Kenneth Howie	do	3A	- Oct., 1881	- Jan, 1880
Frederickton ,	Frederickton	5	Edward Hayes	ιlo	24 Prov	1 Jan., 1886	24 Jan., 1881
			Matilda Sprule	Assistant	3c Prov	1 Jan., 1887	— Oct., 1886
Freeman's Reach	Freeman's Reach	6	David Parker James Simpson	Pupil-teacher	3	J Jan., 1890 I April, 1882	14 Jan., 1889 29 Aug., 1874
1	Ś	۱ ّ	Archibald Greentree	Pupil-teacher	3	1 April, 1890	25 Mar., 1889
	Frogmoor	7	H. V. Wigg	Teacher	3A	1 Jan., 1883	1 Nov , 1880
	Mudgee	10 Nil	John Croan	do	Nil	*************	12 Jan., 1885 27 Sept. 1888
AL 11 AL	Garland	8	Hugh C. Kiddle William Nicholson	dodo	Nil	- March, 1885	27 Sept., 1888 1 Jan, 1880
	Gulston	7	John W. S. Campbell	do	3A	— June, 1886	
		ĭ	- 1	1	1	ų,	

\*Honors.,

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry int Service.
łalwadgerie	Dripstone	10	Alfred H. Frazer	Toucher	76721		4.0 4.1000
lanbenang	Lowther		Margaret R. Olde	Teacherdo	Nil Nıl	***********	4 Oct., 1888 11 Jan., 1886
<del>l</del> ardener's Road	Waterloo		Thomas Cunneen	åo	In	— Мау, 1887	April, 1862
			L. Mogg	Pupil-teacher	4	— Jan., 1890	
		į i	G. H. Jones	do	Prob	••••	Oct., 1890
		j	A. E. Parker	do	{ 4	— Jan., 1890	
arfield	Bega	8	E. M. Fitzgerald	Assistant		Dec., 1884	
arra	Garra	7 !	Lawrence C. Young	Teacher	3A	— Jan., 1877 — Dec., 1888	1 Oct., 1872 1 Oct., 1867
aspard	Wallabadah		Ellen Boag	do	Nil	- 12003	27 Mar., 1884
eegullalong	Burrowa		Marianne Kirkland	do	Nil	************	17 May, 1884
entleman's Halt	Gentleman's Halt	9	David Thompson	do		1 Sept., 1888	
eorge's Creek e. rge's Plains	Bundarra	Nil 9	William Griffith	do		***************************************	9 Oct., 1884
erman's Hill	Orange	10	Louisa Sawyer	do	3c	June, 1882	
rmanton	Germanton		James H. S. Godfrey		Nil 2n	1 July, 1888	9 Aug., 1886
		] .	Thomas McDonnell	Pupil-teacher	0	1 July, 1890	1 Oct., 1874 6 Aug., 1888
erogery	Gerogory	9	William Sheppard	Teacher	Nil		24 Jan., 1884
erogery Railway	~	_	_				,
Station	Gerogery	9	Catherine Drummond	do		.,	13 July, 1885
erringong	Gerringong	6	John Hazlewood	do	!	— Jan., 1832	
errymberryn	Gerrymberryn	8	Annie H. McDonald Wilmot Middleton	Pupil-teacher		Dec., 1889	
eurie	Maryvale	9	Isabella Rennie	Teacher	l n	1 July, 1883 1 July, 1883	— Aug., 1878 — Sept., 1882
hinni Ghinni	Ghinni Ghinni	8	James Buttsworth	do		— Jan., 1889	
ant's Creek	Denman	Nil	Eliza K. Crossing	do			1 Sept., 1872
lgai	Gilgai	7	Peter M. Fahey	go	3A	1 Jan., 1884	1 May, 1879
ilgandrainninderra	Gilgandra		Ambrose C. Ingle	do		— Sept., 1884	9 Aug., 1883
nninderra rilambone	Ginninderra Girilambone	9	Stewart M. Hogg	do		— Dec., 1881	
adesville	Gladesville	5	Ellen Ellis	do	_		
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	}	Jessie Nobbs	' do Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1888 1 June, 1890	
		İ	Gertrude Goulding	do	1 4	18 Feb., 1889	l
ladstone	Gladstone	G	Herbert Eggins	Teacher		— Feb , 1885	
			George May	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Oct., 1890	
lanmire	Glanmire	9	Ellen Egan	do		1 Jan., 1890	l
lassville	Warkworth		H. McKean	Teacher			1 Jan., 1868
lebe			William Cornish	do do	1 1 .	9 Mar., 1885 Feb., 1886	
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	] -	Emily Robson	do (girls)		- Feb., 1887	
		ļ	Eleanor Flannery	do (infants)			- May, 1861
		1	Bessie McSweeney	Assistant		- April, 1875	
		}	Margaret Keith	do		— Dec., 1873	
		1	Mary Magner Elizabeth Fitzpatrick	do	3A	- Jan, 1891	
			Helena Watson		3A 2B	T 7 7 7000	July, 1878   July 1889
			Bridget Vaughan	Pupil-teacher			
			Florence Brixey	do	1	- April, 1890	
	l I		Minnie New ands	[ do	1	J Oct., 1890	— Sept ,188
	ł		Minnie M'Coy	do	3	- Oct., 1890	
		1	Florence Goodere Mary Kidd	do	3	Jan , 1890	
	•	i	Blanche Logan	do	4	— June, 1890 — Dec., 1890	
			Lizzie Robertson	do	Prob	12000, 1000	- July, 189
			Mabel Goodwin	do .	Prob		- Nov., 189
		ì	Michael Dwyer	Assistant	l B Cond	- Feb , 1887	— Oct., 187
	]		John McDonald	do	.[2¤	1	
		-	John Herzog	Pupil-teacher	. 1 · · ·	— April, 1890	
		ļ	William Sheehy	J 3-	4	— Jan., 1890 — Mar., 1889	
	ł	1	Frederick Meyer	do	4	- Jan., 1890	
		1	Amelia Hicks	Work-mistress	1 1	******************	Oct., 188
edswood	Narellan		Alexander Macphee	Teacher		T. 1. TOO	
en	Tent Hill	. 6	George Tomkinson	do	. 2в	— Mar., 1878	1 July, 187
enbog	Nimitaballa	. 9	Annie Cassidy	Pupil-teacher		1 · · · · · ·	
lenburn	Nimitybelle Wiseman's Creek .	9	Mary Driscoll	Teacher	100	1 July, 1884	
encoc	Glencoe		Kate Creman	do	787.7	1 Mar., 1881	30 Oct., 188
endon Brook	Glendon Brook	.  8	William Wheeler	do	1		
lenfield	Glenfield		E. Moore	60	1 -	1 7 T 3000	
len Innes	Glen Innes	. 4	William Radford	do	2▲	T 1	
			Caroline Campling	do (girls)		— Dec., 1887	Dec., 187
	1	1	Edward Webster	Assistant	3AT/1	Jan., 1886	) <del>-</del>
		1	Violet E. Ramsay Jane Marshall	1 Thomas 11 Acc 11	1 ^		$\frac{1}{1}$ — June, 188
		1	Martha Stevenson	do	1	1 10 1 1000	
_	1	į	Margaret C. Brydon	do	I '	1	— Sept., 189
lenlogan	Cowra		Sarah McInness	Teacher		— June, 1888	
len Mitchell	Teralba	5	Henry Wilkinson	do	. 2в	T2 2 100*	
llanenee.	Colo	1 -	Annie Hodges	Assistant	.i Nil		14 July, 188
Henmore	Paddington		Joseph Lewis	Teacher	. Зв	1 Jan., 1883	
Hanmore Bead	4 4 2000 1111/11/11	. 3	John O'Brien	do	.] 2	Aug., 1882	1 June, 185
Henmore Road			Many Phillips	do linkoutes	100	1 171 1000	10 Tame 10#
Henmore Road	1		Mary Phillips Rhoda Hobbs	do (infants) Assistant			

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

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APPENDIX XXIII—continued.

Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Dat o Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Glenmore Road	Paddington	3	Emily Moon	Assistant	3.a	- June, 1881	18 Jan., 1877
Gigningre Roug	Paddington	.,	Eugenie Hall	Pupil-teacher	-	1 April, 1889	17 Feb., 1886
			Caroline Mahony	do		1 April, 1889	1 Mar., 1887
	:	_	Mary Hind	do		— Jan., 1890	28 Jan, 1889
Glen Morrison	Glen Morrison	8	Annie Lake	Teacherdo		1 Jan., 1889 1 Jan., 1884	- Jan., 1887 1 July, 1882
Glenguarry	South Grafton	9	Henry Freser	dodo		1 Jan., 1889	27 Nov., 1887
Glenreagh	Rosewood	9	Hughena Cotter	do	_	— Oct., 1875	1 Nov., 1872
Glanthorne	Glenthorne	9	Annie Morkill	do	_	1 Dec., 1883	
Glen William	Glen William	8	Edward D. Fawcett	do	2211	- June, 1882	
Glenwood	.Hall	9	P. J. Kiernan	do	0-	0t 1990	13 Aug., 1889 2 Aug., 1879
Gobarralong	Coolac	9	Ellen M Quilty	do	3C	Sept., 1880 1 Aug., 1882	- Jan., 1878
Gotovia	Gotop	8 8	James R. Melville	do	1	1 Jan., 1888	
Golspie	Golspic	10	William Tradell	do		1 Jan., 1883	14 Jan., 1882
Gongolgon	Gongolgon	9	Alfred P. Dunning	do	3c	1 Dec., 1877	1 July, 1874
Goobang	Parkes	8	Henry Oreca	do	3н	16 July, 1880	
Good Forest	Hartley		William Larnach	do ob		— June, 1868	5 Jan., 1885   1 Jan., 1859
Good Hope	Yass	9	James W M'Cutcheon Bernard Dunne	do	_ 1	- June, 1884	
Goodooga	Goodooga	10	Mary Bronger	do		**********	12 Jan., 1895
Goolngong	Goolagong	7	Charles H. Britten	do,	_	1 Aug., 1882	
Goolma	Goolma	10	Catherine Donnelly	do	_	1 July, 1884	
Goonellebah	Lismore	7	Charles Taylor	ob	SA	— Dec., 1881	
Goonoo Goonoo	Goonoo Goonoo		Mary A. E. Webb	do	Nil	1 Nov., 1887	Il Feb., 1878   4 July, 1884
Goonoowigall	Inverell	7 Nil	James F. Cullen Samuel Bryant	do	2.771	1 1.07., 100.	12 Jan., 1885
Goorangoola Gordon	Goorangoola Gordon	6	Barry L. Fry	do		1 July, 1888	
outdon iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	0.0100.0100.0000		Sidney Sampson	Pupil-teacher		7 July, 1890	4 77 4 4 4 4 4
Gosford	Gosford	5	Charles Peck	Teacher		— Feb., 1886	
•			Australia A. Capper	Pupil-teacher		1 July, 18 0 3 June, 1889	* '
O Coult	Cartinal		Mary E. Cook	do Teacher		3 June, 1889   1 Jan., 1883	
Gosforth	Gosforth	8	Robert J. Lennox Mary Charlton	do		1 March, 1881	1 Jan., 1874
Gosling Creek Gostwyck	Uralla	9	Henry Peberdy	do	Зв	1 Jan , 1890	a
Goughtown	Merrylands	1 .	D James	do	<sup>1</sup> 2 n	— Jan, 1887	
Goulburn	Goulburn	2	Edwin Hunt	do	' _	1 Jan., 1886	
		1	Philip Kennedy	Assistant		1 July, 1886 1 Sept., 1890	
			Frederick Putland Henry B. Green	Pupil-teacher do	1 .	1 Feb., 1889	1 4 77 1 7000
		Į	Elizabeth M. Collins	Teacher (girls)	1 .	l 1 11 1996	1 '
			Ellen M. Tynan	Assistant	_	1 June, 1889	
			Florence Donohue	Pupil-teacher		1 July, 1889	محمد تحدا
			Florence Hunt	do	{ <b>1</b>		
		]	Frances De Courcy	Teacher (infants)		1 July, 1889   1 Jan., 1889	
		1	Eliabeth J. Costiy   Helen Thorman	Assistant Pupil-teacher		1 Oct., 1888	
			Mabel Mansfield	do	3	1 Tam 190/	
			Margaret Cox		4	22 Jan., 1890	
		1	Fanny Fleming	Work-mistress	Nil	35 100	l 1 Mar., 1881
Goulburn, North	Goulburn	. 3	Jacob Knopp	Teacher	2a 2B	— May, 1886 — July, 1886	
			William T. S. Wright Albert E. Hunt	Assistant	1	— Oct., 1896	
			Emily J. Rushforth	Teacher (girls)	1	1 Jan., 188	
	ļ		Elsie Parsons	Pupil-teacher .	3	1 April, 1890	
	+		Annie C. Pritzler	do	8	- June, 189	
		}	Jessic Quinn	Teacher (infants)		1 April, 189	
	İ	1	Nelhe Pain	As-istant Puml-teacher		172.6 1000	
Goulburn, South	Goulburn F	. 4	Annie Fuller	Pupil-teacher	_	— Jan., 187	
Courourn, Duttell 414	GOULDRIN , III	Ϊ Τ	Julia Fuller	do (infants)	1 -	. — Dec., 188	3 April, 1880
			Eliza Campbell	Assistant	. Зв .	— June, 1883	2 1 Nov., 1878
			May Hawkins	Pupil teacher			
		•	Arthur Passmore	do		10 T.J. 190	
	ļ	1	Louisa Triglone	7	1 4	1 00 5.1. 190	al an er a "Tannan
Gourlay	Candelo	9	Mary S. Doyle Peter Gibbon	Teacher	l n	34 100	
Gowrie	Goongo Goongo	1 :	J McD. Broun		۱.	.] — June, 188	
Grafton	Grafton	1 .	George A. Thorne				
			Adelaide M. Allan		. 2A	1 Tan 199	
	1		Eleanor Studley		1 6	1 1 7 100	
		1	Thomas J. Connor Ada M. Oakes	I -	1 0.	1 7 100	
	1		Annie McLean		13-	1 July, 188	S 16 Aug., 1889
			Herbert Cotterili	do	. 2	1 4 7 100	
			Mrs. Weston			1 1 71 100	April,1885   1 July, 1886
	<b>)</b>		James Page		1 -	1 T 100	
	1		Joseph J. Kemp Villette Flintoff	. do		1 1 7 1 100	
			Amy W. Fraser		+	1 1 7.1 100	$0 \ 26\  m{July},\ 1886$
			Fredk. McDonald	do	. 2 .	1 July 189	
		1	Marion Swindells		1 45	1 t T. 1. 100	0  23 April,1888 8  26 July, 1886
			Emily J. Cook		., 2		

<sup>\*</sup> Services not Continuous.

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Name of School	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff	Pasition,	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry into Service.
Grafton	Grafion	2	Celia Flintoff	Pupil-teacher	2	1 April, 1890	22 Feb., 1888
		-	Edith E. Page	do	3	1 Oct, 1890	
Grafton, South	South Grafton	5	Andrew S. Nelson	Teacher	2n	— June, 1834	5 Dec., 1867
		İ	Joanna Lee	do (infants) Pupil-teacher	2в 3	June, 1882 1 April, 1890	
			Lillian Buchan	do .	4	5 Mar., 1890	
G1	77		Sarah Champion	do	4	3 Mar., 1890	3 Mar., 1890
Grabam	Frogmoor	Nil   10	Edward J. Egan Sarah McBride	Teacher	Nil Nil		15 Jan., 1883
Grantham	George's Plains		Henry C. Naylor	dodo	3 <b>4</b>	1 Jan., 1883	Aug., 1884 1 Sept., 1859
Granville	Granville	3	Wiliam Swann	do	lB	1 May, 1887.	1 April, 1876
			Alison P. Noad	do (girls)	2▲	— July, 1889	
		ļ	Annie Mahony Elizabeth Cole	do (infants) Assistant	2A	- Dec., 1885 - July, 1885	— April, 1881 — Aug., 1872
		ŀ	Sarah J. Gale	do	Зв	- Aug., 1882	— Dec., 1870
			Lena Flook Ethel Abbott	Pupil-teacher	2 3	-June, 1889	Oct., 1887
i			Florence Ashmead	do	3	— Sept., 1890 — Jan., 1890	— Jan., 1889
	i		Maud Bulgin	do	4	23 April, 1890	23 April, 1890
			Frederick Coleman	đo .	4	24 Nov., 1889	24 Nov , 1889
Granville, North	Granville	4	Henry Perkins	do Teacher	4 2a	17 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1882	17 Jan., 1890 18 Mar, 1864
		-	Jessie Smith	Assistant.	3 <sub>A</sub>	1 Jan., 1889	1 Jan., 1887
			Isabel Phillips	Pupil-teacher	4	1 April, 1890	1 Mar, 1889
			Joseph Mondel Elizabeth Philips	do Teacher (infants)	Prob	- June, 1888	1 Sept., 1890 — Jan., 1879
		Ì	Marnie J. Cawood	Pupil-teacher	4	30 Sept., 1889	30 Sept., 1889
	d );	] .	Mary Abernethy	do	Prob	*** **** ****	26 July, 1890
Granville, South	Granville	6	William Snipe	Teacher	2 <sub>A</sub> .	1 Sept., 1886	1 Oct., 1867
Grattai	Mudgee	Nil	Edith Gapes	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 3 <sub>A</sub>	— Mar., 1890 — Jan., 1890	Mar, 1890 21 May, 1883
Great Central	Mount Hope	7	John H. Bartley	do	3B Prov	1 Jan., 1889	5 Oct , 1886
Greenbank	Adelong		Entily Thornton	do,	Nil		4 Nov., 1889
Greendale	Greendale Cudal	$\frac{9}{Ni}$	Annabella Whittingham Evelyn C. Rawle	do	Nil Nil		22 Feb., 1886 11 Mar., 1878
Greenhill	Greenhill		George Henderson	do	3 <sub>A</sub>	1 July, 1886	1 July, 1882
Green Valley	Liverpool	9	Julian Gardiner	do	37	— Jan., 1890,	23 Jan., 1882
Greenwell Point Greenwich	Greenwell Point Greenwich	8	Thomas Chittick	do	3B	— June, 1884 1 Mar., 1878	— Oct., 1879 — Aug , 1865*
Greenwich Park	Marulan	Nil	Walter Rixon	αο	Nıl	1 1141., 1070	4 June, 1888
Greenwood	Tumberumba	9	Susan Ryan	do	Nil	**************************************	17 May, 1882
Gregadoo	Wagga Wagga Blayney	9	Mary A. Benson	do	3A	1 Mar., 1889 — July, 1887	1 April, 1884 21 April, 1885
Gregra	Cudal	9	Henry M. Cox	do	3в	— July, 1887 — July, 1888	12 July, 1879
Greig's Flat	Greig's Flat	9 [	Nicholas Riley	do	3c	— June, 1888	11 Aug., 1884
Grenfell	Grenfell	4	H. G. Shaw	do	1B	— June, 1890 — Feb., 1880	11 July, 1881
			Joseph Napier	Assistant Papil-teacher	3A	1 Jan., 1890	Nov., 1885 14 Jan., 1887
į		i	Agnes Hawick	do	1	— Oct., 1889	11 Jan., 1886
			A. L. Cranfield	Teacher (infants)		— July, 1890	— April, 1881
Gresford	Gresford	6	Emma Hambly	Pupil-teacher Teacher	3 ·	1 April, 1890 i July, 1883	Mar., 1887 J Aug., 1873
Greta	Greta		John S. Middenway	do	2A	— July, 1884	
Į			Caroline Collier	Assistant	3A	— Dec., 1879	25 Jan., 1875
1			Alfred Hayes Samuel Sheldon	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jan., 1889 1 July, 1890	— Feb., 1887 20 May, 1889
			Kate Whitelock	Teacher (infants)		1 July, 1887	— Sept., 1881
		, ,	Itha Morgan	Pupil-teacher .	3 .	— Oct., 1890	15 Oct., 1888
Grong Grong	Grong Grong	30	Amy Grosemann Jessic Perry	do Teacher	3 Nil	1 Oct., 1890	Oct., 1889 July, 1884
Groombridge Swamp	Tenterfield	8	James R. Leggo	do	3 <sub>A</sub>	Aug., 1885	13 Aug., 1884
Guildford	Guildford	7	Alice Jones	do	3A	- Aug , 1888	— Feb., 1885
Gulargambone Gulgamree	Gulargambone	8	Henry E. Field Daniel Folcy	do	3A	1 Nov., 1875 — June, 1888	Aug., 1866 24 May, 1886
Gulgong	Gulgong	õ	Alfred P. Lambert	do	2A	1 Jan., 1886	
			Jessie Biggs	Assistant	Nil	1 T	10 July, 1882
	1	}	Evelyn Dobbs Elizabeth Smith	Pupil-teacher ]	1	1 Jan., 1890 1 July, 1890	31 Jan , 1887 5 Aug., 1886
Gullen	Gullen	9	H, Magaire	Teacher	3c Prov	1 July, 1884	
Gullen Flat	Kialla	Nıl	S. M'Curdy	do,	Nıl		1 Mar, 1886
Gum Flat	Inverell Gunbar	8 8	James Newbory	do	3A 1	- June, 1885 - July, 1888	21 April, 1884 1 April, 1883
Gundagai	Gundagai	6	W. B Keeble	do do	2B	— Nov., 1881;	1 Jan., 1874
· '	a - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 1	Mai lda Boerditch	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jan., 1889	30 Jan., 1888
Gundagai, South	Gundagai	اہر	Florence K F.y	do	Prob		13 Nov., 1890
Januagai, Boulii [	Gundagai	6	Tunothy Nicholis	Teacher Pupil-teacher	Prob.	— Mar., 1885	24 Ang., 1890
Gundaroo	Lower Gundaroo		Hector M. Gordon	Teacher	3c .	i April, 1879	1 Dec., 1872
Gundurimba	Gundarımba	7	Robert Laverty	do	37.1	1 Jan., 1886	1 April, 1885
Gundy	Gundy	Nil Nil	John Reynolds Mary Nolan	do	Nil	4	- May, 1877 9 Mar, 1885
Gunnedah	Gunnedah	5	William H. Montgomerie	do	2A	— Dec., 1881	12 July, 1877
1			Maria Davidson	Assistant.	2B	— Jan., 1890'	
			George H. Cantrell	Pupil-teacher	1	ouly, 1000;	— Dec., 1885
j	(		Hannah Turner	dა	4	22 Jan., 1890	

Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry in Service.
unnenbene	Carroll	10	Bride Kelly	Teacher	3c Prov	1 Jan , 1888	9 Jan., 188
unning	Gunning	6	Patrick Rocks	do	2A	1 Jan., 1885	8 July, 187
			Robina Webster	Pupil-teacher	1 3	1 Oct., 1890 1 July, 1890	27 Aug., 188 8 July, 1889
untawang	Guntawang	7	William C. Kemp	Teacher		- June, 1882	9 July, 187
urrundahuyong	Breadalbane	Nil 8	Rllen A. Cotter	do	30 34	1 Jan., 1888 1 Jan., 1883	3 June, 188 8 Jan., 187
all's Creck	Bingera	8	A. Vienssear	do	3A	1 Jan., 1890	8 Oct., 188
alton	Allynbrook	9 2	Annie A. Connolly	do	Зв	— Dec., 1886 — Mar., 1888	15 May, 188
amilton	Hamilton	-	James J. Callagban Robert A. Smith	do Assistant	3 n ! 2 A!	— Mar., 1887	— July, 187 19 Nov., 188
			Joseph Wright	Pupit-teacher	1	— 1 Oct., 1890	16 Aug., 188
			John Innes	do j Teacher (girls);	3 . 2A	1 April, 1890 — Jan., 1887	1 May, 188   14 Jan., 189
			M. Hesternan	Assistant	2B	- Jan , 1887	1 April, 188
			Cather ne Frazer	Pupil-teacher do	3	April, 1890 10 Feb., 1890	
			R. Winsor	Teacher (infants)	4 2λ	— June, 1886	
i			Amalie Swarzkoph	Assistant	2в	- Dec., 1887	— June, 188
ļ			Mary E. Wright Lily Steele	Pupil-teacher	4	10 Feb., 1890 16 Feb., 1890	
ampton	Mandurama	9	Isabel McDonaid	Teacher	31 Prov	1 Jan., 1889	26 Oct., 188
anbury	Waratah	4	Robert S. McCormick	do	2в	July, 1889	1 June, 186 18 July, 188
	,		Catherine Halbert Edmund Street	Assistant	30 Pr.b	1 Jan., 1889	15 Aug., 189
	.,		Esther A. O'Neilt	Teacher (infants)	2۸	- June, 1886	8 Mar., 18
			Kate Anderton	Pupil-teacher	2 4	1 Oct., 1890 20 Jan., 1890	
			Mary Wallace	do		16 July, 1890	
inging Rock	Hanging Rock		Charles W. Coombe	Teacher		1 Jan., 1890	
annah Bay anover	Nelson's Bay Mount Macquarie		Walter II. Weiss Thomas O'Hare	dodo	Nil	*******	25 Mar., 18 26 Oct., 18
ırben Vale	Blandford	9	Robert M. Greer	do	3в	1 July, 1887	14 July, 18
arcfieldargraves	Harefield		Sarah Killeen	dol do	N:1	- June, 1882	— Mar., 18 1 Mar., 18
rley Hill	Berry		William If, Wood	do .,	_	1 Jan., 1888	1 Aug., 18
arparary	Boggabri		Richard Ryan	do	30	— June, 1890	
artford	Walcha Hartley	8	Agnes Hartford	do	Nil	1 July, 1881	6 Aug., 18 17 Jan., 18
artley Vale	Hurtley Vale	5	Nicholas Hutchinson	do	2B (cond)	— July, 1887	6 Feb., 18
			Hannah Carmichael Ellen Morris	Pupil-teacher	Prob	1 April, 1890	6 May, 18 18 Aug., 18
arwood Island	Harwood Island	6	James Bourne	Teacher	2B	- June, 1880	1 Mar., 18
			Fanny Smith	Pupil-teacher	3	1 April, 1890	
awarden	Manilla	9	Herbert Trape	do Teacher	Prob Nil .		22 Sept., 18   12 Jan., 18
awkins' Creek	Barraba	9	Catherine S. Williams	do	3c	1 Jan., 1884	30 May, 18
ay	Hay	4	James Guthrie	do Assistant	1 B	— Oct., 1886 — Ja., 1889	— April, 18   — Mar., 18
			Sarah E. Fayle	Pupil-teacher	2	— Jan., 1889	- Jan., 18
		ļ	Emma Chambers	(la)	4	— Oct , 1887	- Oct., 18
		,	Mary Fitzpatnek Teresa Maclurean	Teacher (infants) Pupil-teacher		— Jan., 1887 — Oct., 1890	Jan., 18   Aug., 18
cathcote	Heathcote		Henry Reid ,	Tencher	3a	- June, 1885	16 Jan., 18
elensburgh	Helensburgh ,	5	Edwin Byrnes Colina McDonald	do Pupil-teacher		— Dec., 1884 — June, 1890	
			William Cassell		1	13 Feb., 1890	1
exham	Hexham	6	Alfred Haddock	Teacher	١٥	1 May, 1881	
ill Crest	Kangaroo Valley	9	Hannah B. Bertles   Samuel W. Sproule	Pupil-teacher Teacher		1 July, 1890	3 June, 18 12 July, 18
ill End	Hill End		William E. Bradstreet	do	2a	1 Feb., 1887	22 Aug., 18
			Margaret Deasy	Assistant Pupil-teacher	۱ ۵	I Oct., 1890	27 July, 18 14 Oct , 18
			George W. Bromley	do	2	1 July, 1890	3 Aug., 18
illgrove	Hillgrove	4	Henry Tonkin	Teacher		1 Jan., 1888	4 May, 18 27 Jan., 18
			Mary McKenzie Ellen Moffatt	Assistant		1 April, 1890	1
			Elizabeth Buckley	oh	4	14 Jan., 1889	
illgrove, West	Armidale	8	Jane L Mills	do Teacher	Prob 2a Prov	— Dec., 1886	16 Oct., 18   27 Jan , 18
illaton	Hillston	6	Daniel E. Thompson	do	2A	1 July, 1887	— Jan., 18
il]view	Uralin	Nil	Ernest P. O'Reilly	Pupil-teacher Teacher	l Attr	7 July, 1890	7 July, 18 5 June, 18
inton	Hinton	I	Matthew Thompson	do	2A	1 Jan., 1884	1
			Grace Hollings	Ass stant	3A	1 July, 1887	1 Oct., 18
obby's Yards	   Hobby's Yards	. 8	Ellen Ling	Pup l-teacher   Teacher		1 July, 1890  - Dec., 1886	
oldsworthy	Liverpool	8	James E. C. White	do	3A	3.5 10-6	Fcb., 18
omebush	Homébush	5	James Stevenson	Teacher	Nil .	,,,,,.	— Oct., 18
			Alfred Stilwell Ethelwyn Parker	Pupil-teacher	1 -	13 Jan., 1890   June, 1890	.1
omeville	West Maitland	7	Frederick Dove	Teacher	2A Prov	— July, 1888	July, 18
lonersuckle Springs			Margaret Sheehan			Tuly 188	— Sept., 18 3 1 Oct., 18
lopefield lornsby	Hornsby	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	William Kelly Hugh Epthorp		28 110nors	— July, 1886 1 July, 1886	
	1	1 -	1 2 * 1	1	1	1	, ,,

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry int Service.
T1 T	TT		Di-Di-n C. Wasses	T	2в "	Fab. 1000	10 Tul- 1000
Hornsby Junction	Hornsby Junction	6	Philip C. Wayne	Teacher Pupil-teacher		— Feb., 1889 1 Jan., 1890	10 July, 1882 13 Feb., 1889
			Rachel Fear	do	3	— April, 1890	23 Mar., 1889
Iorseshoe Bend	West Maitland	5	Kate L. Steel	Teacher		1 Jan., 1879	1 Jan., 1875
		i	Emily A. Cruise	Pupil-teacher		1 Jan., 1890	1 Feb., 1889
		_	Ella J. Bertles	do!	_	1 Jan., 1890	27 Jan., 1889
Iovell	Moorwatha	9	Patrick Murphy	Teacher	3A	1 July, 1888	6 Mar., 1886
Howe's Valley	Howe's Valley	9	Joseph Hanify	do		— June, 1883	— Sept., 1878
lowlong	Howlong	6	Thomas Connelly	do	2B .	1 June, 1883	1 Mar., 1876
Tanton Dank	Timennosl	8	Constance Sullivan	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 2B	1 Nov., 1890 — Jan., 1889	14 July, 1890 3 Jan., 1884
Toxton Park	Liverpool Humula		Albert Reay	do	2B	1 Jan., 1884	23 April, 1883
Iunter's Hill	Hunter's Hill	Ğ	John Dobbie	do .,	2A	- Aug., 1865	1 July, 1861
	Transce b Till IIII	i	Gertrude Camroux	Pupil-teacher	4	- May, 1888	- May, 1888
•			William Bronger	do	Prob	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 Dec., 1890
Huon	Jindera, via. Albury	9	Henry W. Kullmer	Teacher	3B	June, 1890	27 Jan., 1881
Iurlstone	Ashfield	5	Susannah Nichols	do	la	- Jan., 1889	1 Jan., 1873
į		1	Grace Short	Pupil-teacher		1 Jan., 1889	Feb., 1886
	TT		Isabel Geary	do	3	— April, 1890	
Hurstville	Hurstville	4	Henry T. Larkin	Teacher		1 Jan., 1883	
			Millicent Aspinall James O'Sullivan	do (girls)		– April, 1885 1 July, 1888	8 Sept., 1879 1 Oct , 1883
1			Annie Edwards	Assistant		14 July, 1890	
ł			Edith Fletcher	do		8 July, 1890	8 July, 1890
			Augustus Coleman	do		1 Jan., 1887	1 Jan., 1887
lford	Ilford ,	8	Charles Wollaston			1 Jan., 1887	- Jan., 1878
llabo	Illabo		Maude Hunter	do	Nıl		- Nov., 1886
llaroo	Cambewarra	1 - 1	Minnie M. Williams	do		••••	7 July, 1890
llilliwa	Нау		Margaret F. Lowe	do	3A	— April, 1888	
luka	Iluka		Madeline Stuart	do		— June, 1885	4 Dec., 1882
ngleburn	Ingleburn	7	John Grigg	do		1 Oct., 1881	
ngliswold	Millthorpe		Helen A. Harrison	do	_	T 1000	21 May, 1888
nvcrell	Inverell	4	William Densley	do		— June, 1882	
		i	Catherine G. Peek Randolph Sweetnam	do (girls) Assistant	2A	— June, 1887 — Jan., 1887	— Ock., 1881 1 June, 1881
			Sophia Jones	do			22 Feb., 1885
_			Annic Jenkin	Pupil-teacher	4	— Jan., 1890	
- 1		Į	Frank J. M'Ilveen		2	1 2 4000	
опа	Woodville	6	John F. Munday	Tencher		-Aug., 1888	
			Elizabeth Wills	Pupil-teacher		1 April, 1890	27 May, 1890
rene	Rockley	Nil	Esther L. Edwards	Teacher		101111111111111111111111111111111111111	6 Dec., 1886
rishtown	Laggan	9	John Ditzell	do			
ronbong	Ironbong		Bridget A. M'Namara	go		— Mar, 1889	l = - ' .
rvington	Casino		Charles Smyth	do			
slington	Hamilton	5	William S. Reay	do		4 * 15 m	
•		l	Elizabeth A. Jones John F. Barratt	Pupil-teacher			11 Feb , 1886
ļ		1	Florence Morrow.	do	3		28 Jan., 1889
		ì	Richard Egan	do	Prob.	'	23 Oct., 1890
ranhoe	Ivanhoe	9	Edgar Stevens	Teacher	Nil		- July, 1884
lacob & Joseph Creek		Nil	Mary Claucy		Nil	14 100 000000	14 Sept., 1882
acqua	Bungonia		May Hanley	do	Зв		
Jamberoo	Jamberoo	5	Bruno G. Engelhardt	do	21		
		1	Jane Watkins	Pupil-teacher	3	I Jun., 1890	
	T 1.70 1		Margaret Bruce	do	4	3 Mar., 1890	
fasper's Brush	Jasper's Brush	G	Edwin Larcombe	Teacher	2B	1 Jan., 1888 1 Oct., 1889	— Jan., 1878 i 11 Oct., 1880
[oin	Jeir	9	Susan Anderson Martha Moloney	Pupil-teacher Teacher	3n Prov .	1 Jan., 1889	1
eir Fellat Jellat ,	Bega	1 -	M. Johnson	do	Зв	1 1007	
Tellingroe	Adelong Crossing	Nil	Jessie Middleton	do	NıI		13 Jan., 1890
ellore	Mittagong	9	Maud Crowe	do	3A	1 Jan., 1890	14 July, 1879
embaicumbene	Jembaicumbene	7	Augustus Feehan	do	8A		
fennings	Wallangara		Walter A. Dalton	do	BA		29 Mar., 1884
Terildcrie	Jerilderie	7	Hubert G. Fizcile	do	3A		— May, 1882
Jerrara	Kiama		W. T. Wright		2B	1 Jan., 1890   1 Jan., 1890	20 May, 1881   13 July, 1883
lerrawa	Jerrawa Kangaroo Valley	4 '	James F. Lowe	do	76.T 1		Oct , 1876
errunga	Jerry's Plains		John Ainsworth	do	2A	- Mar., 1885	
larru'a Plaine - L	ocity a rights	·  "	Hilton Watts		j	1 Jan., 1890	l *
Jerry's Plains		1 -	Thomas Hayes	Teacher	2A	1 July, 1884	
	Lambton	. 5		Assistant	3в	1 Jan., 1885	19 May, 1879
	Lambton	. 5	Sarah Hopper ,				1 Terms 100'
	Lambton	. 5	Sarah Hopper	Pupil Teacher		1 July, 1889	
Jesmond			Jessie McKnight	do	3	[ 1 July, 1890	7 Aug., 1889
Festiba	Nimitybelle	9	Jessie McKnight	do Teacher	3 3e	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1877
Fettiba	Nimitybelle Jindabyne	9 9	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea	do Teacher	3 3c	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1879 19 Dec., 188
Fettiba Findabyne	Nimitybelle Jindabyne Jindalce	9 9	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper	do Teacher	3 3c 3c	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882 1 Jan., 1885	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1879 19 Dec., 1889 — May, 1889
Fettiba	Nimitybelle Jindabyne Jindelce Cootamundra	9 9 9	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper Charles Young	do Teacher do do do	3 3c 3c 3A Prov	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882 1 Jan., 1885 — Mar., 1889	7 Aug., 188; 24 Jan., 187; 19 Dec., 188; — May, 188; 21 Sept., 188;
Jesmond Jettiba Jindabyne Jindalee Jindalec, West Jindera	Nimitybelle Jindabyne Jindalce Cootsmundra Jindera	9998	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper Charles Young M. M. Perkins	do  Teacher  do  do  do  do	3 3c 3c 3c 3A Prov	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882 1 Jan., 1885 — Mar., 1889 — July, 1883	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1879 19 Dec., 1889 — May, 1889 21 Sept., 1880 28 Mar., 1879
Jindabyne	Nimitybelle	9 9 9 9 8 Nil	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper Charles Young M. M. Perkins Charles W. Thompson	do  Teacher  do  do  do  do  do  do	3 3c 3c 3c 3A Prov 3A Nil	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 - June, 1882 1 Jan., 1885 - Mar., 1889 - July, 1883	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1877 19 Dec., 1883 — May, 1885 21 Sept., 1886 28 Mar., 1879 21 May, 1886
Jesmond	Nimitybelle Jindabyne Jindalce Cootsmundra Jindera	9 9 9 9 8 Nil	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper Charles Young M. M. Perkins Charles W. Thompson Lewis Henry	do  Teacher  do  do  do  do  do  do  do	3 3c 3c 3c 3A Prov 3A Nil 2A	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882 1 Jan., 1885 — Mar., 1889 — July, 1883 — Jan., 1886	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1877 19 Dec., 1881 — May, 1883 21 Sept., 1880 28 Mar., 1873 21 May, 1883 14 July, 1878
Jesmond Jettiba Jindabyne Jindalee Jindalec, West Jindera	Nimitybelle	9 9 9 9 8 Nil	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper Charles Young M. M. Perkins Charles W. Thompson	do  do do do do do do do Pupil-teacher	3 3c 3c 3c 3A Prov 3A Nil 2A	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882 1 Jan., 1885 — Mar., 1889 — July, 1983 	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1877 19 Dec., 1881 — May, 1882 21 Sept., 1880 28 Mar., 1879 21 May, 1888 14 July, 1879 19 Jan., 1886
Jesmond	Nimitybelle	9 9 9 8 Nil 5	Jessie McKnight Alexander Arkinan Sarah McMahon Ellen Shea Robert F. Cooper Charles Young M. M. Perkins Charles W. Thompson Lewis Henry Junes McEwen	do  do do do do do do do Pupil-teacher	3 3c 3c 3c 3A Prov 3A Nil 2A 1	1 July, 1890 1 June, 1882 — June, 1882 1 Jan., 1883 — Mar., 1889 — July, 1983	7 Aug., 1889 24 Jan., 1879 19 Dec., 1889 — May, 1889 21 Sept., 1889 28 Mar., 1879 21 May, 1889 14 July, 1879 19 Jan., 1889

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

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Maria at Maland	Doub To		1	1	Classification		Data of Entry into
Name of School.	Post Town,	Clns	Teaching Staff.	Position.	by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Tueiona	Jugiong	,,	Hannah M. McAuliffe	(Caraban		1 To 1 1004	,
Jugiong			Hannah M. McAuliffe Harry D. Belmain	Teacherdo	3A 3B	1 July, 1884   1 Jan., 1884	
Junce Junction			Michael J. Moran	do	2A	1 July, 1884	
		1	Sarah Hili	(infants)	2 ★	1 June, 1886	
		ļ	Edward M. Dickinson	Assistant	2A	1 July, 1887	
		Ì	Effe Driver	. Pupil-teacher	1	1 Oct., 1889	- Oct., 1886
Kameruka	Candelo	. 9	W. M. Reid		Prob		18 Aug., 1890
Kangaloon, East	East Kangaloon	8	James E. Thompson	do		- Dec., 1874	July, 1890 Jan., 1868
Kangaloon, West	Kangaloon	8	Junes John Morrow	do	1 -	— Dec., 1883	— July, 1881
Kangaroo Valley	Kangaroo Valley		Charles W. Wood	do	<b>i</b> _	- June, 1885	
Kangyangy	lari, Ya	1	Michael Tuohy		Nil		— Oct., 1858
Katoomba	Katoomba	5	John Douglass	.i do	24	— Sept., 1885	2 Mar., 1882
		]	Mary C. Hay	Pupil-teacher	3	l April, 1890   1 Oct., 1890	4 April, 1887
Kayuga	Kayuga	] 9	Walter Perry	Teacher	3A	1 Jan., 1888	5 Nov., 1889 1 Jan., 1880
Keajura Creek		Nil	Lizzie Burke	do	Nil	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	26 Mar., 1888
Kegworth	Leichhardt	8	John P. Humphries	do,		— Jan., 1872	l Jan., 1865
			Fanny C. Primrose	do (girls)		— June, 1886	15 Jan., 1876
	1		Annie S. Smith	do (infants) Assistant.	0-	June, 1888 1 Jan., 1882	12 Jan., 1869
			Alice A. Stanford	do	3D	1 Jan., 1882 1 Jan., 1889	1 Jan., 1879 1 Mar., 1878
	}		Norman Smith	Pupil-teacher	1	I Jan., 1890	1 April, 1887
		ĺ	Edward H. Templeton	do	Prob	***********	3 Nov., 1890
			Kezia M'Farlane	do	4	24 Jan., 1889	24 Jan., 1889
		1	Annie E. Sheath	do		17 Feb., 1890	
Keirson	Тагапа	9	Alice Maud Barnard Elizabeth J. Carmichael	do Teacher	4    Nil	. 1	17 July, 1890
Kelly's Plains	Kelly's Plains	8	William D. Bourke		3A	- June, 1886	16 April,1888 1 Oct., 1875
Kellyville	Kellyville	8	Edward Pryce	do	3c	— April, 1868	- April, 1868
Kelso	Kelso	6	John Rockliffe	_ do	2в	— July, 1885	10 Nov., 1874
TT Tr	77 .4 37	اہا	Esther J. Rivett	Pupil-teacher	2	— July, 1890	3 July, 1888
Kempsey, East	East Kempsey	5	Donald Lobban Margaret Denuis	Teacher		1 April, 1888 Jan., 1884	9 July, 1877
			Alice Boardman	Assistant	2	- Jan., 1884 1 Jan., 1890	23 July, 1875 11 Jan., 1887
Kempsey, West	West Kempsey	5	Lachlan M'Donald	Teacher		- Oct., 1881	8 July, 1876
• • • •			Elizabeth Blundell	Assistant	3A	- Aug., 1887	2 July, 1881
			Alfred Crossman	Pupil-teacher		Aug., 1889	19 Sept., 1887
			Charles Woolford	do	2	-Aug., 1889	5 Sept., 1887
Kendall	Camden Haven	8	Mildred Blundell Stephen Black	do Teacher	4 3B	Mar., 1890 1 April, 1882	— Mar., 1890
Kentgrove	Crookwell	ől	Alfred Croft	do	2B Prov		3 Feb., 1880 — May, 1883
Kenthurst	Kenthurst	7	Thomas Burrell	do		-June, 1883	7 Sept , 1883
Kentucky	Kentucky	9	Burton E. Sampson	do			25 Feb., 1884
Kerr's Creek	Kerr's Creek		Mary W. Mehan	go	Nil		9 Sept., 1884
Khalangan Kialla	Cunningham	7	Jane Yabsley	do	Nil	1 To- 1004	— Jan., 1889
Kiama	Kialla	4	David G. Richardson	do	3A 2A	1 Jan., 1884 1 July, 1883	*1 May, 1869 1 July1874
		_ [	Emma B. Wignell	Assistant	2A	- Oct., 1887	— Mar., 1881
		۱ إ	Annie M. Walker	Pupil-teacher	3A	- July, 1883	— May, 1874
		ļ	Mary J. Bruce	do	2	— Jan., 1890	Feb., 1888
		ľ	Victoria Wilson	do	4	1 Jan., 1890	I Jan., 1890
		ļ	Mary Hanigan Leonard Banfield	do	Prob	1 Dec., 1890	— Oct., 1890 1 Dec., 1890
Kiandra	Kiandra	8	Thomas F. Ross	Teacher	3в Cond.	— Dec., 1886	1 Oct., 1884
Killawarra	Killawarra	7	John Davy	do	3A		16 Aug., 1881
Kilrush	via Cootamundra	9	Mary Fraser	do	Зл	1 Jan., 1884	1 Oct., 1876
Kimbriki	Tinonee Kincumber	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$	Henry Schaefer Christian E. Kohlhoff	do	3c Prov	— Dec., 1888	5 July, 1886
Kindra	Coolamon	Nil	May Briner	do	3A		— June, 1868 22 Mar., 1886
Kingsdale	Goulburn	9	Bridget M. Trainor	do	30	June, 1882	1 Oct., 1872
King's Plains	Blayney	7	Frederick A. Weiss	do	3A	** *	- April, 1868
Kingvale		Nil	Letitia Bradshaw	do	Nil		10 April, 18 <b>8</b> 9
Kiola	45.	Nil	Arthur Wilson	dol	Nil	7 T 1 #00m	1 Dec., 1890
Kiora Kirkconnell	Yetholme	8 8	Emil PfeifferEliza Boyd	do	3A		21 Jan., 1884
Kirkton	Belford	7	George Copas	do	3A	1 Dec., 1884 1 July, 1883	22 July, 1876 1 June, 1874
Kogarah	Kogarah	4 1	James Murray	do	1в	1 May, 1890	8 Mar, 1880
<b>"</b>	- I	}	William T. Frascr,	Assistant	2A		- Mar., 1884
		i	Fiorence A. Edwards	Teacher (infants)	2A	1 July, 1885	14 July, 1879
			Minnie A. Miller	Assistant	28 -	1 Jan., 1889	— Oct., 1883
			Charles Cheetham Charlotte Allars	Pupil-teacher	3		22 Jan., 1889
		ł	Kate Smith	do	0		— Oct., 1889 20 Feb., 1889
İ		3	Mary A. Roger	do	Prob.		— July, 1890
Kookarabooka	Kookarabooka	9 `	Algernan C. Downing	Teacher	2в	— June, 1888] -	— April, 1883
Koorawatha	Koorawatha	8	James Jones	do	2B Prov	1 July, 1887	24 Oct., 1881
Koribahk	Lansdowne,	8 Nil l	William Cox	do	30		13 Dec., 1883
Koribahk Kowen	Clarkson's Crossing Queanbeyan	Nil	Charles McDougall Ellen McManus	dodo	Nil		1 Aug., 1883
Krambach	Krambach	7	Thomas Edwards	do	3B	1 Jan., 1887	7 July, 1890 2 Oct., 1876
Kurrajong, North	Kurrajong	7	Richard Bell	do	3A	Mar., 1878	6 Feb., 1878
Kurrajong, South	Grose Vale	8	Matilda Sanders	do	3A	1 Aug., 1882	1 Jan., 1864
Lacmalae	Tumut	9	Annie McNamara	do	3c	— June, 1882	3 Feb., 1874
			# Commines not conti				

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Name of School,	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examina- tion.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry in Service.
	<b>†</b>		Maria Dalla	Taculus	N/O		Ann tob
aggan	Laggan	9     8	Maria Reidy	Teacher	Nil	- June, 1886	— Aug., 187   15 Aug., 188
agoon	The Lagoon	7	John W. Butler	do	3A	— Jan., 1874	5 July, 187
ake Albert	Wagga Wagga	7	William Rockliff	do	Зл	1 Jan., 1884	
ake Bathurst	Lake Bathurst		Samuel Gallaway	do	Nil		1 Oct., 187
ake Cudgellico	Lake Cudgellico	6	W. H. Perkins	do	2в	1 Jan , 1884	
1.16	Damina	9	Mary Young	Pupil-teacher	3 Nil	1 Oct., 1890	26 Oct., 188 21 April,188
alaltyambing Hill	Goolma		Roland Woolley	Teacherdo	3B	1 July, 1887	
ambion	Lambton	ا ہا	Charles A. Boult	do	1в	— Jan., 1881	1 Oct., 180
			Henry Clemens	Assistant	2a	1 Jan., 1885	
		1	John Watson	Pupil-teacher	4	13 Jan., 1890	
			Thomas McCrae	do , , ,	Prob	T 1050	28 Jan., 189
		}	Mary Griffiths	Teacher (girls)	2B 2A Prov	— Jan., 1879 — Jan., 1888	
		1	Zillah A. Young	Assistant Pupil-teacher	1	1 Jan., 1890	
		ļ	Esther L. Weakley	do	š	1 Oct., 1890	
			Henrietta M. Thomas	Work-mistress	Nil	************	12 Jan., 18
			Eliza Manning	Teacher (infants)	1в .	— Dec., 1887	
		1	Kate McCoy	Assistant	2в 1	— July, 1887	
	ĺ		Eleanor Amour	Pupil-teacher	1	$egin{array}{ll} &  ext{Oct.,} & 1889 \ &  ext{Jan.,} & 1890 \end{array}$	
ang's Creek	Burrowa	Nil	Charles Varcoe	Teacher	Nil	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- May, 18
aughtondale	Wiseman's Ferry		Frederick W. Kaiser	do	2B Prov	— Jan., 1887	
auricton	Lauricton	7	George Morris	do	Зл ,	1 Jan., 1887	
avadia	Ulmarra	Nil	John M. Algie	do	Nil	M 1000	Nov., 18
awrence	Lawrence	. 6	Arthur S. Redfern	do   Pupil-teacher	2в   3	— Mar., 1889 1 April, 1890	
		}	Edwin McFarlane Edward J. Rohan	Pupil-teacher	4	1 Nov., 1889	
awrence, Lower	Lawrence	. 8	William G. Davies	Teacher	3A	1 Jan., 1888	
awson	Lawson	9	Robert Cowan	do	2A Prov. *		
awson's Creek	1 + 9		Annie Cupliffe	do		- Jan., 1880	
econfield	Greta	8 8	Frederick Mouledale	do	2A Prov 3A	— April, 1889   1 July, 1880	
eech's Gully eichhardt	Tenterfield   Leichbardt	_	Sarah J. Morrow	do	1A	1 July, 1886   — Oct., 1886	
(IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Helemana	`  ^	W. McManamey	Assistant	îв	— Oct., 1888	
			James Forsyth	do	2B Prov.	- Sept., 1880	
			John Brodie	Pupil-teacher	2	1 July, 1890	
			William Bullock		l a	- April, 1890	
			Brentnali Sheath Florence Jenkins	do . Teacher (girls)	4   1 <sub>A</sub>	15 Jan., 1890 	
		1	Sarah Fripp	Assistant	2 <sub>B</sub>	Sept., 188	
	ļ	ļ	Lizzie Mulholland	. do	3	— Dec., 188	
			Annie McEncroe	Work-mistress		***************************************	Feb., 18
		1	Laura Purdee	Pupil-teacher	1 -		
		1 .	Alice Pye	3	1 6	T 100	
	İ	1	Bertha Ward	Teacher (infants)		1 June, 189	Sept., 18
			Mary Ann Quirk	Assistant		1 Jan., 188	
			Mary Barnet		3в	1 Mar., 188	
		ļ	Sarah Fallick	Pupil-teacher	2		_
			Maud Rogers	do	1 0	1 1 0 100	
			Rhoda Bridge   Florence Kennedy	do	3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
			Florence Barnett		4	1 0.11 100	
			Edith Barrell	do	4	Dec., 188	
leichhardt, West	Leichhardt	. 4	Robert Booth		2в		. 1
	ļ		Rose Loughran		. 3B 2B	— Mar., 188 	
			Margaret O Brien	.  Teacher (mfunts) .  Assistant	1 -	1 * T 1" * 100	
			Edith Elliott		1	1 1 7 100	
			Etenezer Davies	do,		T 1 100	(  12 July, 1
	1		Charlotte Ferguson	do			
eighwood ,	Leighwood			Teacher	1 .	T 100	
.ewis Ponds .imekilns			W. H Roberts Hamilton Hume	. do	1 0	T 100	
inburn	Stony Creek		M. J. Brophy	,	1 5	1 7 100	
			C. H. Blackman		1 0	1 7 7 1 100	
indendale			Dugald Stuart		i a.	— Dec., 188	
ismore	Lismore	4	F. Nicholls	do	2A		
		1	Catherine M'Lenran   Mary Curtain	1	1 6.	1 1 T.1. 100	-
			Alice Winney	do (infants		1 31 300	
		1	Charles Gordon	Pupil-teacher	1 .	0.34 100	0 8 Mar., 1
			James Curtain				28 Oct., 1
real and	T	_	Grace Simpson	do			25 Aug., 1
Little Plain Little River		8	William Pigott,		1	1 T 100	
Little River Liverpool			William Swanton	do	1 4	1 4 1 100	
poor		"	Emily S. Watson	4		1 -	_ Jan., 1
			George S. Clothier	Pupil-teacher		July, 189	90 — Aug., 1
1	1		Lucy F. Cromack			Jan , 188	66 Mar., 1
			Mary Cash	Pupil-teacher do			90 — Mar., 1 90 — Nov., 1
	1	1	Jane Anderson	_ uu	. ( L )	. <sub> </sub>	

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry in Service.
	T11		Mania Cuias	Teacher (infant-)	2A	June., 1886	— Jan , 1879
Liverpool	Liverpool		Maria Grice	Assistant	3A	- July, 1885	— Oct., 1878
			Amy Hodekins	Pupil-teacher	1	1 Jan., 1890	
		l . I	Ada G. Long	do	1 ·	— July, 1890 — July, 1888	
Jandilo	Penrith		Annie L. Leer	do	Зн Зл	— July, 1888 1 Nov., 1885	
och End	Guyra Pambula	7 9	John Surtees Isabella Murphy	do	3c	Jan, 1885	
ochinyar	Lochinvar		Michael Moy	do	2B	— Aug., 1885	
ong Reach	Marulan	9	Florence McDonell	do	3c	Feb., 1885	
ongueville	Chatswood	8	Samuel Roseby	do	3A	1 May, 1869 June, 1884	
ord's Hill	Bombala	8	Andrew Cabill	do do	3A	1 Jan., 1889	l '
ostock	Lostock	8 9	Henry C. Perram	do	N <sub>1</sub> l	4 44 111 2111	9 Mar., 18
ost River	Wheeo	Nil	Arthur Bentley	do	Nil	***	1 May, 189
owesdale	Lowesdale	1 -	Henry Hutchison	do	3c	1 Jan., 1876	
owther	Lowther		Mary A. Cassidy	do	Зв	1 Mar., 1881 1 Nov., 1888	1 Mar., 188 23 July, 187
uoknow	Lucknow	. 6	George W. Stafford	do Puml-teacher .	2A	3 Sept., 1889	
uddenham	Luddenham	. 7	Charles E. Gardiner William Noble	Teacher	3A	1 Nov., 1877	
uddenham	Lyndhurst	_	Walter Jones	do	24 Prov	1 Jan., 1888	
icDonald, Central	Central McDonald	9	W. S. Morgan	do	Nil	34 1006	12 Jan., 188
lcDonald's Creek	Mudgee		Mary E. Lames	do	3A	Mar, 1880	il 15 Sept., 188   — Aug., 189
IcDonald's Ho'c	Capertee		Ida Emily Pike	do	Nil	- June, 1882	
CDonald Upper.	Upper McDonald		Ellen Clancy	cb	3B	1 Jan. 1889	
lcHenry's Creck' leLean's Ridges	Young Wollongbar		John Cameron	do	3A	Feb., 1880	12 May, 18
Inedonaldtown	Macdonaldtown	1 -	Peter Board	do	1A	— May, 1883	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,		John Connolly	Assistant	2A	— Dec., 1888	
			James McCllynn	do	2в	- Dec., 1886 - Oct., 1889	
			William Harvey	Pupil-teacher	4	1 4	
			Harry Atkins		4	14 April, 1890	
			Charles Hawkins	do .	4	14 April, 1890	) 14 April, 18
			Kato Ryan	Teacher (girls)	1B	— Dec., 1886	
			Edith Baine	Assistant	2A	_ June, 1888	
	j		Emily Hessell	do	2B	— June, 1889 — Jan., 1890	
			Martha Monahan	Pupil-teacher do	1 2	- Jan., 1890	
			Fanny McNamara Ellen Wallwork	do	3	1 7 1906	
		1	Jane Acheson	Work-mistress .	Nil		11 April, 18
			Ada Buckworth	Teacher (infants)	2A		
		1	Annie Caldwell		.   2 <b>B</b>		
	1	1	Agnes Dairymple	do	1 -	— Jan., 1890 — Jan., 1888	
			Lizzie Baker	1 -	1 4	T 1900	1
	1		Mary McKeown	1 1.	1 ~	_ June, 188	
	_		Mary Smith	1	3 ,.	— Oct., 189	12 Oct., 18
	· •	-	Edith Moss	do	Prob		14 Nov., 18
Macksville	Macksville		Henry Lanc	Teacher		1 July, 188 — June, 188	
faclean	Maclean	. 5	Edward Henry	do Assistant	.¦ 2A .j 2A	1 11 100	
		1	Edward Tysoe	Pupil-teacher	١,	1 4 1 100	
			Ada A. Morrison	do		1 7.1. 100	0 20 July, 18
Macquaric st., South	Sydney	. 2		Teacher	. 1в	— Dec., 187	
			Thomas Bavin	Pupil-teacher	. 4		
	-	1	George Perry	do	Δ 2 <sub>Λ</sub>	— April, 189 — Jan., 188	_  =1 10
			Mary Bulteau	Teacher (girls) . Assistant	l a.	— Oct., 189	
	f		Annie G. Conrey	Pupil-tencher		100	0 — Oct., 18
	ţ	İ	K. Taylor	Work-mistress	Nil .		12 July, 18
	ļ	1	Mary A Fitzgerald	Teacher (infauts	1.5	_ June, 189	
	1		E. F. McDonnell	Assistant	1. 43	June, 188 April, 188	
	1		Ellen Jacques	Pupil-teacher do	-	- April, 189	
Mr. 1	Damhala	o	Abigail Allen Elizabeth Barry	do	~ ~ ~ .	-	19 Mar., 18
Vaharatia Vaitland Fost	Bombala East Maitland		an area with	do	la.	{ 13 Aug., 188	5 27 Jan., 18
Anitland, East	isasv maiorana,	···  ^	} A. W. Brook	Assistant	1 5 . 33	- Aug., 189	0 21 Nov., 18
			John Stonham	Pupil-teacher .	1		
			Alexander Armstrong		3	1 July, 189 — Jan., 188	
			Margaret Kelly	Teacher (girls)		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	اما حمال
			Emmeline Kingsford	Assistant   Pupil-teacher	-1 .	Ton 100	9 5 May, 18
		1	Annie Mitchell	do	3	1 April, 189	0 6 Mar., 13
fuitlan l, West	West Maitland .	. 1		Teacher	1A	1 June, 189	
., ., ., .,		1	Rose Gruffiths			1 June, 189	
			Mary Ann Clark			1 1 Tan 100	
			Walter B. Godfrey		1.0	1 Jan., 188 1 Sept., 189	
		}	Eliza Martin		2A 2B	1 1 1 1 1 100	
			Marie Godfrey	Pupil-teacher	-	1 April, 188	9 1 Oct , 16
			Alice Peek	1 7 1.	1 4	1 July 189	o - July, 18
		+	Elizabeth Ellis	do .	2	. 1 Jan, 189	
		ì	Clara Cruise	do .	۱ ۵	1 1 4	
			J. W. Thompson		1.0	1 1 45-0 100	
	1	- 1	May Edmunds	.) do	. 3	լ երևու, ւա	

Name of Schoot.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Maitland, West	Maitland West		Alexander Thompson	Pupil-teacher	  1	1 July, 1889	- July, 1885
	130000000000000000000000000000000000000	]	Daniel Carter	do	1	1 Oct., 1890	- Aug., 1885
	}	-	James N Peek	do Sewing mıstress	2	1 Oct., 1890	Oct., 1888   June, 1882
Major's Creek	Major's Creck	6	George Hogg	Teacher	<b>2</b> B	20 Mar, 1880	4 Aug , 1873
			Thomas O'Sullivan Catherine Madigan	Pupil-teacher	3   4	1 April, 1890   Jun   1890	
Major's Plains	Moorwatha	8	A. J. Pittock	Teacher	3a	1 Jan., 1888	11 April, 1882
Malebo	Malebo	9   9	Eva M. Daley Edith Stark	do	. 0.0	— Mar., 1878 26 July, 1886	
Malvern	Monkerni	Nil	Ellen M. Gale	do	Nil	26 July, 1886	3 Mar., 1887
Manchester Square Mandurama	Moss Vale Mandurama	9 7	E. L. Price Samuel Searles	do	3c  3⊾	Dec., 1886	1 Aug., 1884
Mangamore	Goulburnj	9	Louis D. J. Turnbull	' do   do	3A	24 Feb., 1885 1 Jan., 1889	1 April, 1879 23 April, 1884
Mangrove Creek	Mangrove Creek . Walcha	9	William Flood Edwin Campbell	do	Вл Зл .	1 Jan., 1898	16 May, 1884
Manildra	Meranburn	8	George C. Isley	do	3Λ . 2Β	21 Nov., 1885 30 Oct., 1889	9 Oct., 1882 15 Aug., 1878
Manilla	Manilla	6	William Kennedy	do	2A Prov.	— Dec., 1885	9 Mar., 1881
Manilla, Upper	Upper Manilla		Caroline M. Hosier Catherine M. Brophy	Assistant	Nil Nil	************	19 Sept., 1878 *3 Mar., 1879
Mauly	Manly	9	Frederick Sluman	do	2A	— July, 1884	— April, 1877
	ĺ	5	Annette Budden Catherine Phillips	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3B 1	— July, 1894 1 July, 1859	— Nov., 1882 15 July, 1886
			Clara Rowlinson	do	3	— Jan., 1890	4 July, 1887
Manton	Yass		Thomas Miles Kate Broughton	do Teacher	4 Nil	— Feb., 1890	
Marangulla	Lyndhurst	Nıl	W. D. O'Sullivan		3A	1 Aug, 1889	Oct., 1887 15 Nov., 1875
Marrangaroo March		8	Walter Knight Thomas H. O'Dea	i do	3B	15 Dec., 1884	1 May, 1883
Marengo	Marengo	8	James Meldrum	do	2B	4 April, 1886 1 July, 1885	
Marina Markwell	Young	6	Margaret Maloney	do	Nil		5 Mar., 1890
Marlee	Mar¹ee		E. B. Guilfoyle	do   do	3c   3b	— June, 1884 13 Sept., 1888	
Maroota		9	Albert J. Owen	do	Nil .		2 July, 1888
Marowie, South Macrickville	Hillston	9	Sara Usher	j do	Зв 1в	1 Sept., 1884 — Dec., 1858	- May, 1873 *1 April, 1869
		2	Emily G. Pickering	do (girls) .	lB	- June, 1890	- Jan., 1878
		ľ	Eliza Chambers Patrick F. Newman	do (infants) Assistant	$2\Lambda$	— July, 1883 — Dec., 1885	3.5
			Grace G. Ayling	do	28	- Dec , 1887	
			Ellen Scott	do Work-mistress	2в	-	— Mar., 1885 *15 Feb., 1882
			Walter Vont	Pupil-teacher	1	— Jan., 1889	
į		ĺ	William C. Wilson	do	3	- July, 1890	
		-	Harry R. Willson Evelyn J. Johnston	do do	2	— April, 1889 — July, 1890	
İ		1	Mary E. Smith	Assistant	Nil!	************	- Mar., 1883
		- 1	Stella Crawford	Pupil-teacher	1' 4 ·	- April, 1890 - Oct., 1889	- Mar., 1885 - Oct., 1889
Manuichnilla Wast	36 tale 21 .		Ethel Fisher	do , ,'	4	— April, 1890,	— Mar., 1890
Marrickville, West	Marrickville	3	William Roberts William Irwin	Teacher	2A	1 Mar., 1882 1 Jan., 1885	4 May, 1873 6 Mar., 1882
			Joshua Ford	Pupil-teacher	]	1 April, 1889	5 April, 1886
			Eliza CowanElizabeth Moyes	Teacher (girls) Pupil-teacher	2A 2	1 Jan., 1888 1 April, 1889	4 Mar., 1875 26 Feb., 1886
i		İ	Florence Dawson	do .	2	1 April, 1889	22 Feb., 1886
	1	ŀ	Elizabeth Sapsford Emily Chaffer	Teacher (infants).' Assistant	2B	1 May, 1887 1 July, 1881	10 Jan., 1887 25 May, 1877
	ì	1	Agnes Alderton	Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1889	29 Јшу, 1886
Marsden	Marsden		Helena Fremlett	do Teacher	4 .   3B	2 Sept., 1890 1 Jan., 1894	2 Sept , 1890 1 June, 1879
Marsden Park	Riverstone	8	John R. James	do	Зв	27 Oct., 1881,	18 May, 1875
Marshall Mouut Martindale	Marshall Mount Corowa	7	John Banfield Enma Grimm	dodo	3A Nil	1 Oct., 1877	5 Jan., 1874
Marulan	Marulau	Nil	Arthur Snowdon	do	2A	27 Dec., 1888 1 Jan., 1883	1 April, 1884 1 Jan., 1876
Maryland	Wallangarra	6	Alice Denning	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jun., 1890	30 Jan, 1888
Maryvale	Maryvale	9	Francis H. Muston Alexander Murray	Teacherdo	38	- Aug., 1888 - June, 1888	9 Jan., 1871 23 May, 1881
Mathoura	Mathana	6	George Dennis	Pupil-teacher	4	- Nov., 1889	21 Nov., 1889
Maude	Mathoura Maude	8	Sarah Miller James T. Jenkins	do	3в Nil	1 April, 1834	1 Oct., 1877 19 Aug., 1889
Maybole Mayfield	Ben Lomond Oberon	Nil	Jonathan S. Benson	do	3c	- Dec., 1883	— May, 1880
Meadow Flat	Meadow Flat	$\begin{array}{c c} 9 \\ 9 \end{array}$	W. J. B. Proudfoot	do ,l do ,	3B	2 Mar., 1886 24 July, 1881	28 May, 1884 1 Mar., 1877
Meadows, The Meermaul	Seven Hills	7	Harry Chandler	do	24	- June, 1888	17 Sept., 1883
Meerschaum Vale	Gunnedah Wardell	9	A. B. O'Hare	do	3B	— Dec., 1888 — April, 1889,	13 July, 1883 3 Mar., 1885
Melrose	Melrose	9	Francis J. Grainger	do	2s Prov	- Mar., 1890	1 Jan., 1832
Memundie Menah	Binds Mudgee	7	Mary Sotheran	do	3B Prov	1 Jan., 1889 6 Aug., 1888	1 Mar., 1886 14 Sept., 1885
Menangle	Menangie	10	Robert Harper	do	За	13 Feb , 1877	1 July, 1872
Menindie Meranburn	Menindie	9	William Gambill	dol	a. I	1 Jan., 1838	31 Jan., 1882
		6		do	υν	13 Oct., 1885	28 April, 1885
			<u> </u>	<u>`</u>			
			<ul> <li>Services not conti</li> </ul>	ntious.			

<sup>•</sup> Services not continuous.

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Name of School,	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry   Service,
Terannie	Singleton	8	E. W. Clarke	Tonah	7.		
[erilla	Merilla	8	John W. Warren	Teacher	38 .	— Oct., 1874	
Ierimbula	Mcrimbula	8	Henry Eggins	do	í o	4 July, 1872	
feringlo	Lyitleton	$ \tilde{\mathbf{s}} $	John Kearney	do	la.		
[eroo	Jasper's Brush	6	Thomas Crean	do		I May, 1887 7 July, 1883	- July, 187 14 Oct., 187
ferrendee	Merrendee	9	M O'Hallorau	do		— July, 1871	
lorrill Creek	Gunning	Nil	John Clancy	do	1	, <del>-</del> -	17 Oct., 189
lerriwa	Merriwa	7	J. V. Hino	do	2в	1 Jan, 1889	- May, 187
iddle Creek	Michelago	8	Michael O'Connell	1 -		1 Aug., 1882	13 April, 187
iddlingbank	Scone		Emily O'Donnell	do	1 2	I Aug., 1882	J Jan., 187
lila	Bombala		Thomas Elliott	do	37.1		1 Sept., 188
ilburn Creek	Milburn Creek	( 9	Ada Hewison	do	Nil	•	27 Feb., 188
liller's Forest	Miller's Forest		James E. Lewis	1 1	Nil 34		— Jan., 189
(illfield	Millfield	8	J. T. Green	do		— June, 1878 — Mar., 1881	1 Jan , 187
illingandi	Wolumla	9	Frederick Chopin	do		1.1. 1000	— Jan., 186 28 April, 188
illsville	Mudgee	9	Clara Cox	do	3A	latina anno	12 Feb., 188
illthorpe	Millthorpe	6	William Webb	do,	2в .	1 Jan., 1889	1 Feb., 186
illtour	The Albert and		William J. Barnett	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Oct., 1888	- Sept., 18
illtown	Bathurst	4	Thomas Reilly	Teacher	2A		186
			Ross S. Holden	Assistant	2в	— Jan., 1887	— July, 188
			Clara Chapman	Teacher (infants)		- June, 1886	
	ļ		Matilda Beddie Fortunato Carson	Pupil-teacher   do	2	1 Oct., 1889	Nov., 181
			Mildred Jones		4    <b>i</b>	- April, 1889	15 April, 18:
			Mary Jane Taylor	ао do		1 July, 1890 1 July, 1890	- May, 18
long	Young		F. J. E. Vernon	Teacher	3A Prov.	1 July, 1890 1 Jan., 1890	
lparinka	Milparinka		James Neville	do	Nil	1 9 8 11., 10 80	14 Jan , 18 14 May, 18
lton	Milton		John M'Donnell	do	2B	l Nov., 1864	— Oct., 18
T. 11	TO 1 0 .		Bentrice E. Watkin	Assistant	3в	- Jan., 1889	
mosa Dell	Black Springs	10	Thomas Lynch	Teacher	Nıl	************	- Nov., 18
mosa Park	Milton		Mary A. Hush	do	Nil		- Aug., 18
HRHIT	Minm	2	Patrick J. Ryan	do	2A	— Aug., 1882,	- Nov., 18
		l i	Albert Compton	Assistant	2Λ	— June, 1886	23 Jan., 18
•			James Barr	Pupil-teacher	Prob		26 Sept., 18
ľ	l		Jessie Macintosh Anna B. Hopper	Tencher (girls)	2A	— Dec., 1886	July, 18
			Eliza Ryan	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3A	- Aug., 1885	— Aug., 18
!			Mary Sullivan	Work-mistress	3	- July., 1890	
			Margaret Moses	Teacher	2λ	— Dec., 1884	— July, 18
i		i l	Jane Agnew	Assistant	2B	— July, 1887)	— Dec., 18
	i		Maggie Sullivan	Pupil-teacher	4	15 July, 1890	
nnamurra	Sheliliarbour	7	George Boulton	Teacher	3A	1 Nov., 1871	26 Mar., 18
nore			Ellen Sicard	do	Nil	*******	10 Aug., 18
nio tchell		7	George Back	go	2A (	— Dec., 1886	6 Feb., 18
CORCII,asaasaasaasaa	Sunny Corner	4	Francis L. M'Phail	do	2A Cond	1 Jan., 1888	6 Feb., 18
			Gertrude Povitt	do (infants)	2A	1 Jan., 1886	- Jan., 18
			Alice M. Andrews Elizabeth A. Poyitt		3a Prov		- Mar , 18
		- 1	Wilham D. Owen	Pupil-teacher	n i	1 July, 1890	— July, 18
lchell's Flat	Elderslie	8	Patrick Wolsh	Teacher	3 3B	1 Jan., 1889	17 Jan., 18
tchell's Island	Mitchell's Island	6 [	Thomas Chapman	do	٥.	14 July, 1884 5 Sept., 1885	I Nov., 18
tagong	Mittagong	4	J. Graham 1	do	2λ	I Feb., 1877	9 Feb., 18 1 Oct., 18
		ļ	Elizabeth Thomson	Teacher (infants)	2A	1 Jan., 1887	9 May, 18
(	į		Jane Ford	Pupil-teacher	1	I April, 1889	27 Nov., 18
			John Ruane	do ,.	1	1 Jan., 1890	1 Jan., 18
Ļ	i		Alfred White	do	1	1 July, 1890	1 June, 18
lagong, Lower	Mittagong	10	Sarah Forde	do	3	1 April, 1890	4 Mar., 18
ta Mitta	Bethungra	9	William Anderson	Teacher	3B	1 July, 1887	10 Jan., 18
ten's Creek	Grenfell	8	John M'Carthy	do	30	1 Jan., 1884	25 Mar., 18
ıma	Moama	5	Michael Waters	a _	3A	20 July, 1875	1 Jan., 18
		Ťĺ	M. J. Donnelly	Assistant	n_ '''	- June, 1888 - June, 1888	— Oct., 18
			E. J. Evans	Pupil-teacher	A 1	— June, 1888] — Oct., 1889]	— June, 18 — Jan., 18
bellah	Home Rule	. 6 ]	Allen Hamilton	Teacher	213	1 Dec., 1871	*1 May, 18
_:11_	WP		George Hamilton	Pupil-teacher	4	18 Jan., 1890	18 Jan., 18
gilla	Mogilla	8	Bernard Grant	Teacher	3B	— Dec., 1883	13 Nov., 18
go ira	Mogo	8	Patrick O'Brien	do	Зв	1 April, 1879	16 Dec., 18
long	Moira		W J. Davidson	do	Nıl		24 Mar., 18
	~	5	Albert Bridekirk	do	2A	— Jan., 1885	16 July, 18
			Mary Stevenson Annie Black	Assistant	3A	— Jan., 1889	21 May, 18
ndrook	Tinonec	9	Ellen Parge	Pupil-teacher	2	— April, 1890	7 May, 18
nkerai	Monkerai	9	William M. Fell	do	3B	1 Jan., 1883	20 Feb., 18
ntengle	Young	8	Matthew J. Armstrong	do	0.	I Nov., 1874 — Feb., 1885	- July, 18
ona	Walcha	10	Annie J. Kealy	do	34'.1 I	- Fe0., 1885	14 July, 18 28 Jan., 18
onan Brook	Moonan Brook	8	Mark Lee	do	3A	1 July, 1888	28 Jan., 18 3 Aug., 18
onan Flat	Moonan Brook	9	John Ogilvie	do	3A	1 Jan., 1887	5 Nov., 18
onbi	Moonbi		Rose Dowel	do	Nil		l May, 18
	Moor Creek	9 }	George S. Moss	do	Nil	************	5 May, 18
or Creek	Charles	'					
or Creek orfields	Canterbury	7	D. M. Ferguson	do	Зв	26 June, 1872	- July, 18
or Creek	Canterbury	7 9	D. M. Ferguson C. F. Calov Minnie Butt	do do	3B 2B 3B Prov	26 June, 1872 — Dec., 1887 — Jan., 1889	- July, 18 11 July, 18 - Mar., 18

\*Services not continuous.

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Pesition.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry in Service.
					<b>.</b> ,		10 Thea 199
Toppitty	Young	Nil	Sarah Reckman	Teacher	Nil	July, 1883	12 Dec., 188 15 April, 187
Ioree	Moree	5	John Grieve	do	3B	— Dec., 1888	
		, )	Eilen Shannon	do	3c .	- July, 1888	16 Mar., 188
Iorongla Creek	Cowra	8	W. E. Hunt	Teacher	3A	1 Jan., 1884	1 Jan., 188
lororo	Chatsworth Island		Richard Thomas	do	30	- June, 1885	8 April, 188
lorpeth	Morpeth	5	George Boland	do	24	1 July, 1884 1 July, 1887	1 July, 187 1 May, 188
	<b>.</b>		Louisa Nelson	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3A 1	1 April, 1888	19 July, 188
			James B. O'Neil Esther Stonham	do	4	17 Feb., 1890	— <b>Feb., 18</b> 9
fortdale	Mortdale	6	Joseph Coleman	Teacher	3A	1 Aug., 1874	
fortlake	Mortlake	1 - 1	R. Hayter	do	2A	1 Jan., 1883	
COLDINAC			E. A. Dash	Pupil-leacher	4	30 Sept., 1890   30 Sept., 1890	
			B. Anderson	do Teacher	3B	1 Oct., 1888	- 4 1 40-
forungulan	Dripstone		Harriet Sinclair	do	2B	- Dec., 1883	— Oct., 187
loruya	Moruya	5	Maud Smith	Pupil-teacher	2	— Oct., 1890	
		}	May Ehlers	ado	3	— Jan., 1890	
Iosquito Island	Newcastle	7	William Coombes	Teacher	34	1 Aug., 1882	4 May, 187 — Oct., 188
Iossgiel	Mossgiel	10	Mary Harmer	do	Nil 2a	1 Aug., 1887	
fossman's Bay	St. Leonards	6	Charles Doyle Alice Ellis	Pupil-teacher		23 May, 1890	
			Ethel M'Kone	1 do	Prob		8 Sept., 189
Ioss Vale	Moss Vale	5	Robert Bousfield	Teacher	2▲	2 July, 1885	— Dec., 186 14 July, 186
			Sarah Boswell	Assistant	3c	1 Jan., 1890   23 April, 1889	23 April, 18
		١	Mande Makin	Pupil-teacher Teacher	Nil	, -	1 April, 188
Ioulamein	Moulamein	4-17	Thomas W. Denning Willoughby A. Stark	do	Nıl	1	5 April, 188
Iount Butler	Armidale		Herbert O'Connor	do	2A	July, 1886	16 Jan., 18
Iount Costigan	Mount Costigan	Ί ,	Sydney C. Uren	Pupil-teacher	Prob	1	7 Aug., 189 12 Jan., 189
fount George	Woodside	10	Flora Lobban	Teacher	Nil	1 July, 1888	ممنت حمدا
lount Hope	Mount Hope		Edward T. Griffith	do	3A	30 April, 1868	1 1
fount Hunter	Mount Hunter		Richard Todd	do	2A	1 Jan., 1888	
Iount Keira	Wollongong	.  5	Letitin J. Johnson	Assistant	2в	I Jan., 1888	
			George W. Shipp	Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1889	
	•	1	James W. Cram	do	3	1 April, 1890   Jan., 1890	
		_	Thomas Murphy	do Teacher	3 2a	T1. 1000	13 Feb., 18
Iount Kembla	Mount Kembla	5	Alexander Hamilton	Tem. Assistant	Nil .		8 Mar., 18
			Rose Mooney	Pupil-teacher	3	→ Jan., 1890	
Mount M'Donald	Mount M'Donald	6	Christopher Nicholson	Teacher	2в		0.00 1 10
Mount in Donata	HIOUNG III DOMAG	-	Ada Munster	Pupil-teacher	2	1 7 1000	
			Emily E. Lynch	do	3 3 A Cond		
Mount Macquarie	Mount Macquarie	7	George S. Blackler	do	3B	1 7.1- 1000	
Mount Mitchell			Jane M'Cully	do	1 ~	— Mar., 1889	
Mount Mooby Mount Murray	Scone		m mm mm 1	do	30	27 Mar., 1885	
Mount Pleasant	Bridgeman		Sarah Harris	do	3B	1 Aug., 1882   Jan., 1890	
Mount Ranken	Eglinton	10	Llizabeth Pedrotta	do	3B	- June, 1884	
Mount Rivers	Lostock		Catherine C. Connolly	do	Nil	*** *******	25 Oct., 18
Mount Russell	Inverell   Bathurst		Mary Tuckey Nellie Forde	do	Зв	1 Jan., 1882	
Mount Tamar Mount Tarana	I		Bobert W. Evans	do	3A	_ June, 188;	
Mount Thorley	Singleton		David Howell	do	Nil	Ang 188	— Feb., 18   — June, 18
Mount Victoria	Mount Victoria	1 -	Edwin H. Norris	do	2B 2	— Aug., 1888 — Jan., 1888	
		١.	Clara M. Woodall	Pupil teacher Teacher	3c	- Feb., 1888	1 Dec., 18
Mount View		1 ~	W. H. Bates	do	18 .	1 April, 1588	1 Jan, 18
Audgee	. Mudgee	` Z	W. Fowles	Assistant	2▲	1 July, 188	5] 14 July, 18
			John Gunnell	Pupil teacher	10	1 T1 1906	
			Charles Sheppard	do		$1.1 \text{m/s} \cdot 1886$	
		1	Maria Tilley	Teacher (girls) Assistant	2B	1 Tule 1996	مونٌ، مید ا
			Sarah Shaw	Pupil teacher ?	1 -	1 004 1904	1 Sept., 18
	1		Lucy Hardwick	do	.] 2	— April, 1890	
			Blanche St. Julian	Teacher (infants)		1 Oct., 1887	
	l	1	Sophia Chappell	Assistant	l o	1 1 4 1 1906	
	1	ì	Isabel Gellatley	Pupil teacher .	3	1 70 - 100	
	}	1	Jane Prendergast	1 m 1 6 D	1		3 Mar.,18
Mudgec, South	Mudgee	8	Emily Thurston	Teacher	՜3∧	— Dec., 188	5 20 Feb., 18
unagre, south Nugvill	1 - ~ ~ ·	_	Alfred K. Wilkins		34	1 Aug., 188	
Mulbring		١ ۵	Sydney Dodds		2A	1 Jan., 188 1 April, 189	
<b>.</b>	1	١.	James Hollingsworth		.∖ 3 √ 3∧	199 Bank 199	
Mulgoa			Joseph Butchinson	do	1 6.	28 March, 188	# — July, 18
Mulgoa Forest				do	30	1 May, 188	1 1 May 18
Mullamuddy Mullengandra	Mudgee	1	1 4 3 7 7	do	. 3c	. 3 Aug., 188	5 28 Nov., 18
Mullengrove		1	I) George Boulton		9,111	r	1 Mar., 18 5 Oct., 18
Mullion Creek	Mullion Creek	9		. do	I a	Feb., 188	نما ما
Mullumbimby ,	. Brunswick Heads.				34	30 . 100	
Mulwala	Mulwala						

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position,	Classification by Examin- ation,	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Mulyan	Orange	9	Kate Casey	Teacher	30	1 July, 1883	9 Mar., 1880
Mumbil	Mumbil	8	John Criek	do		17 Dec., 1888	6 June, 1887
Mumbulla	Bega	9	George Campbell	do	Nıl	,,,	10 Mar., 1890
Mummell	Munumell Singleton	$\begin{bmatrix} 9\\9 \end{bmatrix}$	Henry E Hunt	do		l July, 1887	1 Feb., 1887
Mundongo	Tumut	7	John J. Williams	do		19 Mar., 1856   June, 1887	
Mundoonen	Yass	Nil	Annie Brain	do			— Jan., 1885
Mundoorau	Mundooran		Robert Shields	do		— Jan., 1886	16 Feb., 1879
Munghorn	Cooyal	9	James Harvey	do	37.		12 Mar., 1883
Murray's Flats	Goulburn	9	Nellie D. Rennie	do	NH	1000	8 Apr., 1884 19 Feb., 1883
Murray's Run	Laguna	Nil	Cyrus Ballard	do			7 July., 18: 0
Murrimboola		$ N_{\rm il} $	Maude Lovatt	φο	Nil		21 Feb., 1887
Murroo		$\begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ 10 \end{vmatrix}$	Kate Cusack Mary E. M'Hugh	do	30	Jan., 1888    1 Teau   1997	
Murrumbateman		7	Clarence G. Dyce	do		1 Jan., 1887 24 Mar., 1885	
Murrumbidgerie			Frederick Lovett	do		— Dec., 1889	
Murrumburtah	Murrumburrah	5	Thomas Arkins	do		10 Aug., 1885	
; 			Margaret Swann	Assistant	Nil		5 May, 1889
Murrurundi	Murrurundi	ច	Eurnest Cameron	Pupil-teacher Teacher	] 3    2 <sub>B</sub>	1 April, 1890    1 Jan., 1889	1 Apr., 1889
			Winifred Ryan	Assistant	3A	1 Jan., 1889   1 Jan., 1889	1 July, 1875 16 Jan., 1882
3.4 '11 '1	36	_ [	Florence Harrison	Pupil-teacher		1 Oct., 1889,	15 Aug., 1887
Murwillumbah	Murwillumbalı	6	Samuel Grav	Teacher	2в	1 Jan., 1885	8 July, 1878
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook	5	Hugh O'Kelly Donald Robertson	Pupil-teacher Teacher	Prob	— Feb. 1876	15 Sept., 1890 — Sept., 1869
1	14. II.	١,	Christina Chivers	Assistant	2B Cond.		
		- [	Edith Watts	Pupil-teacher	3	- April, 1889	
35-44	35.4		Herbert H. Kent	do	Prob		1 July, 1890
Muttama ,	Muttama	8	Patrick M'Mullan	Tencher	3B	Oct., 1886	7 April 1885
Myall, Upper	Upper Myall River		Mary Kelly	do , do	Nil		23 April, 1885 3 Aug., 1883
Myrtle Creck	Picton	9	Sophia Cox	do	3c	24 Feb., 1881	- May, 1880
Myrtleville	Myrtleville	9	May J. Anderson	do	3c	1 Aug., 1858	28 July, 1885
Nambucca Heads	Nambucca Heads	6	John Myers Florence Eichmann	do	2в	8 Mar., 1885	1 Jan., 1879
Nambucca, Lower	Macksville	Nil	Jonas Bourne	Pupil-teacher	2   Nil	27 Aug, 1890	12 June, 1888 - May, 1888
Nangunia	Berrigan	9	Jane Jory	แง ,, ถืง .	NH   34	1 Jan., 1889	5 Sept., 1882
Nangus Creek	Gundagai	9	Lewis Deer	ob	3A	1 Jan., 1887	5 May, 1885
Narandera	Narandera	5	Wm. G. Heath	do	2A	— Sept , 1885	July, 1887
	1	:	W. B. Breyley Kate Walsh	Temp. Assistant   Teacher (girls)	Nil	— Oct , 1887	12 Jan., 1885 - July, 1881
		· }	Charlotte Fearne	Pupil-teacher	3	- Aug., 1850	7 Aug., 1888
<b>3.</b>	D 11 D		John H. Goddard	ે તેઇ	3 .	- Aug., 1890	2 July, 1888
Narani	Bungwall Flat		John A. Moutray		3A	1 Oct . 1887	*1 Oct., 1886
Narellan	Narara Narelian	8 6	Wm. R. Thompson	do	3c	21 Mar., 1885 1 Jan., 1886	20 Mar., 1883 22 Mar., 1873
			Edina Mucpherson	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Oct., 1890	10 Sept., 1888
Naremburn	North Sydney	5	Henry Ellis	Teacher	1в	— Dec , 1884	— April, 1884
	:	i i	Margaret Glasby	Assistant	3D ,	— June, 1879	— June, 1879
Narrabeen	Manly	Nil	John O'Brien	Pupil-teacher	Nil .	Oct , 1890	Sept., 1887 14 Aug., 1883
Narrabri	Narrabri		Robert J. Taylor	do ,	2.1	17 7 7000	— July, 1872
	i		Chris. W. Chiplin	Assistant	2 A	— June, 1886	11 July, 1881
Ì	!	١	Ormond Guest Violet Guest	(lo , , , , , , )	Nil	20.0.4 1000	11 Jan., 1886
		1 [	Rachael Macalpine	Pupil-teacher Teacher (girls)	4, 2n	30 Oct., 1896 1 Jan., 1886,	30 Oct., 1890 15 Nov., 1881
ļ		il	Kate Adamson	Assistant	Nil '	1 9111., 1000	- Oct., 1855
Name by: TIT.	M	اما	Marie Monaghan	do	Nil .		- Oct., 1885
Nacrabri, West	Narrabri West	6	Morgan Dunne Bridget Madden	Teacher Pupil-teacher	2B 2	— Dec., 1884	27 Nov., 1882 1 Dec., 1887
Narrango	Rylstone	Nil	Myra G. Caldwell	Teacher	Nil ,	1 April, 1890	23 April, 1888
Nurrawa	Narrawa	10	Annie J. McMahon	do	3в}	- Jan., 1888	
Narromine	Narromine		James H. Townsend	do	3a	— Dec., 1886	6 June, 1883
Nelanglo	Lower Gundaroo Bombala		Emma Mayne Henry Jackson	do		— Oct , 1880	- Nov., 1869
Nelligen	Neiligen		Charles Clarke	do db	Nil	** ********	10 Nov., 1885 Oct., 1860
Nelson	Riverstone		Maggie Duffy			14 Aug., 1888	13 July, 1880
Nelson's Plains	Nelson's Plains	7	C. F. Garland	do		1 Jan., 1883	I Aug., 1875
Nemingha Nemiga	Tennworth		Charles H. Polson Michael Nolan	do		1 July, 1883	19 July, 1881 1 Apr., 1868
Nerrigundah		8	R. C. Campbell	do		- June, 1882 19 Sep., 1879	12 Nov., 1878
	North Sydney		Thomas Stafford	do	2A'	1 Jan., 1884	1 Oct., 1871
Neutral Bay	2101021 201010 111111	. 1	Mary Cameron	Assistant		1 July, 1897	1 Jan., 1882
Neutral Bay	2.01 m. Oj alioj 1,1111	! {					25 May, 1886
Neutral Bay			Cornelius Bauer	Pupil-teacher		1 July, 1890	
Neutral Bay			Cornelius Bauer Annie Reeve	do "	2 .	1 Jan., 1890	11 Feb., 1886
Nevertire	Novertire	9	Cornelius Bauer Annie Reeve Ida Pidgeon John N. Butler	do , do Teacher	2 2 3в	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1890 27 Mar., 1889	11 Feb., 1886 2 May, 1888 3 Dec., 1883
	, ,	9 6	Cornclius Bauer Annie Reeve  Ida Pidgeon John N. Butler John J. Creigan	do  do  Teacher  do	2 2 3B 2B	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1890 27 Mar., 1890 — July, 1881	11 Feb., 1886 2 May, 1888 3 Dec., 1883 14 Jan., 1878
Nevertire Newbridge	Neverfire Newbridge	6	Cornelius Bauer Annie Reeve Ida Pidgeon John N. Butler John J. Creigan Charles G. Kable	do  do  Teacher  do  Pupil-teacher	2 2 3 2	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1890 27 Mar., 1880 — July, 1881 — Oct., 1890	11 Feb., 1886 2 May, 1888 3 Dec., 1883 14 Jan., 1878 9 Sep., 1889
Nevertire Newbridge	Novertire	6	Cornelius Bauer Annie Reeve Ida Pidgeon John N. Butler John J. Creigan Charles G. Kable James Rickard	do Teacher do Pupil-teacher Teacher	2 2 3B 2B	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1890 27 Mar., 1899 — July, 1881 — Oct., 1890 1 May, 1888	11 Feb., 1886 2 May, 1888 3 Dec., 1883 14 Jan., 1878 9 Sep., 1889 28 Mar., 1878
Nevertire Newbridge	Neverfire Newbridge	6	Cornelius Bauer Annie Reeve	do  do  Teacher  do  Pupil-teacher	2 2 3 3 1 1	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1890 27 Mar., 1880 — July, 1881 — Oct., 1890	11 Feb., 1886 2 May, 1888 3 Dec., 1883 14 Jan., 1878 9 Sep., 1889 28 Mar., 1878 1 April, 1890 10 Jan., 1887
Nevertire Newbridge	Neverfire Newbridge	6	Cornelius Bauer Annie Reeve Ida Pidgeon John N. Butler John J. Creigan Charles G. Kable James Rickard John B. Byrne	do do Teacher do Pupil-teacher Teacher Assistant	2 2 2B 3 1A 1B	1 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1890 27 Mar., 1899 — July, 1881 — Oct., 1890 1 May, 1888 1 June, 1890	11 Feb., 1886 2 May, 1888 3 Dec., 1883 14 Jan., 1878 9 Sep., 1889 28 Mar., 1878 1 April, 1880

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	l'osition.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Newcastle	Newcastle	1	Hugh Hughes ,	Pupil-teacher	4	28 Jan., 1890	28 Jan., 1890
11011040110 11111111111	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Hlizabeth Creasey	Teacher (girls)	2A	14 Jan., 1886	
			Annic Buckley	Assistant	2в 1	1 Jan., 1887 1 Oct., 1889	a = = . '
			Charlotte Finney Lily Nicol	Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1890	
			May Brown	do	1	1 Oct., 1890	22 Aug., 1887
		i	Ida Reay	Teacher (infants)		1 Jan., 1887	
			Magdalena Ackerman	Assistant Pupil-teacher	2н 1 .	J July, 1887 1 Oct., 1889	
		}	Ada Creswick	do	i	1 Oct., 1890	
		}	Kathleen O'Sullivan	do	4	3 Sept., 1890	
			Margaret Findlay	do	4	3 Sept., 1890	
M	Novementle	4	Mary Ralstone Edward Byrne	Work-mistress Teacher	Nil 24	- Aug., 1882	24 April, 1881 1 Jun., 1869
Newcastle, East	Newcastle	'  ▼	Maud M. Lambert	Assistant	3B	1 Jan., 1881	1 Oct., 1875
			Louis D. Smith	Pupil-teacher	1	1 Oct., 1889	
		ĺ	Elizabeth McArthur	Teacher (infants)		— July, 1887	I Sept., 1881
Newcastle, South	Manager	] 1	Hannalı Noble George T. Cotterill	Assistant Teacher	3B	— Aug., 1886 10 June, 1885	
meneasie, comi	Meleweiner	1	David II. Berry	Assistant	2A	- Jan , 1886	
		1	Edward Broome	Pupil-teacher	3	1 July, 1890	
	Ì	}	David Williams	do ,, ,,,.	2 2	1 April, 1890 1 April, 1890	
	ì	)	Albert E. Massey Katic Campbell	do	2 2A	— July, 1886	
	]	1	Mary E. Gilbert	Assistant	2в	- June, 1885	14 July, 1879
		i	Harriett Collie	Pupil-teacher	1	1 July, 1888	
			Hannah Recs   Hannah Manning	do	4	6 Mar, 1889 13 Jan., 1890	6 Mar., 1889 13 Jan , 1890
		1	Annie King	Teacher (Infants)	_ 1	Dec., 1885	6 Mar., 1884
		1	Helen Culliane	Assistant	2A ,	— Oct., 1888	
		1	Jane Hogg	Assistant	3A	Jan., 1886 1 Jan., 1890	
			Sarah Genge	Pupil-teacher Pupil-teacher	1	1 Oct., 1888	
	•		Louisa Lacey	. do	3	1 April, 1890	6 May, 1889
	}	1	Henrietta Hanson	do	Proh		3 Nov., 1890
37. Ti. 1-	(		Sophia Woolledge	Work-mistress . Teacher	Nil 3B	5 Aug., 1885	27 Feb., 1882 1 Sept., 1882
New Italy New Lambton			Thomas Morgan Robert M'Credie	do	3B 2B	— July, 1877	15 June, 1873
pron Bantoron 4.	210.11 231031010 11110	Ϊ,	Mary J. Ryan	Assistant	3A	- Aug., 1888	
	}		Mary Gott	Pupil-teacher	4	13 Jan., 1890	
	}		Priscella Calvert   William Gee	do	4	13 Feb., 1890   18 July, 1890	
		1	Annie Golding	Teacher (infants)		- July, 1888	
		1	Anna Morrow	Assistant	3в	— July, 1887	
27 .		_	Janet Falconer		4    3c	18 July, 1890   — June, 1885	18 July, 1890 27 Aug., 1883
	.! Cooranbong .: Intenbar		Peter Gardiner		3c	1 Jan , 1889	
	Mornya		Isabella Dawson				7 Oct , 1883
Newtown	Newtown	. 1	Archibald D. M'Kenzie			1 May, 1884   1 Jan., 1886	
			Walter C. Laws	Assistant	2A	1 Jan., 1890	
			John W. Edmonds	l *-	_	1 Oct. 1890	23 Sept., 1889
			William T. Guy	go	4	1 Mch. 1888	
		}	Walter J. Horne	do	4 2A	13 Jan., 1890   1 Jan., 1880	
			Ada S. Partridge	Teacher (girls')		1 July, 1890	
			Matilda C. Finney	Assistant	2A	1 July, 1886	
			Ellen Richardson	do	3A   1	1 July, 1889 1 July, 1890	12 Mar, 1877 8 July, 1886
		}	Margherita Monton   Maud May Brixey		1 2	1 Jan., 1889	
			Florence A. Byron	do	2	1 July, 1889	4 Aug., 1887
			Edith A. Hetherington		[	1 Jan., 1890	15 Feb., 1889 5 Jan., 1881
			Mary Jones   Elizabeth Garside	Work-mistress   Teacher (infants)	3A	- Dec., 1866	
			Rebecca J. Morrow	Assistant		1 Jan., 1887	
		}	Florence E. Gray	Papil-teacher	J		1 Oct., 1886
	]	1	Edith L. Hancox		4	12 Feb., 1890   12 Feb., 1890	12 Feb., 1890 12 Feb., 1890
Newtown, North	Newtown	3	Jessie J. Stewart	do Teacher	4 2 <sub>A</sub>	- Feb , 1876	— Jan., 1876
21011001111, 210210			Alice J. Clarke	do (Girls')	lu	- Aug., 1884	' — Aug., 1863
		ļ	Wilhelmina Roberts	do (Infants)	l a_		ii — Oct., 1858
	ļ	Ì	Caroline Anderson	Assistant	3в		— April, 1874 — Mar., 1875
		1	Terence P. Rogers	Pupil-teacher	1 4	- July, 1889	
	<b>\</b>		Mary Alice Ryan	do	3	Moy, 1890	→ May, 1889
			James L. Deasey	do	1 -	,	1 Oct., 1890 1 Oct., 1890
			Mary K. Heney Mary Ann McEneroe	do Work-mistress	do	410-1217	14 Jan., 1881
New Valley	Tingha	. 9	John A. Debbie		28 Cond	— Dec , 1887	
Nicholson-street	1		John Waterman	do	3A	— June, 1885	- Jan , 1861
	1	1	Lucy M. Perry	do (infants')	۱ ۵	— June, 1888 — Mar., 1867	
		-	Fanny Drew	Assistant Pupil-teacher	1 = "		
			James Laws		l =	- April, 1890	Mar., 1888
	I		Blizabeth Cunningham .	do	. 3		ol — Oct., 1889

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Nimitybello	Nimitaballa	7	Edgar G. Williams	Teacher	3A	9 Feb., 1885	22 Aug., 1881
Nine-mile	Nimitybelle Nine-mile	8	Arabel Palfrey	do	3c Prov		— Dec., 1884
Noorooma	Nooteoma	8	Charles McShane	do	Зл		13 Feb., 1882
Norah Creek	Molong		Sarah Priest	do	Nil	111	— Feb., 1884
North Creek	Ballina	$\begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	James Bennett	dodo	3c	— May, 1887 — Dec., 1887	16 Feb., 1887 12 July, 1882
North Rocks Northumberland	Windsor	v	W. A. Mahoney	d>	2A †	- Dec., 1007	12 July, 1003
Colliery	Fassifern	8	James Hutchison	do	3A	9 Mar., 1883	27 May, 1880
Norton	Blayney	9	Levi Harrison	do	3c	1 Jan., 1883	
Yorwood	Goulburn		Theresa M. Hanley	do	34	10 Dec., 1890	
Vowra	Nowra	5	Edward G. Wilson Clara Knight	do Temp. Assistant	1в Nil	22 Mar., 1888	31 Jan., 1882 — Oct., 1884
			John G. Monaghan	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jan., 1890	
			Marion Bice	do	3	1 April, 1890	13 May, 1889
Nowra Hill	Nowra		Alice McGrath		3A	4 Oct., 1879	
	Nubba	7	Ewan Cameron	do	31	1 Oct., 1881	
Nullabong Nullamanna	Nullamanna	10 Nil	Kate Mealey	do	Nil		25 Feb., 1884   17 Sept., 1888
Numba	Numba	9	Edward A. Swan	do	3B	- May, 1882	
Nundle		G	Hugh Fraser	go	2A	1 Sept., 1889	25 Sept., 1879
_			Elizabeth Lawrence	Pupil-teacher	Prob	******	18 Sept., 1890
Surung	Douglas Gap	.] Nil	Ellen McMahon	Teacher	Nil		17 April, 1888
Ny magee	Nymagee	. 6	Joseph Murphy	do	2в . Зв	— June, 1881 —Dec., 1884	
	!		Violet Pearce	Pupil-teacher	эв 3	1 Jan., 1890	
Nymboida	Grafton	. 8	Roderick McLucas	Teacher	3c	- June, 1889	
Nyngan	Nyngan	5	Walter Jurd	do	2n	— June, 1883	
			Amelia Osborno	Assistant	Nıl	10 Vab 1900	25 Oct., 1882
Nyrang Creek	Canowindra	Nil	Christina Griffiths Robert W. Mitchell	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 . Nil	19 Feb., 1890	19 Feb., 1890 25 July, 1883
Dakdalo			Honora Byrne		3c	26 Feb., 1879	
Onkendale			Jessie Davison	do	2в	— June, 1880	1 Dec., 1876
Onkliampton			George Dumbrell			— June, 1879	
Daklands,	Coraki		Samuel Cameron	do	3B	— June, 1880	
Oak Park			Lottie Townshend   Patrick Kenniff		: <u>-</u>	28 Oct., 1869	21 Oct., 1886   4 April, 1869
Oakwood			William T. Fowles	do,	2B ,.,	1 1 1.1 100	
Oberne			W. G. Maxworthy		Nıl		21 Nov., 1887
Oberon	Oheron	6	William M Jones	do	i .	1 July, 188	
O(C1)	0/011		Charles T. Metcalf			1 July, 189 1 Jan., 187	
O'Connell Off Flat		8 Nil	G. 8. Williams	Teacher i do	3a   Nil	1 3411., 107	14 Jan., 1880
Ollera			Jessie Stewart	do		1	
Omega Retreat			Richard Hall	do	I _	— Dec , 186	
Օրհե՞լ			Robert P. Tweedy , ,	do	I =		$8 \leftarrow \text{June}, 1880$
Orandelbinnia			Annie O'Brien	do	1 -	25 Mar., 188 — Nov., 188	
Orange	Orange	.1 2	William Bax   Robert A. Irwin	Assistant	1 -		6 — Jan., 1881
			Annie L. Free	Teacher (girls)	<b>5</b> .	— July, 188	
	]		Anna M. Velvin	Assistant (do)	2в	. — Dec., 188	
			Rose Schneider	Teacher (infants)		— July, 188	
			Emily Teece Edith Johns	Assistant (do) Pupil-teacher	1	! — July, 188 ! — Jan., 189	
			Frances Heffernan	do	1 -	. — Jan., 188	
	]	}	Agnes Heffernan	do	2	— Аргіі, 188	
			Florence Stone	do		. — April, 189	
		ł	Charles C. Grassick		$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & \cdot \\ 2 & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} - Jan., & 189 \\ - July, & 189 \end{array}$	
		1	Walter Stevens	do Work-mistress	Nil	— July, 103	6 Dec., 187
Orange, East	Orange	. 5	Thomas Abernethy		2в	1 July, 188	4. 23 Nov , 188
ь.	Ĭ		Florence Furness	Assistant	3A		
	377 \ 1	ļ ",	Elsie Tuckwell	Pupil-teacher	\ 2		
Orundumbi		.  Ni	George B. Caldwell   Matthew Lyons	1 -	Nil 2a Prov		11 May, 188 7 21 Aug., 188
Osborne Osborne Hill	Moorilda   Jamberoo		Katherine Stafford	1 _	1		
Ourimbah	Ourimbah	''I 🚠	F. W. Wuelfing	1 .	_	18 Mar., 188	
Ournio			Fredk, E. Long	do	Nil		29 July, 188
Owen's Gap	Scone		Thomas Jones		l •	1 7 7 100	19 April, 188 7 13 April, 188
Oxley Oxley Island	Oxley Cundletown		C. D. Williams			1 July, 188	
Packwood			James McDonald	_	Nil		27 Feb., 188
PadJington			William Bateson	do	.  1A	. Oct., 188	
	_		Joseph Broome				
	1		Alfred Buttsworth			$\begin{bmatrix} - \text{Aug., } 188 \\ - \text{Jan., } 189 \end{bmatrix}$	
			Charles Street	1 1 1 1	1	0 4 100	
			Herbert Brodie		1 6	A.4 100	10 — June, 18
			Arthur Logan	do	. 4	— Oct., 188	39 — Oct., 18
			Horace Thomas			1 3 100	
			Margaret Doyle			June, 189	
	1	1	Lucy Dixon		1.6	1 10	
			I Ellen Keirce	.} do	.  3B	2 Ug., 200	
			Elizabeth Coleman			7 10	88 —Oct., 18

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Paddington	Paddington	1	Syl ia Hall	Papil-teacher	]	July, 1890	— May, 1886
<b>_</b>		_	Mercy Brandon	do	2	1 1 1000	
,		F	Ethel Smith		, 4	— Feb., 1890	- Feb., 1890
			Harriet Kenniwell Rose Mecnan	do Work Mistress	• 4	— April, 1890	— Feb., 1890   — Jan., 1878
		Ì	Elizabeth Hay	Teacher (infants)	1a	- Nov., 1886	— Mar., 1861
			Mary Flashman	Assistant		— Jan., 1888	
			Ingo Carpenter	l do Domit tanalism	1	- Jan., 1867	— Apr., 1864
1		]	Phillippa Dunshea		· 1	— July, 1888 — July, 1890	
			Lousia Lennon	do	1	— Jan., 1890	
		i	Lilian Parkhill	do	Prob .	**** >*******	— Sept., 1890
Paika	Balranald	$ _{ m Nil} $	Mary Gayfer	do Teacher	do ,   Nil	···· · <b>·····</b>	- Sept , 1893
Pallamallawa	Pallamallava .	8	Mary Egan	do	3B Prob	1 Jan , 1889	13 Jan., 1890 13 April, 1886
Palmer's Island	Palmer's Island .	6	Frederic't W. Bates	do	2B Cond	— July, 1887	6 June, 1881
Delever's Televid Tours	D1 111 1	اما	Alexander D. M'Kenzie	Pupil-teacher .	3	— July, 1890	20 May, 1889
Palmer's Island, Lower Panbula	Palmer's Island Panbula	$\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$	Alban M'I achlan William J. Healey ,	Teacher   do	Nil	26 Oct., 1881	14 Jan., 1889
Paradise	Kangaroo Camp	ŏ	Victoria N. Walker	do	3B ,	26 Oct., 1881 — Feb., 1885	10 Jan, 1876 7 July, 1892
Parkes	Parkes	5	William J. 1 1ggins	do	2A	- Jan., 1887	25 Aug., 1880
			Elizabeth Brook	Assistant	Зв	— July, 1884	28 Nov., 1881
 		ļ	John Dudley	Pupil-teacher , do	1	— Oct , 1889 1 Feb., 1890	1 Oct., 1886
Parkesborought	Parkes	9	Henry E. Worley	Teacher		1 Feb., 1890 — Feb., 1885	1 Feb., 1890 — Jan., 1880
Parkesbourne	Breadalbane	9	Alice Murray	do	3a Prov .	1 July, 1888	14 Jan., 1885
Parkville Parramatta, North;	Parkville	9	John Kilpatrick	do	l	J Jan., 1888	1 Apr., 1880
ramawa, roma	Parramatta	2	Thomas Walker	do	18 18	1 Oct., 1887 1 Feb., 1881	30 Jan., 1878
			Fanny M. Doyle	do (infants)		1 Feb., 1881 1 July, 1878	22 Feb., 1864 12 Jan., 1874
			Wm. Clemens	Assistant		1 July, 1886	25 Jan., 1882
		i	Ada M. Lea	do	2A	Jan., 1890	1 May, 1878
			Mary Shute Elizabeth Burgin	do Pupil-teacher	2в     1	1 June, 1885 1 Jan., 1890	2 Aug., 1881
			Martha Abbott	do		1 Jan., 1890 1 Jan., 1890	29 Jan., 1887 25 Jan., 1887
			Lucy M. Morgan	do	۱ ۱	1 Jan., 1890	8 Feb., 1889
			Alice M. M'Garvey	do	<del> </del>	1 April, 1890	17 Feb., 1890
			Hector James	do	4 4	6 May, 1890	6 May, 1890
			Eva Harris	Work-mistress	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12 Nov., 1890	12 Nov., 1890 1 Oct., 1889
Parram utta, South	Parramatta	1	James W. E. Paillie	Teacher	1в	1 Oct., 1888	20 Aug., 1866
	•		Marcella M. A. Doyle	do (girls)	1в	— July, 1887	July, 1873
			Jessie Johnstone J. S. Gribben	do (infauts)   Assistant		— Jan., 1888	— June, 1877
			George A. Rourke	do	1B	— Oct., 1869 — July, 1888	1 Feb., 1863 Mar., 1880
		]	Helena Cumming	do	2в	امدمه ۳۰	
			Charlotte Mills	do	3Ai		
			Mary J. Learmonth	Pupil-teacher do	1]	— Jan., 1890 — April, 1889	
			Mande Watson	do	ī	- April, 1890	- Apr., 1888 - Apr., 1886
		l i	Catherine Anderson	do	2	— July, 1890	- July, 1888
			Elizabeth Reeve	do do	2	— July, 1889	— June, 1887
		i ¦	Thomas Taylor	do do	Prob	— Jan., 1890	- Nov., 1890 24 Jan., 1887
			George E. Cumming	do	i	— July, 1890	21 July, 1886
			William Wall	do _,	1	- Jan., 1890	24 Jan , 1887
Paterson	Paterson	6	Margaret Davies Carl Schumacher	Work-mistress Teacher	2B	1 Feb., 1880	— Feb., 1874
İ			Margaret M'Lennan	Pupil-teacher	4	1 May, 1890	1 July, 1871 1 May, 1890
Paupong	Buckley's Crossing	1	Mary Mangan	Teacher	Nil		6 Aug, 1886
Peak Hill	Peak Hill	5	Albert G. Mitchell Leslie F. Wicks	do	2B	1 Jan , 1886	12 Aug , 1881
			Annie McNeill	Assistantdo	Nil		20 July, 1885 6 July, 1885
5 11 /	- ·		John H. Bloomfield	Pupil-teacher		22 Aug., 1890	22 Aug , 1890
Peakhurst	Peakhurst	G	William A. Crawford	Teacher	2в	- Aug., 1882	1 Jan., 1870
Peel	Peel	8	Alice M. Crawford F. J. Slade	Pupil-teacher Teacher	2 3A	July, 1889	18 July, 1887
Peelwood	Peclwood	7	Christopher Askew	do	3A	6 Jan., 1871 1 Jan., 1887	1 Jan., 1871 13 Aug., 1877
Pejar	Pejar		Tee Abbott	do	Xii		23 Aug , 1885
Pelican Island	Kempsey	6	Martin Burke	do	2A	9 Feb., 1885	15 Jan., 1877
Pennant Hills	Pennant Hills, Nth	6	Thomas Lobban	Pupil-teacher Teacher	Prob.	17 4 1005	27 Oct., 1890
ĺ			Violet E. Black	Pupil-teacher	4	17 Aug., 1885 14 April, 1890	2 Sept., 1873 14 April, 1890
Danisth.	D '21		George W. Leslie	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	11 Nov., 1889
Penrith	Penrith	3	J. H. Smith	Teacher	2 <sub>A</sub> i	- Nov., 1883	7 Aug., 1880
			Margaret Dawson Mary Peak	do (girls) do (infants)	2A	15 Sept., 1889 - Jan, 1886	July, 1880 Sept., 1879
			Mary J. Cahill	Assistant	3A .	1 July, 1890	— Mar., 1877
			Emily Denison	do <sup>1</sup>	3в	- Jan., 1889	— Sept., 1885
	į		Herbert F. Milne Sarah Champion	do	2A Prov	— July, 1887	11 Aug., 1882
-		ĺ	Jessie Delaney	Pupil-teacher'	Prob	1 Oct , 1889	- Aug., 1885 17 Nov., 1890
1			Edward Aubrey	do	3	1 April, 1890	4 Feb., 1889
N. 13	- · ·					- *- b *	
erthetersham	Perth Petersham	7	James Cooke	Teacherdo	3A 2A	1 Jan , 1883 ———————————————————————————————————	4 Feb., 1867 I July, 1861

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examina- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry in Service
Petersham	Dataushasa		Marie a O. L. M				
A OCCUPATION	Potersham	1	William Schultz	Assistant	1B	1 Oct., 1887	
			Montague Wyatt.	do	28	1 Jan., 1887	
			Frederick Kilpatrick	Pupil-teacher	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 Oct., 1890	
		1	James Farry Christopher Cookson	do do	4	19 Nov., 1888	l ' . 55 .
		I	Jes-ie Ferguson	Teacher (girls)	1	11 July, 1889	
			1	Assistant	1 <u>1 A</u>   2 A	1 Jan., 1887	1 Oct., 1874
		1	Annie Jelfrey   Beatrice Buchanan	do		l July, 1885	l ' ' ' '
		,	Helen Downing	D	2A .	l Jan., 1889	
	İ		Ida Du Vernet.		3	1 July, 1888	
			Cutherine Moore	do	4	1 Oct., 1890	
	İ		Mary Smail	Work Mistress	1	3 April, 1890	
	i	ļ	Bella Collins	Teacher (infants)	2 B	10.7.1 1054	l Jan., 187
			Jane Henry	Assistant	3A .	10 July, 1874	24 Feb , 186
			Lucy Baker	Pupil-teacher	0	- Jan., 1890	
		1	Grace Playford	do	33	— Oct., 1890	
			Gertrude Elliott				23 Aug., 189
icton	Picton	5		Teacher	ا بما	Λ <sub>αξ</sub> 1001	6 Sept., 189
		້	Eliza Clarke	Assistant	9	Oct., 1881	3 Oct., 187
			Charles W. Atkinson	do	300	— Sept , 1882	
			Marion F. Gaudry	Pupil teacher	Nu	T 1000	April, 188
		1	Elsie Clark			— July, 1890	
Pilliga	Pilliga	. 9 :	Simuel C. Rose	do Teacher	Prob	1 ( 1000	27 May, 189
imlico	Wardell	7	George Forsyth	,	313 Prov	1 Jan., 1890	
imlico, North	Warded	8	Watkin Morris	_	9	Nov., 1889	
inch Flat	Armidale	9	Edwin Salter		3B	1 S-pt., 1888	
ipeclay Creek	Kurunderce	8	r 3 C (a 13 1		Nil	1 Tuna 1005	4 May, 188
ipeclay Springs	Bombala	9	Johanna O'Brien	do	3.1	1 June, 1887	* April, 185
iper's Flat	Wallerawang	8	Wm. Woodward	do	3B	10 Aug., 1885	
itt Row	Granville	5	Henry Lovell	.1	2B	27 Mar., 1887	1 Sept., 188
	Olimitalio			do	2A	1 July, 1885	
			Adelaide Gifford	Assistant	3B	— Mar., 1889	
				Pupil-teacher	4	l April, 1890	
			Louisa Jones Elizabeth Craig	do .	2	1 April, 1890	
Pitt Town	Pitt Town	6	D. T. Lewis	do	<u> </u>	21 July, 1890	
20	1 10 10 mm	"	H. Buttsworth	Teacher	2в	— Dec., 1885	
			Ernest Turnbull	Pupil-teacher, .	4	1 April, 1890	
ittwater	Bay View	8	Samuel Morrison	do	Prob	13 7000	22 July, 1890
	Wallsend	2	Thomas A. Herlihy	Teacher	3A	— Dec., 18°6	4 May, 188
	Transcita	ויו	Frank Neal	do Assistant	l	- June, 1880	
			John E Roxby	Pupil-teacher	2A	— June, 1880	4 Oct , 188
			Ernest Harris	.3 .	1   <b> </b>	- Oct., 1889	— Dec., 1880
			June Richards	Teacher (girls)	2 <sub>A</sub> .	30 Oct., 1889	30 Oct., 1889
		ļļ	Clare Stuart	Assistant		— June, 188:	13 Oct., 1878
			Agnes Hutch son	Pupil-teacher	2A Prov	- June, 1888	— Oct., 1880
			Bertha Christmas	do		— June, 1888	7 July, 1888
			Maria Scart's	Work Mistress	·#	Aug., 1890	17 Aug., 1896
			Mari m Manson	Mistress (infants)	2a Prov.	— July, 1887	27 Feb., 188
			Rose Campbell	Assistant	3B	- June 199	10 Aug., 100.
			Winifred Payne	Pupil-teacher	i	- June, 188. - Jan., 1888	— April, 187 28 Nov., 188
		i	Jane Edwards	do	2		
lunkett-st	Sydney	3	George Metcalfe	Teacher	ο. Ι	— April, 1890 14 Feb., 1881	1 Nov., 188
		!	Julia Pyne	do (Girl-)	2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14 Feb., 1881 Jan., 1875	14 Feb, 188
İ			Elizabeth Hooper	do (Infants)	2A	- Oct., 1885	Sept., 1870 July, 1871
		1	Eliza Harpur	Assistant	3в	- Jan., 1875	- July, 187
		]	Rose Birch	Pupil-teacher	2	- June, 1890	- Nor., 188
			Ellen Doyle	do	3	1 April, 1890	- May, 188
			William High	eb	4	14 April, 1890	14 April, 169
oint Danger	Tweed Heads	9	William Brownl e	Teacher	3c Prov.	1 Jan., 1889	3 Oct., 188
okolbin	Pokolbin	7	John Lawton	do	3A	— July, 1885	13 July, 1879
omeroy	Woore	9	Mary E. M'Alcer	do	Nil	2227 1000	10 Jan., 188
ond's Creek	Stannifer	9	Henry L. Ellis	do	3 <sub>A</sub>	I Jan., 1889	17 July, 188
onto	Ponto	Nil	Elizabeth Kennedy	do	Nil		26 Feb., 188
orter's Mount	Cowra	Nil	Florence Husband	Teacher	Nil	.,	6 Oct., 188
ort Kembla	Wollongong	9	Thomas Collins	do	3▲	— Dec., 1888	10 Jan., 188
ortland, Lower	Lower Portland	7	W. J. Broadfoot	do	3a	- May, 1887	5 Oct , 188
ort Macquaric	Port Macquarie	5	William Hattersley	do	24	- Oct , 189/	15 Aug., 180
	-	]	Christina Findlay	Assistant	3в	— July, 1881	— *Jan ,188
	1	ļ	Elizabeth Hattersley	Pupil-teacher	2	June, 1890	— April, 188
		Ī	Annie Beattie	do	2	— June, 1890	— April, 100 13 June, 188
rospect	Prospect	6	Edwin Knight	Teacher	2.1	- Jan., 1889	— Jan., 187
-	•	1	Minnie Bell	Pupil-teacher	3	- April, 1890	1 April, 188
		]	I dith Learmonth	do	4	28 Jan, 1890	28 Jan., 189
ospect Reservoir	Prospect Reservoir	7	William Small	Teacher	3A	1 July, 1882	1 Jan., 187
ıdman Creek,	Rye Park	8	Joseph M Kelly i	do	38 Prov	20 Mar., 1888	27 May, 188
ırnamoota	Purnamoota	9	John A. Cameron	do .,	Nil	20 Mar., 1665	4 May, 188
yangle	Dungaree	9	Sarah Liddel	do	0.	— Pec., 1888	
ramul	Upper Pyramul	8	John Jarvie	do	0	1 Jan., 1890	20 Oct, 188 23 July, 188
ree	Pyree	Ğ [	Louis H. Witts	do	0.		
	v · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	Oswald J. Armstrong	TO 12 4 1		l Jan., 1884	- Jan., 187
vrmont	Pyrmont	2	Edward Debelle		Prob	1 Tune 1989	1 Sept , 189
	- 1 - 1110 110 - 11111	-	William Jones	Teacher	2 A	1 June, 1882	— June, 186 10 Mar., 1879
					4 R	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF	THE MICH. 1871
			T Beers 33		D	J June, 1886	
			Jas. M'Dowell	Pupil teacher	2	1 June, 1890 — Jan., 1890	10 Oct., 188 13 Jan, 189

<sup>•</sup> Services not continuous.

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Pyrmont	Pyrmont  Dry River	2 8 8	James Gibson Ellen Bond Margaret Fitzmaurice Lydia Taylor Susanualı Marr Ann Henderson Eleanor St Julian Laura Hooke Amy Taylor Georgina Moorley Martha Wallis Getrude Compton Edath Waddington	Pupil-teacher Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher do Work Mistress Teacher (mfunts) Assistant Pupil-teacher do	4 2A 2B 2 4 4 1B 2B 3	— April, 1890 — Dec., 1887 — Dec., 1886 — Dec., 1889 — Mar., 1890 — May, 1890 — Sept., 1888 — June, 1883	14 April, 1890 15 Mar., 1879 1 Jan., 1879 9 Jan., 1888 1 Mar., 1890 1 Feb., 1890 9 Feb., 1881 1 April, 1870
QuaamaQuandong	Dry River	8 8	Ellen Bond Margaret Fitzmaurice Lydia Taylor Susannalı Marr Ann Henderson Eleanor St Julian Laura Hooke Any Taylor Georgina Moorley Martha Wallis Gertrude Compton	Teacher (girls) Assistant	2A 2B 4 4 1B	— Dec., 1887 — Dec., 1886 — Dec., 1889 — Mar., 1890 — May, 1890 — Sept., 1888 — June, 1883	15 Mar., 1879 1 Jan., 1879 9 Jan., 1888 1 Mar., 1890 1 Feb., 1890 9 Feb., 1881 1 April, 1877
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Margaret Fitzmaurice Lydia Taylor Susannalı Marr Ann Henderson Eleanor St Julian Laura Hooke Any Taylor Georgina Moorley Martha Wallis Gertrude Compton	Pupil-teacher do do Work Mistress Teacher (infunts) Assistant Pupil-teacher do	2 4 4 1B 2B	— Dec., 1889 — Mar., 1890 — May, 1890 — Sept., 1888 — June, 1883	9 Jan., 1888 1 Mar., 1890 1 Feb., 1890 9 Feb., 1881 1 April, 1877
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Susannali Marr Ann Henderson Eleanor St Julian Laura Hooke Amy Taylor Georgina Moorley Marcha Wallis Gertrude Compton	do do Work Mistress Teacher (infunts) Assistant Pupil-teacher do	4 4 1B 2B	— Mar., 1890 — May, 1890 — Sept., 1888 — June, 1883	1 Mar., 1890 1 Feb., 1890 9 Feb., 1881 1 April,1877
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Ann Henderson Eleanor St Julian Laura Hooke Amy Taylor Georgina Moorley Marcha Wallis Gertrude Compton	do Work Mistress Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil-teacher do	4 1B . 2B	— May, 1890 — Sept., 1888 — June, 1883	1 Feb., 1890 9 Feb., 1881 1 April,1877
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Eleanor St Julian Laura Hooke Any Taylor Georgina Moorley Martha Wallis Gertrude Compton	Work Mistress Teacher (mfants) Assistant Pupil-teacher do	1в . 2в	— Sept., 1888 — June, 1883	9 Feb., 1881 1 April,1877
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Amy Taylor	Assistant Pupil-teacher do	2в	— June, 1883	
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Georgina Moorley Martha Wallis Gertrude Compton	Pupil-teacher do			
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Martha Wallis Gertrude Compton	* do		— Oct , 1890'	1 Mar., 1879 8 Oct., 1889
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Gertrude Compton		4!	- Oct., 1889	9 Oct., 1889
Quandong	Grenfell	8	Edith Waddington	do	4	18 Sept., 1890	18 Sept., 1890
Quandong	Grenfell	8		do	4	Oct., 1890	10 Oct., 1890 — Aug., 1885
			Isauh Chaseling Owen Jones	Teacher do	3A 3A .	18 Oct., 1886 — June, 1886	
	•	5 J	James Dunlop	do	2a ,	— Fe <sup>t</sup> ., 1885	9 June, 1875
		İ	Florence Cavanough		2B Prov	— July, 1889	
			Alice Bealty	Pupil-tracher	2 <sup>2</sup>	— July, 1889   — Aug., 1889	1 July, 1887 21 Aug., 1889
Quinburra	Craigie	Nil	Robert J. Prentice	~ ·	4 Nil	21 dg., 1030	19 April, 1886
Quipolly	Quipolly	8	Thomas Elliott	do	Зв	— Jan , 1870	
Quipolly Creek	Quipolly Creek	8	George E. Jones	do	3A		17 May, 1885
Qu rındi	Quirindi	ō	Sidney C. Byrnes	do	2A	1 Jan., 1886 1 Jan., 1888	3 Sept., 1877 11 Nov., 1881
			Charlotte Abbott	Pupil-teacher	3		12 Aug., 1887
Quorrobolong	Mount Vincent	Nil	Margaret M'Ginley	Teacher	Nil	,	— Sept., 1884
Raglan	Region	8	Mary Parkes	do	3A	June, 1884	
Rainbow Reach	Raincow Reach	9 7	S dney Whaites	dodo	3в Cond: 3д	— Dec., 1888 — Aug, 1882	
Raleigh	Raleigh	7	Samuel A. Eggins   Herbert W. Herd	do	2A Prov	1 Jan., 1888	
Liamornic	2000	'	Charles Caldwell	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jan., 1890	
Raudwick	Randwick	4	Thomas Alcock	Tearher	2A	— July, 1883 — Mar., 1878	1 July, 1860 1 Aug., 1867
			Emma Dean	do (infants) Assi«tant		— Mar., 1878 25 Sept., 1885	
			Stephen Fitzpatrick		3	1 Jan., 1890	
İ			Sarah Stapleton	do	3	1 April, 1809	- se
			Margaret Morrow	do ,'	4 4	1 April, 1890 1 Oct., 1889	1 Mar., 1889 1 Oct., 1889
Dandwich dealor	Randwick	4	Emily Warner Edwin Tyler	do	2 <sub>A</sub>	- De-, 1884	
Randwick Asylum	Manuwick	1	James Matthews		3A .	— Jan., 1886	12 Jun., 1880
}			Joseph Baxter	do	3в		
			Mary Laird				' 17 Jan., 1877   19 Jan., 1874
Damagaranth	Ravensworth	8	Catherine Corbett James Walker		3a	— June, 1888	
Ravensworth, North	Rouchel		George Gunter	1	3c	- June, 1886	14 Feb, 1885
Rawdon Island	Rawdon Tsland		Charles Blumer	do	2A	I Jan, 1836	
n 1.00	n1 T	_ ا	Margaret Warlters	Pupil Teacher Teacher	2 2 <sub>A</sub>		Sept., 1886   Oct., 1873
Raymond Terrace	Raymond Terrace	5	John P. Green Margaret Barr	Temp Assistant	Nit	1	1 May, 1885
			Martha M. Green	Pupit-teacher	4	1 April, 1890	1 Aprl.,1890
Redbank	Pampoolah		Robert Menderson	Teacher	24 Prov.	— June, 1887 1 July, 1885	14 Sept., 1881   1 Sept., 1862
Redfern	Rodfern	1	James J. Walsh	do	114	1 June, 1890	
			Arnold Caldwell	do	n	1 July, 1887	24 Oct., 1881
			C. Fagan	Pupil-teacher	1 .	1 Jan., 1890	
			George Redshaw	do	$egin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ 2 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	1 Oct., 1890 1 April, 1890	
			J. Cormack	do	9	1 April, 1890	
		ļ	Mary A. Adrain	Teacher (girls)	2A	1 Jan , 1893	1 April, 1863
	-	1	Jessic Wades	Assistant	28	1 July, 1837	
ì			Margaret Miller	do Pupil-teacher	2n Prov   1	29 June, 1888   1 Jan., 1890	
	•	1	Catherine Fletcher	do	3	1 Sept , 1890	
ł		1	Mand Flood	1 .	1 4	21 June, 1889	21 Jan., 1889
	•	1	Laura Coleman	do	4, ,.	22 May, 1890	
		1	Mary Rock	Work Mistress Teacher (girls)	28	7 Dec., 186f	i 1 May, 1866 I June, 1858
			Eliza C. King   Emily Hordern	Assistant	3A	2 June, 1876	
			Annie Bousfield	do	2в	1 June, 1879	
			Sara Kennedy	do		1 1 4 '1 1000	
		ľ	Grace Bammond	Pupil-teacher	2	1 1 101 1904	
ļ			Sarah Hanna Emily Clark	do	3	1 4 4 1 1000	l + is
		[	Adele Hammond	do	4	3 Feb., 1890	3 Feb., 189
		ĺ	Annie Werton		3 .	1 Oct., 1890	
D-36 ***	Dadfor-		Emily Bullow		4 1в	] 10 Sept., 1890   1 April, 1888	T " "
Redfern, West	Redfern	.  3	R. Henderson	Teacher   Assisbant	I _	1 7.55 100	1
			Hugh Bunt	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Oct., 1890	
Į.			Charles Tydeman		4	1 Tame 1000	
			Susan De Saxe	Teacher (girls) Pupil-teacher	2A 2 ,.	1 1 0 -4 1004	
			Jessie Breden	do	4	1 1 7 100/	1 Jan., 1889
1	r		Mary Hannigan	Teacher (infants)		1 1 3 5 1006	1 Mar., 186

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

Name of School;	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Redfern, West	Redfern	3	Mary Norton	Assistant	8a	1 Sept., 1882	1 July, 1878
		ļ	Constance M'Manus Minnie Collier	Pupil-teacher	3 Prob	] 1 April, 1889	2 May, 1888 4 Sept., 1890
Red Range	Red Range	7	Arthur W. Robinson	Tcacher	2в	1 Jan., 1889	
Reedy Creek			James J. Lockrey	do	3c Prov	1 Jan., 1890	
Regentville	Penrith		Paul Taylor	do	3c Nıl	1 July, 1875	17 June, 1874 1 July, 1881
Richmond	Richmond	4	Jas. P. Collins	do	2	— June, 1882	
	İ		Helen Holmes	do (infants)	2A	16 Dec., 1878	
			Fannie Tout	Assistant	2в 1	1 July, 1885   Dec., 1889	
			James A. Klein	do	3	I Oct., 1890	9 Sept., 1889
Richmond North	t   North Richmond	6	Elizabeth Duncombe George Palmer	do Teacher	3 . 2B .	1 April, 1890   12 Sept., 1885	
Attouriona, morait	1 TOTTI WEILDIG	⊦ "	Jessic Smith	Pupil-teacher	4	— April, 1890	21 April, 1890
	Buchanan	9	David Gilpin	Teacher	0-	1 Aug., 1882	10 May, 1882
Ruey-street	Sydney	5	Mary Simpson	do Assistant		5 July, 1886   1 July, 1888	
			blizabeth Gray	Pupil-teacher		1 Oct., 1890	23 Sept., 1889
Dimentena	Dimenstone	_	Alice Jaques	do	4 2 n	20 Mar., 1890	
Riverstene	Riverstone	6	Bernard Carroll ,	Teacher	Nıl	- June, 1885	20 Jan., 1879 1 Feb., 1884
			Alice Day	Pupil-teacher	2	15 Nov., 1890	15 Nov. 1886
Rix Creek Robbinsville	Singleton	8	James Condy	Teacher	ВА 1в	— Dec., 1884   1 Nov., 1890	
AUGUINSTING	Robbinsville	5	Stephen II. Smith	do Pupil-teacher	3	1 April, 1890	
<b>.</b>			Blanche Fowler	do ,	<b></b> .	1 Oct., 1890	5 Nov., 1888
Robertson	Robertson	6	Henry Dennis	Teacher Papil-teacher	2B	18 Jan., 1887 9 July, 1890	
Rob Roy	Rob Roy	9	Elizabeth M'Kean	Teacher	3A	— Dec., 1868	
Rockdale		2	Andrew Herd	do		— Mar., 1888	
			David S. Johnson	Assistant	3 Prov 2	1 Jan., 1890   1 April, 1890	— Feb., 1885 — Feb., 1888
		ļ	Mary O'Byrne	Teacher (girls)	113 .	— June, 1887	— Jan., 1862
			Elizabeth Careon   Phœbe Allen	Assistant	2B	— Jan , 1890 — April, 1890	
	1		Kate Davis	do	2	— Oct., 1890	
		Ì	Edith Armstrong	Work Mistress		T. 1000	— Sept., 1889
			Mary Watts	Teacher (infants) Assistant	2л 3в	— Dec., 1888 — July, 1884	
_			Catherine Gissing	Pupil-teacher	3 .	— April, 1890	— Feb., 1889
Rock Flat	Coma		Arthur E. Cummins W. A. Medcalf	Teacher	Nil	The 1974	14 Jan., 1890
Rockley	Rockley	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	Witham Kimber	do	3A 3 <u>A</u>	— Dec , 1874 — Jan., 1890	— June, 1870 13 Feb., 1886
Rock Villa	Adaminaby	10	Catherine O'Brien	do	Nıl .		20 May, 1889
Rocky Glen	Rocky Glen Rocky Hall	9 8	Max Lango Augustus Scanlan	do do	Nıl	— Aug., 1882	10 Aug., 1885
Rocky Plain	Rocky Plain	9	J. A. Faulks	do		— Мат, 1889	23 Feb., 1883
Rocky Ponds	Mount Aubrey	9	John H. Wharton	do ,	3A	18 June, 1887	9 Oct., 1884
Rocky River	Uralla ,,	6	Thomas W. Adamson Emily S. Herbert	do Pupil-teacher	2A	J Jan., 1888 14 Dec., 1888	7 April, 1883 28 Aug , 1888
Rolland's Plains.	Rollands Plains	9	Thomas B. Notley	Teacher	3n	— Aug., 1888	25 Feb., 1886
Rookwood	Rookwood	õ	Levi Peak	do	20~	— Oct., 1869	I Aug., 1865
			Frances Combe	Assistant Pupil-teacher	3c	Nov., 1878 1 July, 1890	1 Jan., 1877 15 April, 1889
T) 77:11			Ethel Baker	do	4	— Feb., 1890	28 Feb., 1890
Rose Hill	via Uralla Bulladelah	9	Edwin J. Hodder Alexander J. Quavle	Teacher	Зв Зл .	1 Jan., 1889 — July, 1888	19 Oct., 1885 17 Aug., 1883
Rose Vale	Windellama	9	Ada Rodrick	do	Nil	1.1	<sup>16</sup> April, 1885
Rose Valley	Gerringong	.9	Thomas E. Cambourn	do	3v	1 July, 1887	9 Feb., 1885
Rosewood	Tumberumba Rothbury	Xii .8	Rosanna Maginnity Thomas E. Pyman	do	3c	1 Aug., 1882, 1 Oct., 1881	6 Mar., 1875 16 April, 1877
Rouchel	Rouchel Brook	8	Frederick E Miller	do;	3A .	3 July, 1873	1 Nov., 1867
Roughit	Singleton	6	Edward B. Cragg John D. Robinson	do Pupil-teacher	2n	- June, 1881 9 June, 1890	1 Sept., 1863 9 June, 1890
Round Hill	Round Hill	6	William Johnson	Teacher	2B	1 July, 1889	2 Sept., 1879
Round Mount	Inverell	9	Esther Warrell	do	Nil	***************************************	— May, 1882
Round Swamp	Capertee	10 7	Nanno Donovan	do	Nil	1 July, 1886	1 Feb., 1875 30 Aug., 1881
Rouse Hill	Rouse Hill	6	Barnett F. Levey	do		- Aug., 1885	7 July, 1868
Runnymede		Nil	Martha Turtle	do	Nil		1 April, 1884
Run of Water Rushford	Yarra South Grafton	10 9	Charles W. Thompson Jeannie G. Stanner	do . , do ,,,	Nil	************	5 July, 1886 Jan., 1884
Ryandra	Llungothlin	9	John Casey	do	3в	16 July, 1888	5 Aug , 1884
Rydal	Rydal Ryde	8 4	William Gow	do do	3B	1 Aug., 1883 6 May, 1890	1 May, 1873 2 July, 1866
=:0 ··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		*	Clara E. Campbell	Assistant	3A	- Dec., 1875	28 Feb., 1871
ļ	. `	}	Julia Lamont	Teacher (infants)	2B	— Oct., 1881	17 Jan., 1876
			Sarah Trevitt	Pupil-teacher	1	— Jan., 1889 — Jan., 1890	13 Jan., 1885 31 Jan., 1887
			William Hawes	do	ĩ	— April, 1890	April, 1886
Ryde, North Ryc Park	North Ryde	7 1	James J Glynn	Teacher	2A	1 June, 1885	1 July, 1873 — Sept. 1881
Rylstone	Rye Park	7   5	George H. Hanslip	do	3A 2A	1 Nov., 1881 1 Jan., 1886	— Sept., 1881 10 July, 1876
ĺ			Harriet Stuart	Assistant	Nil	***************************************	23 Feb., 1885
							<del></del>

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff,	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry int Service.
Rylstone	Rylstone	5	George Horne	Pupil-teacher	4	11 Jan., 1890	
Sackville Reach	Sackville Reach Underbank	7 9	Andrew D. Wright	Teacherdo	3A 30	18 Mar., 1878 23 July, 1888	
Balisbury Plains	Uralla	9	George M'D. Adamson	do	3c	- June, 1888	28 Jan., 1885
Salt Ash	Salt Ash	9	W. T. Cordell	do	3B	1 Jan., 1889	
andburst	Castle Hill	9	Ebenezer Gostelow	do	_	Aug., 1888	
andringham	Kogarah	7 Nil	William Ross Rachel Ewens	do do,		-June, 1881	- Jan, 1881 8 May, 1888
andy Hill	Sandy Hill	Nil	Ernest Coombs	do	Nil	471177 41177171	16 Dec., 1889
assafras	Nowra	10	Jane Dillon	do	Nıl		12 July, 1880
aucy Creek	Bombala	9	James Dowie	do	30	l Jan., 1887	
aumarez	Dumaresq	6	John J. Anstey Emily A. M'Cann	do , Pupil-teacher	2A	1 Jan., 1888   1 Jan., 1890	1
Sawpit Gully	Young	Nil	Margaret Halloran	Teacher		24 Mar, 1887	
cone	Scone	1 _	A. Moore	do	2A	10 Feb., 183	21 Aug., 1868
			David S. Falkner	Pupil-teacher	Prob		1 Oct., 1890
	Seaham	9	L. S. Alcorn	do .,,	Prob   Зв .	— Feb , 1881	24 Oct., 1890 — April,1879
lebastopol	Sebastopol	l	Annie B. Carroll	Teacher	Nil	100, 200.	20 Oct., 1884
edgefield	Sedgefield		M. A. Kenny	do	Nil	***	14 Jan, 1854
eelands	Grafton		Mark Henry		2A Prov		.1 '
even Hills	Seven Hills , ,	) 6	Joseph Allen		2.1 Prob		l 1 May, 1879 7 July, 1899
eren Oaks	Smithtown	6	Susan E. Smith Frederick T. Lewis	Pupil-teacher Teacher	2A	1 Jan., 1889	
		[ ]	Clara Saul	Pupil-teacher	2	1 Aug., 1.96	6 Ang., 188
() 16 ()	<b>G</b>	_	Herbert Blaiklock	do			
Shadforth	Glen Innes	8	George Streatfield		۱ ۸	1 Jan., 1883   — July, 1883	
Shark Creek	Shark Creek	1	D Macrae		3A	$\frac{1}{1}$ — Dec., 1883	
Sharp's Creek	Adelong	10	Kate Walker	do	Nil		_ Mar., 188
haw	Shaw	1 -	Thomas A. Swan		3B	1 Jan., 1896	
Shellharbour	Shellharbour	6	Michael F. Myers   Ellen W. Beatty	do Pupil-feacher	2A Cond	1 Jan., 1896 	
Shephardstown	Shephardstown	6	William Murray		213	1 May, 188	
<b>.</b>	•		Alice Edwards	Papil-teacher	2		0 10 July, 188
Sherwood	Sherwood		George Hodgson	Teacher	Nº 4	1 Aug., 188	
Shooter's Hill Sidebrook	Shooter's Hill Ben Lomond		Hannah Morris Lucy J. Williams		Nil Nil		26 Mar., 189 26 Nov., 189
Silverton	Silverton	5	Joseph Watts		۱.	. 18 June, 188	
			Isabella Smith	Assistant	1	. 11 July, 188	8 I Nov., 188
n 1 2013	   To ::: 111	١.	Susan E. Stanley	do		31 July, 188	1 April, 188
Simpson's Ridgo Singleton	Bowraville	8	Percy Hardaker	Teacher	3в 1в	— Dec , 188 — June, 188	
purgreton	Dingitton	'l "	Benjamin R. Denning .	Assistant		Nov., 188	8 I Dec., 188
		i	John T. Sheehan	Pupil-teacher	.[1 .	- July, 188	9 - July, 198
		-	Ernest T. Rootes	do		. — Oct., 189	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & & \text{Oct.}, & 188 \\ 6 & & \text{Oct.}, & 188 \end{array}$
		1	Aunic Molster Filen Kelly	Teacher (girls) Assistant		Jan., 188	9 - Feb, $188$
	 	1	Violet Clarke			', — April, 188	9 — April, 188
			Gertrude Thomas		4 .	Nov., 189	0  - Nov., 189
			Annie Garling			Jan., 1888	
			Sarah Molster		·-   _	Oct., 1890	
Six-mile Flat	Braidwood	Nil	1 . 7				- Mar., 1c8
Small's Forest	Ulmarra	10	Margaret Cameron		١ ۵		23 Feb, 18
Smuthfield	Smithfield	. 5	Thomas Mills			30 Nov., 187	
	1		George Longmuir			28 Jan., 189	
Smith-street	Balmain	. 2	Philip J. Nelligan	Teacher	., la	. June, 188	5 J Sept., 180
		1	Martha Willis			— Dec , 188	
			William T. M'Fee	do (infants). Assistant	•1 -	1 July, 188 - Dec. 188	
			Julia A Whitehead		- I -	2.37 1 100	
	í :		Lucy Cogldan	. do			$ 0\rangle = A$ pril, 18
			Mary M'Mahon			• •	
			Alice Howard		1 -	1 Oct., 188	1 July, 18 39   6 Oct., 18
			John Francis Ryan		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 July, 189	
			John Hedburg			.   — July, 189	
		1	Rhzabeth Fitch		i	1 April, 189 1 Oct., 189	
			Florence O'Hara		1	7.0 ( 10)	.   " "
Sofala	Sofala		John J. Lyons	Teacher	, 31 .	1 Nov. 18	84 1 Feb., 18
Solferino	Young		Minnie Haslett	do	1.0		
South Arm			1 0		1	. 22 Dec., 18	
MARKET	Louingate	'   '	Matilda Mawhinney			.   28 Jan , 18	
Southgate, Lower	. Lawrence	9	Henry II, Kinsley	. Teacher	Зв .	1 Aug, 18	82   1 Mar., 18
South Lead	Forbes				1 -		
Spaniard's Hill Sparkes' Creek						i riso	84  20 Sept., 18 85  4 Feb., 18
Sparkes' Creek			a salige states, it is in		h	— June, 18	
Spicer's Creek					· · · ~ ·		
Spicer's Creek Springborough		(	Louise Abberton	. do	3c .	— June, 18	81   1 Mar., 18

\* Services not continuous.

, Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry into Service.
Spring Flat	Mudger	1 9	Edward Langbridge	Teacher	3c	June, 1885	18 Mar., 1882
Spring Hill	Spring Hill	6	Thomas D Chapman	do	2A	I July, 1883	7 Aug., 1877
Springmount	Greghamstown	9	Henry A. Bowyer Frederick L. D'Aran	Pupil-teacher . Teacher	] 1	1 Jan , 1890 	
Springside	Springside	7	Thomas Bond	do	3A	— Jan., 1889   1 Jan , 1881	
Springvale	Begn	1.9	Eliza Ella	do	Зв	— Mar, 1888	1 Jan., 1883
Springva ley	Currawang	10	Annie O'Keefe	do	3R Prov	1 July, 1888	7 Aprl, 1885
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	op	ΙŬ	Elizabeth Brady	do Pupil-teacher	2A   4	1 Jan., 1879 14 Dec., 1889	
Square Range	Namitybelle		Alfred Richards	Tencher	Nil	14 3500 3	14 Dec., 1889 1 Nov., 1882
St. Albans	St. Albans West Maitland		Henry Farmer	φυ	3A	17 Feb., 1879	- Ang., 1873
23, 27, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 1	West braining	, •	Aithur R. Roberts   Mary Ryan	do	2A   3A	1 Dec., 1878	13 Aug., 1861
		1	Herbert Yeates	Pupil-teacher	3   3	l Jan., 1889 L'April, 1890	
St. Ives	Ct Inc.	c	Christina Fry	do	3	I Jan., 1890	4 Feb., 1889
DI- 1110	St. Ives	. 6	George A. Bolas Mary F. O'Connor	Teacher Pupil-teacher	2.1	– Jan , 1886	
St. Joseph's	Burragorang	Nil	l 🗠	Teacher	4    Nd	5 May, 1890	5 May, 1890 9 Mar., 1888
St. Leonards	North Sydney .	1	Nimrod Greenwood	do	1,	— Јап., 1883	1 July, 1870
í			Esther Chandler	Teacher (girls)	' 1 A	1 Oct., 1889	— Mar., 1876
		1	Alfred O. Black		' 2A    1B	1 July, 1883 - June, 1890	17 Aprl., 1876
		t	William J. Manuell		2 <sub>B</sub>	- Jan, 1889	14 July, 1880 22 Aug , 1882
			Mary Ann Cox	do	2n .	1 Dec., 1880	1 Oct., 1876
			Dorothea Wright	1	2a Prov.	1 Dec., 1888	- Jan, 1882
			Isabella B. Thomson	do	\ 2в   Nit	1 July, 1885	13 Jan., 1879 1 July, 1861
			· Archibald D. Hume	Pupil-teacher	2	1 April, 1890	1 Aprl., 1888
· ·		1	Maria Bushnell William Reed	do	2	1 April, 1890	2 May, 1888
			Edith Keats	do .,	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 3 & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}$	1 April, 1890	
		I	Emma Rogers	do	3	1 Oct., 1890 1 Oct., 1890	1 Nov., 1888 8 Oct., 1889
		1	Mary Horsnell		3	1 Oct , 1890	1 Nov., 1888
		1	Rose M. Symonds Elizabeth Hume	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	28 Oct., 1889
St. Leonards, East	North Sydney	4	Edward Beston	Workmistress Teacher	]в	— Feb , 1887	5 Aprl., 1875 1 Aprl., 1861
ļ		1	Maria Cardwell	do (infante)	23	- Nov., 1878	1 Jan., 1874
!		1	Annie Swain	Assistant	21 Prov	— Jan , 1889	
		•	Mary Ellis Ernest Hodge	Pupil-teacher		— July, 1889	- Aug 1886
			Elizabeth Slatter	do	3	- July, 1890; - Oct., 1890	Dec., 1887 Nov., 1888
St. Leonards, North	N 1. C1	-	Alice Massey	do	3	Oct., 1890	
Ser Econstite, Mortin	North Sydney	1	Jeremuh Crowley Florence Warren	Teacher	2n	23 Nov , 1871	1 Jan , 1860
			Lottie Read	Assistant	2в     1	28 June, 1888 1 Oct : 1890	
St 7.5 mm²a	01.35	_	Eva Reeve	તૈંઘ	3	1 Oct., 1890	
St. Hary's	St. Mary's	. 5	Thos. E Dryhurst	Teacher	Зв	- Sept., 1870;	1 Dec., 1867
			Margaret Fitzgibbon	Assistant Pupil-teacher .	3c .	1 Jan., 1885 1 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1882
		ł	May Guild	do	ŝ	1 Oct., 1890 1 July, 1890	I Nov., 1886 8 July, 1889
ļ			Isabella Prescott.,	Teacher (infants)	2в	1 Jan , 1883	
St. Peter's	St. Peter's	. 2	Margaret Guthrie Richard W. Guille	Pupil-teacher		1 Oct., 1890	
· [			George W. Anstey	Teacher	2B	l Aug, 1874 1 Jan, 1884	1 Feb., 1862 1 Apl., 1879
		}	Donald Sufficient	Pupil-teacher .	1	1 July, 1879	1 July, 1885
			John S. Arderson	do	3	1 Oct., 1890	1 Oct., 1889
		1	Edgar S. Wellings Alice S. Miller	$rac{\mathrm{do}}{\mathrm{Teacher}\left(\mathrm{Girls}^{*} ight)}$ .	4 2 <sub>A</sub>	14 April, 1890 1 Jan., 1883	14 Aprl., 1890
			Annie Ryan	Assistant	2A 2B	I Jan., 1883 1 Jan., 1889	17 Jan., 1877 1 Aprl., 1880
		1	Zedora Davis	Pupil-teacher	Prob.		4 Aug., 1890
! !		j '	Alice Maud Grant	Teacher (Infants') Assistant	2A 2B	1 Feb., 1886	13 Jan., 1579
		į i	June E Stronge	Pupil-teacher	3	18 Dec , 1884 1 April, 1889	1 Aprl ,1878 22 Feb., 1888
·			Edith D. El'iott	do	Prob.	************	1 Oct., 1890
Stanborough	Stauborough	Nit	Isabella Phillips [	Work Mistress .	St. 11	*** *** ****	14 May, 1883
Stanhope	Branxton	8	Joseph Lynch	Teacherdo	Nil	— Jan., 1884	30 Sept., 1886 1 May, 1874
Stanmore	Stammore	2	James Hooworth	do	ī <sub>B</sub>	1 Jan., 1883	J Jan., 1874
		<u> </u>	John Farry	Assistant	2A .	I Jan., 1885	8 Aprl., 1880
		۱ ۱	Ebenezer Dash William Gettens	Pupil-teacher	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Oct., 1889; 1 Jan., 1890;	1 Oct., 1886
İ		!	Edward Morrison!	do ,	4	1 Jan., 1890 30 Oct , 1889	25 Jan., 1889 30 Oct., 1889
		, I .	Elizabeth Hurst	Teacher (gir's)	1B	1 Oct., 1890 <sup>t</sup>	1 July, 1867
Í			Edith Higgin Frances Beeby	Assistant	3A	I Jan., 1890	14 July, 1884
1			Ada Minter	do do	1	1 July, 1890 1 July, 1890	1 July, 1886 4 July, 1887
		į i	Mabel Nettle	do .	Prob.		16 Oct , 1890
ļ			Ellen Halley	Tencher (infants)		1 April, 1886	1 Oct., 1870
1		[	Mary Underwood	Assistant	2n 2	1 Jan , 1887 1 Oct., 1889	13 Jan., 1879 1 Aprl., 1886
1		j İ	Emily Canadell !	do , ]	4	17 Feb., 1890	17 Feb., 1890
Stannifer	Stannifer	7	Lucy Prince	Work Mistress	, .		28 Feb., 1881
Steinbreck	Tenterfield	' ^	Patrick Hawe	Tearlier	3A	- June, 1885	12 Oct., 1880
	Stewart's Brook	9	F. E. Cory	do		1 Jun., 1889 8 Mar., 1889	— July, 1837 1 Feb., 1886
						,	

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Stockton	Stockton	8	Charles Marchant	Teacher	2A	l Jan., 1885	— Dec., 1869
Diversion many	220221011	]	Mary McAllister	Tem. Assistant	Nıl		9 July, 1883
ļ			Clara Robinson	Pupil-teacher do	4 Prob	— July, 1890	— July, 1890 6 Oct., 1890
			Emily Bezer	Teacher (infants)	2A	- Dec., 1885	25 April, 1881
			Ellen Kenny	Assistant	3B	1 Oct., 1881	
Stockvard Creek	Wollombi	9	Minnie H. Dalby	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 Зв	13 Jan., 1890 1 April, 1880	
Stockyard Mountain	Jamberoo	9	John W. Cavan	do	31	1 Jan., 1887	18 Sept., 1879
Stonefield	Warialda	Nil	Nora Cunningham	do	Nil	16 Cant 1997	2 Feb., 1887
Stonellenge Stony Creek	Stonehonge Bega	7   10	Peter Tweedie	do do	3A	16 Sept., 1887 27 Mar., 1888	
Stony Creek, Lower	Young	1	Mary Judge	do	Nil		I June, 1890
Strontian Park	Grafton	9	Thomas Starr	do	30 2B	- Nov , 1887 - June, 1880	
Stroud	Stroud	6	Edward E. Mitchell Thomas Jones	do Pupil-teacher	2B      1	- Jan., 1890	
Stuart Town	Stuart Town	6	John D. Bourke	Teacher	2A	25 Mar., 1885	<b>21 A</b> ug., 1871
	<b>a</b> 1		Catherine Anglim	Pupil-teacher	1 3c Prov	1 July, 1890 — Dec., 1887	
StubboSummer Hill	Gulgong Summer Hill	9	Mary Powell	Teacher do	24	1 April, 1882	
Danister 11111	Summer Barran	"	Minnie Baker	do (gir's)	2л	1 July, 1885	— Jan., 1877
Ì			Ada Moffatt	do (infants)		22 Nov., 1869	
			Margaret Kelly	Assistant do	2B Nil	— Jan., 1889	— Oct., 1859
			Sarah Gelding	Pupil-teacher	1	Jan., 1890	- Feb., 1887
			Elizabeth Fox	do	]		11 Nov., 1885
		}	Judith Aria Ernest Dening	do do	3	— Jan , 1890 — April, 1890	
			Florence Sayers	do	4		— Jan., 1890
Summer Island	Summer Island	6	James Gilbert	Teacher	2A		15 Aug., 1881
G	Walde	Nil	Dennis J. Sullivan	Pupil-teacher Teacher	3 Nil	1 Jan., 1890	29 Jan., 1889 — Jan., 1884
Summer Vale	Walcha Tenterfield	8	Thomas G. Fitzgerald Edwin Hickey	do	3B	1 Jan., 1884	
Surrey Hills, South	Sydney	1	William Broome	do	1A	1 Jan., 1883	1 Jan., 1869
-		;	Thomas Thompson Alexander M'Lennan	Assistant do	2A 2B	I June, 1880 1 Jan., 1888	
			Lancelot Otway	Popil-teacher .	ī	1 April, 1890	
			John W. Dunlop	do .	2 .	1 Oct , 1890	
1		ŀ	Frederick Jackson   Herbert Pollack	do do	3	1 July, 1890 1 Jan, 1890	
			Joseph Matthews	do	! <b>4</b> !	1 July, 1890	
			Kate Gooch	Teacher (girls)	]A	1 Jun., 1884	1 1 1 1
			Kate Cahill	Assistant	2A 2B	1 Jan., 1880   1 July, 1880	
			Ellen Alderdice	do	3A	1 Jan., 1880	
			Eliza M'Coy	Work Mistress		1 41 1000	- Jan., 1881
		1	Sarah Evans   Ella Cumming	Pupil-teacher	1 3	1 April, 1889 1 Oct., 1890	
			Rosa Sly		Prob	***********	6 Nov., 1890
			Jemima Halley	Teacher (infants)		1 July, 1887	
			Minnie Doyle Caroline Stoyles	Assistant	3в	1 Mar., 1882 1 Mar., 1888	
			Alice Tant	Pupil-teacher	] 1	1 April, 1889	- April, 1885
			Florence Williams	do	3	I Oct, 1890	
			Alice Hell	] do	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & \dots \\ 3 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	1 April, 1890 1 Oct., 1890	
			Eliza Alexander		4	1 May, 1888	1 May, 1888
Sussex-street	Sydney	3	John Maloney	Teacher do (minls)	2A	3 Oct., 1877 1 Aug., 1889	
			Grace Hull   Ruth Lucas	do (girls) do (infants)	2A	1 Aug., 1890	
ļ.		ļ	Sarah Keane	Assistant	Зл	— Aug., 1880	18 Sept., 1872
			Louisa Cole	Pupil-teacher	2 4	1 April, 1890   1 Jan., 1890	
		Į	William West Edith Nickless	do	4	5 June, 1890	5 June, 1890
Sutherland	Sutherland	6	Marie Meyer	Teacher	2в	1 July, 1888	
<i>r</i>	Cth	۱,	Helen Doggett	Pupil-teacher Teacher	Prob	1 Jan., 1889	1 May, 1890 13 July, 1885
Sutton Forest	Sutton Sutton Forest		James Williams	Teacher	211	1 Jan., 1884	
Edicion 2 of Continuing	Daniel 2 draw min	ľ	Frederick Dunn	Pupil-teacher	2	1 July, 1890	
Swallow's Nest	Rockley	10	Annie Murray	Teacher	3c (Cond)   Nıl	— Dec., 1886	5 15 Feb., 1886 7 April, 1884
Swamp Oak	Moonbi Swan Bay	Nil 8	Catherine A. C. Laird   Peter Thomson	do .	30	- June, 1888	
Swan Creek	Ulmarra	6	William Hayes	do .	3A	— Feb., 1876	1 Jan., 1867
Swansea	Swansen	6 9	George A. Ling		2A 3A (Prov)	1 Jan., 1886   21 Aug., 1888	
Swashfield	Black Springs Millfield	1	Sarah Morton		33	1 July, 1888	1 Feb., 1886
Sydney, North	North Sydney	5	Alexander Gilchrist	do	2в	- Nov., 1874	— Oct., 1863
	•		Delia O'Brien	Assistant   Pupil-teacher	3c	] — Oct., 1871   — Jan., 1890	
Sylvania'	Sylvania	10	George Paine Clara Rice	l en * •	3A	- June, 188	
Tallagandra	Upper Gundaroo	9	Rosanna McAlister	do	3A .	14 Oct., 1868	3 1 April, 1864
Tallawang, Lower	Gulgong	9	John O'Brien	do	3B 2B	l Aug., 1882 20 July, 1882	
Tallawang, Upper Talmalmo	Tallawang Wagra		A. Richardson Edith Wright	do .	Nil		5 Aug., 1889

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

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Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examina- tion,	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Taloumbi	Palmer's Island	   6	Imlay McLaren	Teacher	3 <u>4                                    </u>	1 July, 1873	— <b>М</b> ау, 1870
Tamar	Moama	Nil	Kate Hartnett	do	Nil	1010	1 Aug., 1887
Tambaroora	Tambaroora	6	George Langlands	do	2A	1 Jan., 1889	14 July, 1879
Tambar Springs	Tambar Springs	9	J. E. Roberts Samuel B. Serjeant	Pupil-teacher Teacher	4 Nil	<b>1 A</b> pril, <b>1</b> 890	17 Feb., 1890   5 May, 1885
Tamworth	Tamworth	2	Robert H. Grieve	do .	IB	1 Jan, 1886	1 Jan., 1875
			James J. Massey	Assistant	2A	1 Jan., 1887	25 Jan., 1882
			Percy Keating	Pupil-teacher do	3 4	— Jan., 1890   24 July, 1890	9 Jan., 1888   24 April,1890
			Grace J. Pickering	Teacher (girls)	2A	1 Jan., 1888	
			Janet Telfer	Assistant	2A	1 Jan., 1886	— April,1882
			Sarah Davies Patience Hayne	Pupil-teacher Sewing Mistress .	2 Nil	1 A pril, 1890	12 Mar., 1888 — June, 1881
		l	Kate McDiarmid	Teacher (infants)		1 Jan., 1887	
			Mary Paradice	Assistant	24	1 Sep., 1889	
Lamworth, West	Tamworth	4.	Daisy O'Keeffe John Youll	Pupil-teacher   Teacher	Prob. ,.	1 July, 1887	1 Oct., 1890 1 April, 1872
,		-	Maria A. Squire	Assistant	3A	1 Jan., 1885	
			Janet L. McKean	do	Nil	1. T . 1000	9 July, 1883
			Emily Grabham John J. Dunne	Pupil-teacher	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ 2 & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	1 Jan , 1890   1 July, 1890	
Fangmangaroo	Tangmangaroo	9	Francis H. Bemish	Teacher	3c	1 Jan., 1883	
ľanja	Bega	9	Arthur Seaton	do	Зв	31 Mar., 1885	- May, 1884
Fantawanglo	Candelo	8 Nil	William Fenwick	do do	3в   Nil		— June, 1877 1 May, 1890
l'aradale	Collector	Nil	Clara A. Huggart	do	Nil	*************	9 July, 1888
Inrago	<u>T</u> arago		Jethro W. Clark	do	3A	— June, 1882	— Aug., 1880
Faralga Tarcutta		6   7	Rowland Price John Beattic	do	3A   3A	1 Mar., 1882   — June, 1885	l
Taree	Tarcutta   Tarce		William Taylor	do	3A   1A	20 July, 1886	
		-	Amy McCook	Assistant	3a Prov .	1 April, 1887	
			Annette Partridge	do	Nil	1 12 1 1000	— July, 1882
Tarrabandra	Gandagai	Nil	Margaret McLean	Pupil-teacher	3 Nil	1 Feb., 1890	4 Feb., 1889   19 Aug., 1889
Tarro	Tarro	8	Samuel S. Viles	do	Зв	Dec., 1883	
<b>L</b> atham	[Tathum	9	Jonathan McInnes	do	3c Prov	1	I Mar., 1887
l'attaila Felegherry	Moama	8 9	John F. Johnstone Anron J. Dransfield	do	3A 3A	1 Jan., 1887   1 Jan., 1888	
Cemora	Temora	ő	John J. Vivian	do	213	1 April, 1882	
			James W. Trechy	Assistant	3A	1 Aug., 1883	1 Jan., 1871
Tempo,,,	Tempe	4	Violet Hancox Daniel Alderton	Pupil-teacher   Teacher	4   2B .	30 Jan , 1890 	
zempo,,, ,,,,	Tempe	, ,	Margaret C. Goulding	Assistant	2A .	$- J_{an}$ , 1889	1 Dec., 1883
		į	William J. Geale	Pupil-teacher	4	13 Jan., 1890	13 Jan., 1890
			John W. Cope   Sarah Marshall	do Teacher (infants)	Prob 2 <sub>A</sub> .	1 July, 1880	15 Sept., 1890 9 July, 1879
			Sarah T. Chapman	Assistant	3в	July, 1873	
	FREY 7		Vinnie Mijch	Pupil-teacher	2	Aug., 1890	31 Oct., 1888
Tenterden Penterfield	Wandsworth Tenterfield	9 4	Garrett Fitzgibbon , Thomas F, Dent	Teacher	3B 2A .	— June, 1884 1 Jan , 1886	
renterneta	renkinela	*	Amy G. Sharp	do (girls)			
			Frank E. Mathews	Assistant	2в	1 July, 1887	1 Oct., 1881
			Robina Linedale William E. Linedale	Pupil-teacher   do	3 4	1 Jan , 1890   16 July , 1885	
		l .	Robert Peberdy	do	4	7 Feb., 1890	
i			Elizabeth Smith	do	4	27 May, 1890	27 May, 1890
Ferra Belta	Teralba	$\begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$	John Roach   Wuliam O'Brien	do	3A Prov.	— June, 1888 I Jan., 1889	
Perrara	Terrara		William H. Cork	do	2B	- July, 1886	
		]	James A. Henry	Pupil-teacher	3	- Sept., 1890	10 July, 1888
Feven Creek	Ballina		W. J. Bodkin	Teacher	Nil Nil	* * ***** ****	1 Aug., 1890   12 Mar., 1888
Phackaringa	Thackaringa	8 6	William H. King	do	МП 2в	10 Capt 1000	
			Eliza Fitzgerald	Pupil-teacher	3	1 April, 1890	— May, 1889
Phanowring Pheresa Park	Temora	9 8	Lily H. McKenzie	Teacher	3B	21 Dec., 1889	1 *
Third Creek	Brownlow Hill Crookwell	9	James Grant Bridget Morgan	qo	Зв Зв	1 Dec., 1881 22 Feb., 1889	5 Mar., 1878   23 Mar., 1885
hirlmere	Thirlmere	8	William Loader	фф	Зв ,.	— Мау, 1890	— June, 1875
'hornford' 'horpe's Pinch	Yarra	9	Mary Gillespie	do	30	— Dec., 1887	31 Mar., 1884
hree-mile Waterhole	Rydal Wolumla	8	Alexander McDonald Osborn Wrightson	do do	3a Prov	— June, 1887 — July, 1871	
hubergal Lake ,,	Cooma	10	George G. Bailio	go	Nil		6 Mar., 1887
huddungra	Thuddungra	9	Georgiana J. Hunt	do	3c		— Mar., 1881
hurgoonaibooburra	Thurgoona	7 8	Frederick W. Spence Nicholas J. Gosling	do	Nıl	1 Jan., 1879	6 July, 1876 22 Oct., 1889
ighe's Hill	Tighe's Hill	4	Walter A. B. Campbell	do	2.1	- Jan., 1884	12 April, 1875
	_		Gertrude Coles	Assistant	2A Prov .	1 July, 1888	
	•		Louisa Winchester	Pupil-teacher		21 Oct., 1889 22 Jan , 1890	
			Urian Hughes	ob	Prob		8 Sept., 1890
	i		Matilda Macdonnell	Teacher (infants)	n.	— Mar., 1885	19 Aug., 1875
			Agnes Hogg	Assistant	T)h	— Jan , 1887	7 Oct., 1885 29 Oct., 1890
l.		ا ما				1 T 1 1000	
lilba Tilba	Tilba Tilba	8	Robert Holman	Teacher	3B	1 July, 1888	— Jan., 1885

<sup>\*</sup>Services not continuous.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff,	Position.	Classification by Evamin- ation,	Date of Award.	Date of Entry inte Service.
n:11	A ! .I 1	9	Manala E. Lauralana	(D1	3c Prov.	— Dec., 1889	90 8 1005
Filbuster Fimbery Range	Armidale Timbery Range	10	Norah E. Launders John J. Schuback	Teacher do	Nıl	1766., 1669	29 Sept., 1887   — Feb., 1886
Cimbribungie	Timbribungie		Elizabeth Donoghue	do	<u>.</u> .	June, 1888	- Oct., 1894
Tingha	Tingha	1 -	George Dart	do		1 Jan., 1884	1 Oct., 1878
_		}	Elizabeth Dodd		1.	90 Tul. 1000	9 April, 1884
Planner	Tinones	6	Annic Whiteman James Morley	Pupil-teacher Teacher		22 July, 1889 1 Sept., 1881	22 July, 1859 15 Nov., 1868
l'inonee	Imones		Robert Cox	Pupil-teacher		3 Nov., 1890	
Fintenbar	Tintenbar	8	Lemuel C. Snow	Teacher		— Dec., 1889	22 Nov., 1880
l'intinhull	Tintinhull	8	James D. Delmege	do	3 B	31 Jan , 1885	7 July, 1884
Sipperary Gully	Young	8	Charles Smith	do	3в	9 Feb., 1885	
l'ippercenali l'irranna	Goulbarn	9	Alice Reilly	do	2A Prov 3c	Dec., 1889 June, 1883	8 Dec., 1884 15 Jan., 1883
Pirrannia Creek	Lismore		George Daniel	do	3A Prov	27 Sept., 1889	
Tiverton	Murrumburrah	9	George E. Johns	do	313	27 Mar, 1887	4 May, 1885
Pocumwall	Tocumwall	7	Joseph J. Kehoe	do	3A	1 Aug., 1882	
Tollbar Creek	Сооша,,	10	Dennis O'Neill ! Sara A. Cole	do	Nil 3e	— June, 1879	1 Mar, 1886 6 Aug., 1877
Tomago Tomerong	Tomago	7	Thomas Langlands	do	3A	1 Jan., 1883	
Fomingley	Tomingley	8	Mary Hill	do	3A	12 Dec., 1887	
Tomki	Tatham	8	Martin J. Fitzhenry	તોળ	3B .	31 Dec , 1884	— Oct., 1872
Tongarra	Tullimbar	9	Mary E. Olde	do	30	1 Jan., 1882	
Toogong	Gerringong		Henry Dabourn Alfred E Crane	do	3A 3A	1 April, 1869 — Dec., 1887	
Toolejooa Tooloom	Tooloom	1	William Carpenter	do	3B	2 Mar., 1887	
Tooma	Tooma	Nil	Margaret J. Denning	do	Nil		20 Aug., 1888
Toongabbic	Toongabbie	7	Harvey Murray	do	3A	I Sept , 1885	- July, 1870
Tooraweenalı	Gilgandra	10	Walter Nevell	do	30 9n Pron	19 July, 1888	б Nov., 1881
Toorooka Toothdale	Hickey's Creek Candelo	9	John Connor James A. Brown	do , . do	2B Prov	1 July, 1887 18 July, 1888	April, 1881 4 June, 1884
Toronto	Toronto	10	Silas Shute	do	*2A	— Dec., 1887	
Torrington	Deepwater	8	Henry B. Stevens	ἀο	3a		15 May, 1882
Towac	Canoblas	Nil	E, M. Grange	do	Nil		<sup>1</sup> 18 Sept., 1890
Towamba	Towamba	$\begin{bmatrix} 9\\ 8\end{bmatrix}$	Henry Solomon	do	3B	— Mar., 1886   Jan., 1887	
Towrang	Towrang	9	W. R. Church Ellen Rae	do	2A   Nıl	- Jan., 1887	— Jan., 1882 — Oct., 1886
Trangie	Trangie	Ğ	Wm. B. Walsh	do	31	— June, 1874	1 Nov., 1868
Trelowarren	Parkes	អ	' Thomas Uren	do	2B Prov .	- Jan., 1887	
Tremarton	Stockton		Johan S. Solling	do	2в	— Jan., 1890	1
Triangle Flat	Rockley	9	Arthur Wilkinson	do , ,	36 .	1 May, 1882	
Trundle	Trundle Trunkey Creek	1 -	Annie Conry Edward H. J. Coleman	do	Xil   3 <sub>A</sub>	10 Feb., 1885	8 July, 1889 11 July, 1879
Tubbul	Young	ė	Julia Tully	do	3c Prov.	- June, 1887	
Tucki Tucki	Steve King's Plains		Lillie Cameron	do	Nd		— Feb., 1884
Tuckombil	Alstonville		Louisa Peard	do	Nd	1 Tt 1000	3 May, 1886
Tuena Tuggranong	Tuena Queanbeyan		John McDonnell Michael Kornedy	do	] За ] Зв	1 July, 1883 1 May, 1875	
Tullimbar	Tullimbar		James Cawdell	do	33	— Dec., 1875	5 Jan., 1872
Tamberumba	Tumberumba	6	David J. Davies	do	21	- June, 1886	12 April, 1886
		1	Sarah Livingstone	Popil-teacher	3	— June, 1889	
Tumbulgum	Tumbulgam	8 5	George Yansen	Teacher	l a	, 1 Jan., 1886   20 July, 1875	
Tumut	Tumut	v	Charles Willis	do	31	26 Mar., 1885	
			· Agnes Wilson	Pupil-teacher	l <u>-</u>	1 Oct , 1890	1 4 7
		•	Catherine Madden	'do		1 July, 1800	16 July, 1888
m m. i	<b>"</b>		Charles Goode	do.	Prob.	   3 T 1 1000	— July, 1890
Tumut Piains	Tumut	G	Edward McDonnell Ada Wicht	Teacher Pupil-teacher	3	' 1 July, 1886 I Jan , 1890	
Tunnabutta	Mudgee	10	Arch. S. McNeill	Taph-teacher	1 2	25 May, 1890	1
Turili	i i i	19	R. M. Johnson	do	3c	12 Mar , 1889	6 Feb., 1880
Turkey Creck	Uralla	9	Edw G. Burley	_	_		J 25 Oct., 1889
Turlinjah		. p	Michael Walsh	do			
Turner's Flat Tyndale	Skillion Flat     Brusligrove	.: b	John Pugh	oh do	34 Prov 3B	1 Jan., 1889 — Dec., 1883	
Ukolan	Mandla	1	Helena M. McMahon	do	1 37 1	— pec, 2008	11 July, 1888
Ulamambri	Coonabarabran	****	Thomas Tarrant	do	Nil		— Feb., 1884
Ulan	Wollar		Mary Hollow	do		7 1000	Ang , 1881
Ulladulla	Ulladulla	1 6	L Johnson		' 4		il 10 May, 1880 V 31 May 1881
Ulmarra	Ulmarra	5	Kmily McMahon   James Dennis	Pupil-teacher	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	— June, 1890 1 Jan , 1883	
Cantinana segan contine		, •	· Henry F. Barnes	Pupil-teacher	1 4	1 July, 1880	
		ı	Janet Davis	do	. 2	1 July, 1890	1 July, 1888
Ulmarra, Lower	Ulmarra	9	Frederick Currey	leacher	1 -		
Ultimo	Ultimo	, 1	George Suttie	do Assistant		— Dec., 1866 — Dec., 1883	
		Ì	Benjamin Flowerdew	Pupil-teacher	_	1 1 2 1000	
	ļ	1	' Agnes McCall	Teacher (girls)	1 .	. — Nov., 1889	
		ı	Agnes Kilminster	do (infants	)¦ 1в	_ Nov , 1889	31 Mar., 187
			Mary Fay	Assistant	4 -	.] — Dec , 1887	
		i	Celta Dole	' do ' do	' -	1 July, 1889 — Jan., 1886	
		!	<sup>†</sup> Marion Beck	do	La		
	I.	1	Maude Campbell	Don't treel		0.01 4 3000	
			maude Campben	Pupil teacher	3   2		— May, 188

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Ultimo	77141	1	Mr Mr. laucens	Don't familian		1 4 20 20 1900	1 4
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ultimo		Mary Mulqueeny Emily Smith		4	1 April, 1890 Jan., 1890	
			Agnes Brewster	do	4	- Sept., 1890	
		,	Elizabeth Morris			To dobo	July, 1879
	Numeralla	9 8	Sydney H. Futler James Dawson	Teacher	2 \ Prov	— June, 1888 — Sept., 1885	
Umaralla Siding! Umbango(	Cooma	9	John Kehoe		3B	1 July, 1883	
Umberumberka	Umberumberka	7	Charles F. Norman	do	3A	' - June, 1888	5 Feb., 1883
Jaunderra	Unanderra	6	John Richardson	do	2в		17 Sept., 1864
Uralla	Uralla	ನ	Mary Richardson Herbert II. Small		Nil 2a	11 Aug., 1885	
J'alla			Marion R Tinson		<del>2</del> Х Зв .	29 Sept., 1883	1 Aug., 1878
	I		Hannah Little		3	1 1 1 1000	
	TT	r	Mary A. Young		Prob		— Oct., 1890
rana	Grana	6	John Carmody John Sullivan	Teacher Pupil-teacher	2.1	1 May, 1886 1 April, 1889	
Jranquinty	Uranquinty	9	John Coyle		Зв	$-\Lambda_{\rm ng}$ , 1888	
Vacy	Vacy	9	Margaret Morcon	do	3c		
	Vere ,		Timothy Monahan			_ June, 1876	
Verona	Verona	Nil   9	John Morrison Teresa Hyland		Зв . Зв	— April, 1890 19 Sept., 1879	
Waggallalah	Gunning	9	Emily Crundwell		3A .	1 Jan., 1882	
Vagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	2	James D. Crosby	do	1в		
		İ	Arthur W. Roberts		2A	- July, 1887 - Oct , 1890	_ , ,
			George Clarke David A Pike	Pupil-teacher do ,	1 3	1 1 1007	
			Kate Frize	Teacher (girls)	2A	- Dec., 1887	
1		Ì	Gertrude Thomas	( Assistant	2	_ Jan , 1888	
		]	Bertha Wunch		2 .	Jan., 1890	.1
			Rose O'Byrne	do   Teacher (infants):	3 2 <sub>A</sub>	— June, 1890   — June, 1886	
			Elizabeth M'Kenzie			- Sept., 1888	23 Oct., 1882
1			Mary McIntyre	Pupil-teacher	2	1 1000	1 Jan., 1888
!		İ	Alice Melvin	do	Prob		J Nov , 1890
WaggaWagga,North	Wagga Wagga	<sub>6</sub>	Charlotte Reynolds   Stewart Richardson	Work-mistress Teacher	2в	   9 July, 1871	27 Aug., 1884 
EP (1 9B)		ļ Š	Jessie Edney	Pupil-teacher	L .	1 1 15. 1000	
Wagra	Wagra		Frank Bibo		3A	1 Oct , 1887	
Wagragobilly	Gundagai	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$	Mary M Dolan	! do	Xil	1	9 July, 1888
Walang	Walbundrie	l vu	Arthur B. Turrell		Nil		24 Mar., 1885 — Nov., 1885
Walcha	Walcha		John M. Anderson	do	2в	1 1 4 . 1000	
			Isabella Bowden	Pupil-teacher .	2		
Walcha Road	Walcha Road	9	Annie G. M'Grath	do Teacher		1 April, 1890   12 Dec., 1883	
Waldegrave	Forest Reef		James Connorton	do	3B Prov		
Walgett	Walgett	5	William Hutchinson	do		June, 1887	
Walhallow Forest	Goonoo Goonoo	Nil	Alice West	Assistant Teacher	Nil		— Jan., 1884 10 Sept., 1886
Wallabadah	Wallabadah		William Kent	do	Nil	April, 188:	
Walaga Lake ,		. 9	James D. Reece	do	Nit		21 Mar., 1887
Wallagoot		i i	Ellen Donovan	; do		L July, 188	
Wallalong	Hinton , ,	6	Wm. J. Cunningham Frank D. Taylor	do Pupil-teacher	2A		
Wallamba, Lower	Failford	8	George T. Klein	Teacher	3) Prov	.] 1 Jan., 188	
Wallaroo	Cowra	8	, Bobert Patten	do	3.1 .	. 23 July, 1886	6 Mar., 1883
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	7	l James Hunter	, do	Зв	1 T1 . 100	
Wallaya	Robertson	9 9	John Blackwood Louis I. Shannon		} Зв ' Nil		1  20 Aug., 1887   24 Feb., 1890
Wallendbeen	Wallendbeen	7	Joseph W. Joyce		NIL	1 73 . 1059	
Wallerawang	Wallerawang	5	John I M Craig	do	2а	23 Jan., 1883	i 1 Jan , 1892
			Rosa Read		3A Dusts	I Jan. 1881	1 . = .
Wallgrove	Eastern Creek	. 7	Leslie Clatworthy   Wm Thompson	.  Pupil-teacher   Teacher	Prob	11 Nov., 187	1 June, 1890   13 April, 1858
Walli	Mandarama		Charles E. Wilson		3c	1 Mar., 188	
Wallsend	Wallsend	. 1	William G. Melville	do	1.1 .	_ June, 188	
			Theophilus Sheehy		I -	— Dec., 188 — Jan., 189	
ļ			Evan J. Jones		1 .	— Jan., 189   — April, 189	
		:	Evan J. Dawkins	. do ,	. 2	1 1 100	0 Feb., 1887
İ		I	Mary A. Hennessy		The second secon	— July, 188	
			Louisa Jarman		1	— July, 188	- Nov. 1880  - April, 1881
			Sarah Swinbourne		1	_ April, 189	
			Edith Harris	do	1 .	' - Jan., 189	C  — Feb., 1887
ļ	•	1	Mary Garaty	do	. 2	. — Qet., 189	l <b>-</b>
İ		1	Jane Proudlock	. Teacher (infants	I o	1.1. 100	
			Mary Sullivan		! -	.' — July, 188 { April, 188	1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2
		1	Evelue Williams		٦	- Jan., 189	
Wallsend, West	West Wallsend	. 5	Walter Jarvie	Teacher	. 2A	4 Mar., 188	ē 15 June, 1873
			Catherine Hindman	. Pupil-tracher	1 .		معمد ساء
	***	1 0	John W. Walker	do Teacher	4		
Wambanumba	loung	. 8	John Farrington	1 Leacher	. 3a Prov .	— June, 188	ոլ 19 մարբ 1964

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Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff,	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry int Service.
					]	_	
Wamberal	Wamberal	Nil	Ida H. Willis	Teacher	Nil	*********	9 July, 1885
Wamboota	Wamboota	9	Ellen M. Isley	do	Nil	1 1000	14 Jan., 1884
Wanaaring	Wanaaring	8	J. J. O'Donohoe	do	3a Nil	— June, 1888	20 Oct., 1886
Warangesda	Darlington Point	5	George C. Nash	do do	l o.	Man 1974	25 April, 1876
Warafalı,	Waratah	ا تا	Ellen Anders	do		— Mar., 1874 1 April, 1890	
			James Nesetie	do	D1	i reprii, 1050	21 July, 1890
Wardell	Wardell	6	Donald Fraser	Teacher	2A	1 June, 1883	
11 GIWCII	11414441		Alfred Robins	Pupil-teacher	1	1 Jan., 1890	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
			Alice M'Laughlin	do	2	1 April, 1890	
Ward's River	Stroud	10	Francis A. Finlay	Teacher	Nil		14 July, 1886
Wargela	Yass		Robert Livingston	do	34	1 Sept., 1887	— May, 1885
Warialda	Warialda		James Haydon	do	2 <sub>A</sub>	— Mar., 1885	
			Mabel Brown	Pupil-teacher	3 ,.	Dec., 1889	
			Lily Gilmour	* do	Prob		— Oct, 1890
Warkton	Warkton	Nil	B. L. Spargo	Toacher	Nıl		8 July, 1890
Varkworth	Warkworth	7	Henry Atkinson	do	3A	5 April, 1871	22 Feb., 1870
Varne	Warne	8	Michael D. Lynch	do	3B	- Jan., 1872	
Varradetry	Grenfell		James E. Southwell		2A Prov	— Dec., 1885	
Varrangunyah	llford	Nil	Sarah Hickey		Nil	F. T. 1. 100m	4 Feb., 1884
Varren	Warren	6	Charles Thacker	do	2A	5 July, 1887	30 May, 1881
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Wallate Court	اما	Charlotte Lidster	Pupil-teacher	4	5 Nov., 1890	5 Nov., 1890
Varrowrie	Kelly's Creek	9	Margaret R Kerin	Teacher	Nil	19 Aug 1905	J Nov., 1884
Vatergumben	Canowindra	8	John A. Byrne	do	3A	12 Aug, 1885	— Feb., 1882
Vaterloo	Waterloo	2	Stephen Drummond Geo. Paradise	Assistant	1A 2A	— June, 1885 — June, 1886	9 Aug., 1875 5 Dec., 1881
			James Schofield	Pupil-teacher	2	1 April, 1890	
			William Stone	do .	2	1 Oct , 1890	
Î			Marie Rush	Teacher (girls)	2A	- Jan., 1886	
			Marie Bock	Assistant	2в	- April, 1884	
			Jane M'Manes	Pupil-teacher	L ,,	— Oct., 1889	
			Edith Morrison	ĺdo∣	1	- July, 1890	
		[ [	Theresa Mahuke	Work-mistress			— Jan., 1879
ļ			Annie Chappell	Teacher (infants)	JB	I June, 1890	1 Aug., 1879
			Mary Fitzgerald	Assistant `	3v	1 Aug., 1882	14 July, 1879
		ŀ	Charlotte Bertie	Pupil-teacher	2	I April, 1890	
-			Amy Hanigan	dο	3	1 Oct., 1890	
	TYT T		Annie Mitchell	do	<b>4</b>	6 July, 1890	6 July, 1890
Vatson's Bay	Watson's Bay	6	George D. Riley	Teacher	2A	l July, 1884	25 Oct., 1869
			Alex. P. Humphries	Pupil-teacher	3	1 Jan., 1890	
37 / 1. 37	C	اما	Maude Walker	do	Prob.	T1- 1004	16 Oct , 1890
Vatson's Recf	Cunningham Laguna	8 9	Harry P. Mutton Judith M. Kenny	Teacherdo	3A Prov	— July, 1884 — June, 1885	
Wattagon	Cowra	🦸	Thamas II. West	do	3A	— June, 1888	19 Dec., 1881 26 April, 1885
Wattamolla	Wattamolla	ğ l	Edward Robertson	do .	3n	20 Mar., 1880	— Jan, 1879
Waitle Flat	Wattle Flat	6	Saml. W. Hatfield	do	2B	7 T 1000	11 Aug., 1879
			F. J. Foster	Pupil-teacher	ւ՝	1 Oct , 1889	12 Oct , 1886
			George Storey	do	2	1 Oct., 1890	3 Sept., 1888
Wattleville	Mount Macquarie	10 {	Emily Moulsdale	Tencher	Nil		7 May, 1885
Wauchope	Wauchope	6 1	Robert Hopper	do	2A .	— Dec., 1886	
			Susan Robinson	Pupil-teacher	Prob		22 Sept., 1890
Vaugoola	Woodstock	6	Colin McNicol	Teacher	2B Prov.	29 Nov., 1883	1 Jan , 1889
Var anlan	Wovenlaw	١, ١	Alice Blazley	Pupil-teacher Teacher	3	Jan., 1890	6 Jan., 1888
Waverley	Waverley	1	David Harrison	Assistant	2B 2A .	— June, 1882 — Aug., 1885	- Oct., 1864 - June, 1877
			J. Bateson	Pupil-teacher	3	— Dec., 1889	- Mar, 1888
			Robert Ross	do	Prob.	— 1X 0.j 1000	— Dec., 1890
			E. Coghill	Teacher (girls)	1 [	- Jan., 1886	- April, 1876
	•		Annie Young	Assistant	2н ,	— Jan., 1886	- Jan., 1879
}			Mary McGlinchy	do	Зв	- Jan., 1880	- July, 1879
1			Mary Bernauer	Pupil-teacher	i	- July, 1890	— Jan., 1886
1			Eveline Green	do '	3	- Jan., 1890	- Jan., 1888
			Louisa Carson	Work-mistress			- Feb., 1881
		1	Janet Law	Teacher (infants)		— Nov., 1888]	— April, 1871
			Mary Cathels	Assistant		June, 1874	— Jan., 1870
		i	Edith Hicks	Pupil-teacher	_	— Jan., 1889	
			Isabel Castle	do		— June, 1890	21 May, 1888
			Edith Wilson	do		— April, 1890 — July 1890	— April,1889
Veddin	Grenfell	8	Agnes Edwards William R. Clarke	Teacher	4 3A .	— July, 1890 — July, 1884	14 duly, 1890 1 July, 1879
Veetalaba	Tambar Springs	9	Jane Penfold	do	34:1	— # uly, 1661	4 Oct , 1886
Vee Waa	Wee Waa	8	William L. Hepburn	do	3A	1 Jan., 1890	26 May, 1885
Vellingrove	Wellingrove	10	Matthew J. White	do	Nil	1 0 1111, 1000	30 June, 1883
Vellington	Wellington	5	John R. Creagh	do	2A	- June, 1888	6 April, 1868
	ō ·		Geraldine Clements	Assistant	3A	- July, 1885	1 April, 1878
	İ		Alice Swan	Pupil-teacher	2	— Jan., 1890	1 Jan., 1887
			Alexander Creagh	do	3	- Jan., 1889	
Velshman's Creek	Wallarobba	9	Margaret O'Brien	Teacher	3c	— Aug, 1885	16 July, 1883
	Wentworth	5	Robert Miller	do	2A	- April, 1887	1 Mar., 1880
			Jessie Plummor	Assistant	3a	— Dec., 1887	21 Nov., 1880
			12 ( 12)	Pupil-teacher	-	Oct., 1889	
			Ernest Brown		~ 1111		
Ventworth	<b></b>		Katie Keilty	_ do ,.,	1	— July, 1890	6 June, 1887
Ventworth	Wentworth Falls .	9	Katie Keilty Walter F. Weeks	do Teacher	1 3 <sub>A</sub>	<ul><li>July, 1890</li><li>June, 1885</li></ul>	6 June, 1887 — Jan., 1877
Ventworth Ventworth Falls Verombi	Wentworth Falls .	9 9	Katie Keilty	do	1	— July, 1890	6 June, 1887 — Jan., 1877

<sup>\*</sup>Services not continuous.

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# ${\bf APPENDIX~XXIII-\!-} continued.$

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation,	Date of Award.	Date of Entry in Service.
Werriberri	Pieton,	ຸ	Samuel Young	Teacher	8в	1 July, 1888	9 Nov., 1886
Werris Creek	Werris Creek		Stephen Humphries	do	3A	1 Jun , 1890	20 Jan , 1885
Whiteman Creek'	Whiteman Creek White Rock	8	George M'Iver		3A	l Jan., 1887	15 April, 1884
Whittingham	Whittingham	8	Charles A. Neave George Molster	do	3A	1 July, 1888 1 Dec., 1872	2 Sept., 1873 — Jan., 1861
Whitton	Whitton	Ğ	Henry D. Fraser	do	3.1	1 Jan., 1887	7 Feb., 1878
Vickham	Wickham	1	John J. Herlihy	. do	1A	— Dec., 1888	9 Dec., 1869
			G. W. Steinbeck	Assistant	2A	- Dec., 1885	
		ļ	S. A. Long		2A 1	— Jan., 1887 — July, 1890	1 April, 1882 3 July, 1887
		ĺ	Frank Massey	do	Prob	, 2000	22 Oct , 1890
		•	A. Farqualiarson	do	Prob		30 Oct., 1890
			William J. Garland   Frances J. Gore		2	Oct., 1890	
			Elizabeth Williams		Iв 2в	— Јапе, 1886 — Dec., 1886	— Jan., 187. — Jan., 187.
			Phoebe Connell		3A	- May, 1889	
	i		Alice Britten	do	Nil .	7.1 4006	— April, 188
			Mary Innes		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots \\ 2\Lambda & \dots \end{bmatrix}$	— July, 1889 — June, 1885	— July, 1886 — Mar, 1893
ļ			Annie King		2B	— June, 1887	
			Elizabeth Garrett	do	Nil		— April, 188
			Elizabeth Byrne	Pupil-teacher	2	April, 1890	14 Jan., 188
•			Mary Rodgers	do Work-mistress	2	— April, 1890	
Vilberforce	Wilberforce	6	Thomas Taylor	Teacher	2a	7 July, 1888	4 Mar, 1886 — Jan., 1866
	· 		E. Bowd	Pupil-teacher	Prob		14 July, 1896
Vilbertree	Home Rule	8	Wm. Kensett	Teacher	3c	1 Mar., 1877	— June, 187
Vilcannia	Wilcannia	5	Robert Ashworth R. G. Newton	do	2A 2A	— Dec., 1886 — June, 1886	1 Mar., 1882 — Mar., 1882
			Charles Stewart	Pupil-teacher	4	1 April, 1889	1 April, 188
			Frank Cantwell	do	4	1 Feb , 1890	1 Feb., 1896
Vild's Meadow	Wild's Meadow	8	Thomas L. Sallivan	Teacher	3a	— Dec., 1888	
Villandra Villiam Street	Dubbe Sydney	9	Elizabeth Reimer Jacob Saxby	do	Зв 1а	1 Jan., 1890 1 Nov., 1889	1 Oct., 188 1 April., 180
	oyunoj mini	•	Ellen Hennessy		1B	30 Nov., 1888	1 Aug., 188
		! '	Kate Higgins	do (infants)	2 <sub>A</sub>	3 Jan., 1860	15 Aug., 185
J			R. Sullivan		2A .	1 Jan., 1886	1 Jan., 187
	i		Louisa Brierly	do do	2n 3a	1 Jan., 1886 1 Aug., 1890	1 Mar., 1886 1 Jan., 1886
			Amelia Drew	do	3A	1 Dec., 1890	1 Sept., 186
			Elizabeth Parr	Pupil-teacher	2 .	1 April, 1889	5 April, 1880
}			Robert Hobbs	do .	2	1 Jan., 1890	26 Aug., 1886
ľ			Ella Leggatt	do	2 3	1 April., 1890 1 July, 1890	2 Sept., 1886 23 Oct., 1889
			Frank Wallace	do	3]	1 Oct., 1890	6 Aug., 1889
			James Morrow	do	4	— April, 1890	— April, 1890
			Mabel Dunn Martha Hogsflesh	do Work-mistress	4	1 May, 1890	1 May, 1890
Villiam Town	William Town	G	William B. Steinbock	Teacher	3A	1 April, 1885	25 Feb., 188; 1 Sept., 1870
Villow Grove	Bukkulla	$\frac{9}{2}$	Ada C. Emblem	do	3в	1 Jan., 1890	— Oct., 1889
Villow Tree Vilpinjong	Willow Tree	7 Nil	Michael O'Mara		Nil	— June, 1885	8 July, 1883
Vilson's Downfall	Wollar		Mary Coady	do	Nil	* * *****	11 Aug., 188, 27 Jan., 189
Vilton	Wilton	7	Alfred Woodward	do	3₄ .	1 Jan , 1883	10 Oct , 187.
Vindeyer	Windeyer	7	Thomas M'Auley	do	2в	- July, 1886	30 Nov., 1880
Vindowie , , ,	Windsor	9 5	Helena A. Rankin James Anderson	do	3B	— Oct., 1879 1 April, 1882	— Feb., 187.
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Williasor	٠	William Black	Assistant	24 '	1 July, 1888	— April, 186 — Oct , 188
		ĺ	Frederick Greentree	Pupil-teacher	1	1 June, 1890	11 June, 188
			Christina Lagleyse	Teacher (girls)		I Jan., 1887	22 Mar., 188
		ł	Emily Gapes Isabella Smith	Assistant Pupil-teacher	1	1 Jan., 1890 1 July, 1890	16 May, 188 1 Dec., 188
}			Matilda Collins	Teacher (infants)		1 Jan., 1887	— Jan., 187
			Kate Gardiner	Pupil-teacher	1	1 April, 1890	16 Mar., 188
induella	Wheeo	9	Alice Chaseling Kathleen Crowe	do Teacher	2 3c	1 April, 1890 1 May, 1881	5 Mar, 188
Vinegrove	Copmanhurst	9	Alfred G. Apsey	do	Nil	1 212(7) 1001	15 Oct., 187 28 Feb., 188
ingen	Wingen	8	Catherine Hopper	do	3n	1 Mar., 1881	J Sept., 187
ingham	Wingham	5	John R. Porteous	do	2A	— Jan., 1888	Jan., 187
			William N. Haug Eliza Murray	Pupil-teacher	3	- April, 1890 - Oct , 1890	— Mar., 188 — Oct., 189
isoman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry	8	Sarah Sheehy	Teacher	38	- Dec., 1886	— Nov., 187
ollar	Wollar	10	Thomas Bowden	do	Nil		5 Dec., 188
ollombi	Wollombi	6	James Kinloch	do,		17 Mar., 1888	10 Jan., 188
follongong	Wollongong	3	Ellen H. Kenny	Pupil-teacher	1 2 <sub>A</sub>	— July, 1889 — May, 1882	19 Aug , 188 — Jan., 186
onongong ,	grougung	٥	Elizabeth Duncan	do (girls)	24 Prov	- Jan., 1887	— Jan., 186 — Jan., 188
		- 1	Mary Read	do (infants)	211	Jan., 1885	- Dec., 187
	i I	ŀ	Joseph Wright	Assistant	2в	Jan., 1885	— Jan, 187
			M. Tresnan	do	as	<ul><li>July, 1876.</li><li>Doc , 1885.</li></ul>	Aug., 187
			Janet Houslar	Pupil-teacher	1	— Oct., 1889	<ul><li>Nov., 188</li><li>Aug., 188</li></ul>
		-	Frederick Bate	do	1	— April, 1890	— April, 188
		- 1	Ada M Lane	do , l	2	— Oct., 1890	- Oct., 188

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous. \* Honors,

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service
Wolumla, North	Bega	9	Hanuah Pordevin	Teacher	3c	10 Aug., 1887	18 May . 1886
Wolumia, South	Wolumla	้อ	Ambrose A. Brown	do	3c	1 Sept., 1885	12 Oct., 1883
Vombah	Chaisworth Island	7	Thomas J. Gallagher	do	3.4	1 Jan., 1887	16 July, 1887
Wombat	Wombat	7	Edward Keys	do	2B Cond	1 Jan., 1890	
Wombramurra	Nundle	10	Bessie Halloran		Nil .	444	7 June, 1886
Vongan Creek	Manilla	Nil	Frank Withers	do	Nil	************	26 Mar., 1890
Voodburn	South Woodburn	5	Peter Van Epen	do	2.1	25 April, 1885	27 Jan, 1877
			Theodora Power	Pupil-teacher .	1	I Oct., 1899	
			May Campbell	do	. 3	1 Jan , 1890	30 Jan., 1833
Voodford Dale	Busligrove	7	John McDonald		3.4	— Dec., 1885	27 July, 1877
Voodford Leigh	Woodford Leigh	6	Непгу Гох	do	2a	1 Jan., 1888	- June, 1893
Ť	Ū		Elizabeth McKinnon	Pupil-teacher	4	4 Mar., 1890	4 Mar, 1890
Voodhill	Woodhill	7	C. J. Turnbull	Teacher	Зл	1 Jan., 1888	— Jan., 1880
Woodhouselee	Woodhouselee	9	Vernon D. Clark	do	8n	1 July, 1888	14 July, 1884
Voodlawn	Lismore	Nil	Charles Costello	do	Nil :.		16 April, 1890
Voodonga	Young	9	J. Abernethy	do,	3c	1 Mar., 188?	- July, 1863
Voodstock	Rooty Hill	6 ]	James Mackay	do	2в	1 Jan., 1890	
		'	Edith Willis	Pupil-teacher	2	1 July, 1890	July, 1886
Voolgoolga	Woolgoolga	9	Andrew R. Wotherspoon	Teacher	3B Prov	, — June, 1890	12 May, 1885
Voollahra	Woollahra	1 1	Herbert Farr	do	la	23 Nov., 1887	1 Oct., 1861
		i	Henry Southwell	Assistant	2в	— Sept., 1887 <sub> </sub>	10 April, 1876
			Edward Hogan	Pupil-teacher	1 ,,	— Oct., 1890	
			Alfred Boorman	do	4 .	12 Mar., 1889	
			Percy Bernauer	do	3 .	12 Mar., 1889	
			Charles Cavanagh	do	Prob		5 May, 1890
			Kate Williams	Teacher (girls)	1 B		23 Oct., 1873
			Evelyn Harvey	Assistant	2B	— June, 1888	1 April, 1880
			Catherine Long	Pupil tracher	1	- July, 1890	— April, 1885
ì			Elsie Edwards	do	2	Oct., 1890	
1			Edith Rothwell	do .	4		15 Jan., 1890
		:	Lily Long	do	4		11 Aug., 1890
		, !	Claudine de Chateaubourg			3	23 Feb., 1879
		Ì	Grace Galloway	Teacher (infants)		— May, 1882	
			Sarah Jones	Arsistant	. Зв .	June, 1883	
			Margaret Gray	do	28	— June, 1882	
			Emily Collins	Pupil-teacher	L	— Oct., 1889	
			Matllda Bernberg	do .	1 ,.,	— July, 1890	
	613		Eva Hogan	do .	3	— Oct., 1890	
Voolla Woolla . ]	Tareo,		Charles Snape		3c	1 July, 1883	
Vooloban	Dungowan	9	Mary Hollings	do	38	1 July, 1888	
Voolomin	Woolemin	9	John Kelly	do	3A	— June, 1882	— July, 1880
Woolomol	Jamworth	8	William Roden		3B	1	
Voomargama	Woomargama	9	Sophia Stafford	,	Nil	3 1000	8 May, 1883
Woonona	Woonona	4	Alfred G. Chapman	do	2A		13 Jan., 1878
		!	Elizabeth Reynolds .	Mistress (infants)	2A		1 Oct., 1881
			Jane McGregor		2в Prov		— Feb , 1888 7 June, 1876
			Emily Reid	do	3A		— July, 1885
	•	ļ į	Alfreda Waldron	Pupil-teacher do	4	18 Aug., 1890	18 Aug., 1890
V.,	Nou w	8	Wm. McDonald		31	1 Aug., 1885	1 Sept , 1870
Vorragee Vowagin	Nowra Taralga	Nil	Michael J. Doyle Henry Hague	,	3.11		1 Jan., 1890
Vyngdon	Wyagdon		Henry Hague Ida Shepherd	do	200		12 Jan , 1885
Vyndham	Wyndham		Thomas Beare	,	N1	1 1 1 1000	
Vyong	Wyong	4	William Berry	do	3A	. — Dec., 1884	
Vyong Creek	Wyong Creek	6	Sara Porter	do	36	- June, 1886	
Vyiallah	Wyraliah	6	John Horton	do	23	27 April, 1887	
. Jamesan	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	"	May Bell	Pupil-teacher .	Prob		6 Oct., 1890
allaroi	Warialda ,	ļ 9.	Phillip F. O'Reilly	Teacher	Nil		— July, 1887
niwal	Yalwal	9	Hugh James Bates	do	38	1 Nov., 1890	
amba	Yamba	8	George Jones	do,	3A	1 Jan., 1888	I * '
ambla	Yambla	9	Ellen S. O'Brien	do	3в	— Dec., 1887	
amma		1 '	William J. Corbett	do	3 8	1 Jan. 1887	
ango	Wollombi		Agnes A. Lynch	do	30 Cond.	I Jan., 1887	
urra	Cowra	1 -	E. Stanford	do		I July, 1883	
arraford	Glen Innes	Nil		do	Nil	•	9 June, 1880
arragundry	Wagga Wagga	1 _	Wilfred A. Walsh	, do	38	1 4 4 4 1 tools	
arrahappini	Stuart's Point .	9	Alexander Murray	do	Nil		8 July, 1889
arratuppine	Queenbeyan	l ő	Francis M'Gee	do ,	Nil		Sept., 188
arramalong	Yarramalong		Arthur II. Viles	do	38	1 Jan., 1887	
arramundi	Richmond		Henry J. Klein	do	3A .	- Mar., 1880	
arrawah	Robertson		Jeremiah Mahoney	_	3B Prov		1
arrowick	Armidale	9	Daniel O'Leary	do	3A	I Jan., 1888	
arrungs	Yarrunga	6	Jeremiah O'Ryan	_	28 .	- June, 1872	
		Ί̈́	John J. Armstrong	Pupil-teacher	3 .	June, 1890	
	Yass	. 5	James W. Brierly	Teacher	28	1 Mar., 1882	
ก็กอง	) ass	'  °		Assistant	1	1 Jan., 1887	
íass	1	1	Margaret Phillips	Pupil-teacher	1 3A	1 April, 1889	
			Cecilia Sheehy		2 <sub>B</sub>	- Aug., 1880	
	Vattavattab	H	1-€00 pgo  / 11 0 grove	'Teacher	1 = 0		
Vatteyattah			George F. Maguire	1 de	1.34	i   Liuly, 1884	il Breb. INS
rattevattah	Ycoval	9	Amelia Remer				
Fattevattah Feoval Feo Yeo	Yeoval	9 9	Amelia Reimer	do	3B Prov .	- Aug., 1888	21 Feb., 1886
Vatteyattah Veoval Veo Yeo Verong Creek	Yeoval Cootamundra Yerong Creek	. 9 . 9 8	Amelia Reimer Maria Conry. Henry Russell	do do	3B Prov .	9 Feb , 1888	21 Feb., 1886 16 Aug., 1882
Yatteyattah	Yeoval	9 9 8 Nil	Amcha Reimer	do do	3B Prov . 3B . Nil	- Aug., 1888 9 Feb., 1888	21 Feb., 1886 16 Aug., 1882 7 April, 1884
Yattevattah Yeoval Yeo Yeo Yerong Creek Yerriyong Yetnian Young	Yeoval Cootamundra Yerong Creek	9 8 Nil Nil	Amcha Reimer	do do	3B Prov .	- Aug., 1888	21 Feb., 1886 5 16 Aug., 1882 7 April, 1884 23 Jun., 1889

Name of School,	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Yullundry Yunburra, West Yurramic	Cumnock	9	Annie Jessop Emma Armstrong Sophia Hutchinson Josephine Bennett Alice Rorke Michael J. Grogan	Pupil-teacher do Teacher (girls) Assistant Pupil-teacher do Workmistress Teacher (infants) Assistant Pupil-teacher do Teacher	3 4 2 2 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	21 Jan., 1890 1 Sept., 1887	28 Fcb., 1889 21 Jan., 1890 1 Aug., 1877 1 Nov., 1880 1 Fcb., 1888 1 Mar., 1889 8 Dec., 1884 1 Nov., 1881 1 April, 1869 17 Aug., 1889 14 Jan., 1889

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Provisional Schools in operation at the end of the year 1890, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.:—

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position,	Classification by Examin ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Airlie Brake	Goomoorah	Nil	Jannie Pauland	(D )	[		<u> </u>
Antonio Creek	Rydal		Jennic Rowland	Teacher	.] Nil	}	20 May, 1889
Armatree		11	Louisa Murray	do	.  do	} . ****** ********	12 Nov., 1890
Arthurville	Gilgandra	7:	Susan Blackman	do	. do	[ 	14 Jan , 188 t
Ashh	Wellington	2,	Annie O'Brien	do			3 Sept., 1888
Ashby	Maclean	32	Blanche Apsey	do ,	1 -		11 Oct., 1888
A waba	Awaba	,,	Ellen Dillon	do	đo	*************	9 Aug., 1886
Bago	Tumberumba	,,	Catherine Hayes	do		**** **** ****	13 July, 1890
Bald Nob	Glen Innes	,,	Julia Marquardt	do			
Balmoral		,, ,	Sarah Speer	do		ì	1 May, 1887
Bando	Gunnedah	,,	William A. Hayes	do	1 .	,	Nov., 1883
Barbingal	Grenfell	,,,	John Hegarty		l də		13 Jan., 1890
Bargo	West Bargo		Laly Dowell	•			10 June, 1889
Bar Point	Brooklyn	,,	James Blackwood	do	,,,,,,	***********	1 Sept., 1890
Barrington Aborigi.	Barrington		William Calman	do ,	do	************	17 May, 1887
nes Station	Darrington	"	William Griffiths	do	do	***********	— July, 1882
Barwang	Murrumburrah		N7: ( 1 32: 1	_			1
Beaconsfield	Tanana	27	Victoria Finlayson	do	do	************	14 May, 1883
Boardy Baides	Temora	ננ	Elizabeth Abberton	do	do		1 Mar., 1886
Beardy Bridge	Glen Innes	7,1	Rebecca Elliott	do	, do		1 Nov., 1886
Belairingah	Nevertire	99	Lizzie Wilson	do	do	**********	24 Feb., 1890
Beri	Warne	79	Kate Quinn	do			12 Mar., 1883
Berremangra	Bookhum	,,	Mary H. Hill	do			
Billabong	Eurongilly	رو ا	Annie Dignam	do	do	***********	2 Oct., 1890
Billimarı	Cowra	,,	Ada Badham	do		********	*19 Jan., 1885
Bimbi	Grenfell	,,	Maggie Lyons	***************************************		*********	13 Oct., 1887
Bimlow	Burragorang		Rebecca Quigg			1***********	2 June, 1890
Birriwa	Denison Town	) ) et	Marion M'Leod			************	16 Nov., 1885
Black Mount	Cudal		Minnia Hannan	do	do	1811/21/21/14	12 Sept., 1888
Black Springs	Eurunderce	٠٠	Minnie Hooper	do		*********	28 Sept., 1886
Bloomfield	Downside	"	James Foley	do			12 Aug , 1859
Blowering, West	Blowering	"	Joseph Nickson	do			4 Nov., 1889
Bluff River	Sandy What	"	Elizabeth Feeney	do	] do	,	*30 July, 1886
Boambolo	Sandy Flat	"	Mary Lake	do	do		21 April, 1895
	Murrumbateman	12	Ellen Maher	do		, ,,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	11 Oct., 1886
Bobby Whitlow' Creek	Bingera	2)	Adelino A. Salter	do		***********	*14 Dec., 1855
		ļ	]				21 200., 1000
Bobundarah	Bobundarah	,,	William Shea	do	do	**********	8 Nov., 1885
Bocoble	Cudgegong	,,	Charler Matthews	do	do		22 Feb., 1884
Bolong	Golspie	,,	Ada Lawless	do	do	** *********	
Bolton Vale	O'Connell	,,	Florence A. E. Willard	do ,	do	******************	13 April, 1886
Bombay	Braidwood	٠,,	Laura Crommelin	do	do	*************	3 Aug., 1885
Bonavista	Somerton	11	Joseph S. Harding			*** *********	17 Feb., 1890
Bone Bone	Merrygoen	-,,	Edward Donnelly	•	do		1 May, 1890
Booerie	Lismore		Dugald Jones			**** /********	10 Aug., 1885
Booroorban	Booroorban	27	Sarah Colls	do	do		1 Oct., 1885
Boro	Boro	,,	Mong Story	do		***********	] - 1 April, 1889
Bossley Park	Smithfield	"	Mary Starr	do	do	*** ********	2 June, 1890
Bradshaw's Flat	Sofala		Edina E. Henry	do		***********	10 June, 1882
Brewarrina Mission	Bramanina	"	Ada Twemlow			***********	- Feb., 1888
Brewer's Flat	Brewarrina	21	Amos Wilkins	do		************	13 Oct., 1890
Brooklands	Five-mile Creek	ا رو	Alex. A. M'Tavish	go		F144-414444999	26 April, 1887
Srungla	Hall	- 27	S. Gordon	do	do	******	17 Mar., 1890
Brungle	Brungle	۰,	D. Kehoe	do ,	do		l Aug., 1885
Brungle Aborigines	Brungle	-n	John G. Ussher	do	ЗА	- June, 1882	— Jan., 1882
Station.	70 4.	i			[, ,]	0 and, 1002	0 4117, 2002
Brunswick River	Brunswick	,	John Burgess	do	Nil	171171111111111	10 July, 1890
Buccarumbi	Dalmorton	11	Florence Apsey	do	do		
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***************************************		***************************************	18 July, 1890
22_2	M			····	<u> </u>		
22-2	DOL		# Com issa mot annel.				_

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Bulga Hut	Gundagai	Nil.	Mary Ryan	Teacher	Nil	,	31 Mar., 1890
Bull Plain	Corowa	,,	Robert Hughes	do	do	14,111,	13 Jan., 1890 7 April, 1885
Bundarigo	South Grafton	>>	Jessie M'Kenzie	do	do	101 41 200 101 101	- Nov., 1888
Bundemar	Dubbo Lismore	"	Maude Kersley Francis Bassett	do	do	***************************************	30 April, 1890
Bungabee Burnt Hut Creek	Bethungra	37 37	Ellen R. Fiddes	do	do	.,	— Aug., 1887
Burraguudra	Nimitybelle	,,	Fred. C. Bassington	do	do		12 June, 1890 29 Sept., 1885
Burrowa Flats	Burrowa	23	Mary J. Bourke	do	So do	******	6 May, 1890
Burrumbuttock, East Buttsworth Swamp	Burrumbuttock Freeman's Reach	"	Arthur Seymour Elizabeth Gibson	do	do		1 May, 1872
Cainbill Creck	Uarbry	"	Ellen Donoghue	do	do		2 Sept., 1885
Calabash	Marengo	"	Delia T. Brodrick	do	do	************	12 April, 1888 — May, 1888
Cal Lal	Tarcena	,,	Walter Laughton	do do	do		26 April, 1878
Camden Haven, Upper	Kendall	, ,	Christina M'Leod Charles Jones	do	do		1 Mar., 1886
Cameron's Creek	Cannonbar	"	Florence A. Willard	do	do		3 Aug., 1885
Caoura	Marulan	,,	Philip Behl	do			3 Nov., 1890 26 May, 1884
Carrow Brook	St. Clair	۱۰, ۱	Annie O'Neill	do	do	44414111174177	4 July, 1887
Caulderwood! Chandler's Peak	Jugiong		Annie E. Templeton Victoria Roper	do	do	., . ,	- Nov , 1883
Chatham Valley	Oberon		Albert J. M'Cudden	do			11 Oct., 1886
Cheetham's Flats	Rydal		Beatrice Plummer	go	do	,,	8 June, 1885 6 April, 1891
Cheviot	Lawrence	72	Flora Maclean	do do	do		24 Jan., 1890
Chidowla	Bookham Daysdale		John H. Giles Mary Hannon	do	1 1		18 April, 1887
Clear Hill	Adelong	)) ))	Ellen Brennan	do	do		9 July, 1884
Clive	Bolivia	,,	John Begley	do	do	*** ** *****	— May, 1886 5 Dec., 1889
Clonalton	Reid's Flat		Annie Reilly	do do	1 -	************	11 June, 1885
Cluri	Tamworth Kinchela Creek	1 ' '	Elizabeth Feeney John Larner	do	la.		1 June, 1885
Cly bucca Coaldale	Grafton	27	Sarah Edwards	do	. do	1 !	— Oct., 1886
Colombo Creek	Morundah	,, ]	Alfred T. Watson	do	, do		21 Jan., 1885 11 Jan., 1886
Combo	Wollar	,,	Rosina Barton	do	. do	141 642 P4814*P4*	17 Aug., 1885
Come-by-Chance	Come-by-Chance Murwillumbah	23	Michael Sweeney	do	30	- March, 1888	
Condong Congera	Burrown		Margaret M'Cormack	do	Nil	.,,	1 April, 1889
Coolabah	Coolabah		Alice Keech	do	1 3		12 Jan., 1887 — Mar. 1887
Coolah Bridge	Denison Town	٠,,	Henry E. Horne	do	. do . do	***	9 Jan., 1887
Cooney	Muttama	, "	Henry Tooth	do	do		27 Oct., 1885
Coorangoora Coramba	Bingera		Isabella Parry	do	30	_ June, 1887	
Corang River	Nerriga		Mary Konnedy	do	1 1		4 Sept., 1888 17 Nov., 1888
Countegany	Umaralla		Angus M'Donald	do			4 July, 1898
Cuan	Scone Bateman's Bay		Annie Johnston	do	1 .		11 Mar., 1831
Cullendulla	Monga	1	Harriet Brice	ch	1 .		12 July, 1886
Dandaloo	Trangio	1 22	Agnes Ewens	do	1 3	!	5 Nov., 1884 13 Feb., 1886
Day Dream	Silverton		Thomas F M'Mahon Aaron Hayes	do	do		12 Aug., 1884
Denison Town	Demson Town ,	i	Josephine Reynolds	1 -			2 Feb., 1884
Digby	Cobargo	"	John O'Neill				1 Oct., 1886
Dorroughby Grass	Lismore	. ,,	Wilhelmina M'Pherson	1 -	4 7		8 April, 1889 — Mar., 1890
Dungarubba Creek	Woodburn	ι	Julia M'Lean	4 7	l -		3 June, 1890
Duri	Goonoo Goonoo Emerald Hill	,,,	Mary B. A. Molony		1 1		28 Nov., 1883
Eulimore Creek			Danie Milanes	. do	3B Prov	. 1 July, <b>1</b> 888	
Everett	. Guyra	,,	Josiah Moffatt	7	1 7		30 Sept., 1889   <b>12 April,</b> 1886
Fassifern	Golspic	i	Alica Sullivan	1 -	1.3.		15 May, 1889
Forncliffe Ford's Bridge			T-1 Million was	do	do		1 Feb., 1890
Fullerton	Laggan		John Rutter		1 3	1	5 Oct., 1898 
Galathara Road	Narrabri	. ,,	John Morrissey		).	***************************************	— April, 1889
Galong	1 49 1 3		I Anthon V Tuckwall	T -	1		12 May, 1890
Genanaguy	Parkes		Many A Strain	do	. do		24 Sept., 1887
Giryan	1	,	Elizabeth Carter	do	-	1	8 Feb., 1889   11 July, 1889
Glenelleu	0 77 1	1	Commol I ways		do   do		14 Oct., 1890
Glenora	1 75 1		Frails Carbal	1 -	1 -		29 Sept., 1890
Glenryan	1 ~		Inchalla Sham	1 -	do		20 July, 1886
Gobbagumblin	Coolamon	۰,,	Margaret Irving		10-		10 Feb., 1890 10 July, 1880
Gollorowong	Wollomombi	1	I Alica Runner	do	3715		19 Aug., 1890
Gordonville	( T) + TT 1		Oberlan F Donnoft	1 1			28 Oct., 1889
Graham's Valley			Emilie Rowland	do	do		1 Sept., 1887
Granuaelle	Byron Bay	,,	Johanna Cameron	do		1	— July, 1883   <b>25 May</b> , 1883
Grove, The			l William D. Larnah		do	l.	1 Aug., 188
Gum Springs		1	Marhani Torlan	1 -	1 1	1	- July, 1896
Gunnary			Thring Ctonk	. do	. do		22 Sept., 1890
Gwynne	. Old Junee	,	Alhson I. Thomson	. do	1 1	1	27 Feb., 188 — Oct.,, 189
Hawkesbury, Lowe		٠ ,	Clara Miller		1 ,	1	25 July, 188
Haystack			Flooren River	1 -	1.0	. 1 July, 1888	9 Oct, 188
Hilltop			Commel C Ridged)	do ,	33	. 1 Jan, 1890	28 Mar., 188
Horton River, Uppe	cr Cobbadah	,,	Mary A. M'Crohon	do			10 Aug., 188 — Mar., 188
		1	,   Eilen Houlahan	.  do	do		
Howiek	7 (7 1 ) 73 7		Lanca Mulliann				23 Apr., 188

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry i Service,
		1!	<u> </u>		<u></u>		<del></del>
nglewood Forest	Bungendore	Nil.	Jessie E. Sheedy	Teacher	Nil	************	1 Feb., 18
sis River	Blandford		Amelia Sladden	do	do	******	1 Mar., 18
vor	Junce Junction		Sarah A. Miller	do	do	***********	22 Mar., 18
enolan Caves	Jenolan Cayes		Mary Russell	do	do	******	5 Sept., 18
eogla	Wollomombi		Elizabeth M. C. Kealy	do	do	************	17 Feb., 18
illiby Jilliby	Wyong	12	William Baldwin	do	do	*************	23 April, 18
ubilee Downs	Corowa	23	Winifred Maher	do	do	************	2 July, 18
mee Reefs	Junee	,,	Amy A. Kerr	do		************	1 Sept., 18
angaroo Flat	Cowra	"	Julia Finn	do	do	17 1\00 1000	2 May, 18
emp's Creck	Bringelly	"	Mary A. Foott	do ,,,	313	17 Dec., 1888	10 Jan., 18
hancohau	Tooms	22	Kate Matthews	do	Nil	1*11**********	26 May, 18
ikiamahi	Thuddungra	"	M, A. Bowes	do	do	1.1- 1000	13 Jan., 18
ildary	Wagga Wagga	27	Evangeline Frost	do	30	July, 1888	12 Jan., 18
illarney Swamp	Bombala		Benjamine Alien	do	Nil.,,,	*** ** *******	17 April, 18   July, 18
illeigh	Yeoval	27	Elizabeth Kelly   Margaret E. Reardon	do	do	************	5 Aug., 18
imo	Gundagai Inverell	1			do	i	5 July, 18
ulki		1	Grace Carroll,		do	************	4 July, 18
eaning Oak	Merrendee Murray Hut	1	Mary Moore	-	do	*************	13 Jan., 13
enistonerida	Collector	"			do	*************	13 April, 13
		,,	Ellen Mardardy Susan M'Namara	•	30	1 Jan., 1890	7 Sept., 18
sterfield	Coolamon			do	l		
ajura	Queanbeyan	1	Mary E. Madigan	do	Nıl	***********	1 July, 13 27 Aug., 13
anar	Manar		Isabel Weston Lizzie Doyle	_	do	4444-14,5545714	*1 Oct., 1
andalong	Mandalong   Narromine	- 21		do	do	411	7 Oct., 1
anoa anuka		1 "	Alice Gibson		3B	1 Jan., 1889	26 July, 18
	l Uralla Tumberumba	127	Mary L. Fearby	dodo	Nil	1 0 8 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	25 May, 1
mus	Devlin's Siding	1 "	Fanny Thomson	do	do		7 July, 1
atong	Lake Cudgellico .	27		do	do	4,54,48,4,5	1 Aug., 1
tyview		"	Edith G. Griffith	_	_		19 Mar., 1
eangora	Nerriga	17	Susan M'Hugh	do	do	***************************************	19 Mar., 1
eglo	Tuena	,	William Emery	do	do	4 4 1 1 7 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 7 7	3 Aug., 1
emagong	Young		Maggie Quinlivan	(l0	do	************	2 Dec., 1
errigan Ureek	Tarago		Annie Curtis	do	do		- May, 1
eryla	Moss Vale	. "	Mary Moore	do	do		7 Feb., 1
icalo Island	Palmer's Island		Angus Munro	do	do		5 Nov., 1
ickie's Plains	Forbes		Josephine Keogh	do	do	*************	
odbury Creck	Braidwood		Mary Barthelemy	do	do		12 Mar., 1
oggendoura	Mornya	,,	Jessie Dwyer	do	do	***********	July, 1
olong Creck	Kangaroobie,	1.	Lilian Grace	do	do		8 April, 1
1	Orange.		TEV 1 41 36(0.1)	3-	7_	İ	17 750 1
olroy	Bingera		Elizabeth M'Cabo	do	do		17 Mar., 1
ona Vale	Monly		Lissie N. Giles	(lo	1	14114114444444	1 May, 1 *10 Aug., 1
onga	Braidwood	1	Margaret M'Grath		do	************	22 May, 1
looney Mooney	Coolac	1.	Katie M. Collins	do		*************	15 July, 1
loorong	Wagga Wagga	1	Mary A. Kain	do	do		3 Mar., 1
forebringer fount Billygoe	Howlong	27	Thomas Black Herbert E. James		1 .		- Feb., 1
fount Browne	Mount Browne	<b>' 1)</b>	Ellen O'Sullivan		1 .		15 Jan., 1
fount Drummond		',	Alice Smith	do	do	11111111111111	6 Sept , 1
ountjoy	Jugiong	' "	Emilie Johnson		do	1	2 Sept., 1
owenbalı, Lower	Jindabyne	22	Agnes E. Caird	do	do	,	22 Aug., 1
ulgoa Forest	Camden	, "	Rachael Cotten	1 .	do		10 Dec., 1
Mountain.	Camach	( **	Atachael Cotton	(10	40		20 25 00 19 2
fullaly	Gunnedah		William Fairley	do	do	*************	22 Sept., 1
ullet Creek	Brooklyn		Ernest C. Chave			************	— Oct., 1
undarlo	Adelong Crossing	1	Sarah Irving		1 1	*************	2 July, 1
urrin	1		Ernest Grant		I -	411111 111111	13 Sept., 1
nama	Murrumbateman		William P. Faulder	do	do	(-/411	5 Dec., 1
arraburra	Temora	1 "	Amy Mullany	1 -	do	12111112222222	- July, 1
arrangerio	Denison Town	1	Ellen Thompson	do		***************************************	2 July, 1
nshna	Tintenbar	1 "	Henry Talbot		1 .	114511611111111	4 May, 1
eila Creek	Cowra	1 "	Emily Twiss		do	***	30 July, 1
eilson's Creck	Jerry's Plains	-	Mary Cantwell		l •		16 Nov., 1
elson's Bay	Nelson's Bay		Edith Bridekirk	do	\ -		1 July, 1
errabunda	Queanbeyan		Mary M'Manus		do		17 Oct., 1
ethercole	Eden		Mary G. Shea	do	3в	- July, 1889	2 Nov., 1
ever Never	Bellinger		Albert J. Hammond		N.T.17	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	30 May, 1
ewrea	Newrea		Mary Clements	do	do		1 May, 1
oonbar Creek	Coonamble		Winifred A. Hennessy	do	1 -		22 April, 1
owley	Narrabri		Bertha E. Sampson	do	do		24 April, 1
akborough	Cudgegong ,		Herbert James		. do	*****	10 Mar., 1
akey Creek	Warialda	, 23	Eliza Paterson		do	1 *** *** *** *** *** ***	6 July, 1
ban	Glenese		Frank Salmon		1 1	***********	— July, I
bley	Obley		Alexandria Sutherland		do	***	8 July,
B. X. Creek	South Grafton		John F Jackson		1 .		7 April, 1
verion	Overton		Nina Phelan				26 Nov., 1
wendale	Broke		Stuart Black		1 -	26 Sept., 1887	_ Sept., l
xley's Peak	Karr's Springs, vie Scone.	η "	Frederick Cox		20.7.17	<u>-</u>	31 Jan., 1
uge's River	Gundy		Elizabeth Barnes	do	. do		1 April, 1
cabody	Molong		Mary K. M'Callum	1 .	1 .	***	15 July,
earce's Greek	Wollongbar		Elizabeth Hunter		1 .		14 April,
ce Dee	Bell Brook	1	Josinh Secombe		1 1		*29 Sept.,
elican Creck	Wyrallah	1	Louise Logan	1 -	1 -	141 1114 111	10 Dec.,
	Two-mile Flat	1 '	Catherine Donoghue	_	I •		17 Feb.,
iambongikedale			37.1aud Tarmas	do	1 -		16 Jan , 1
APPRICATE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR		- 1	Mary Lynch	1 -	1 -		10 Jan., 1
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	I wear a summer time				
ine Mount		1	Margaret M'Clovern	.i do	1 (10)		1 22 Jan. 1
ine Mount incy Runge innacles	Grenfell	,,,	Margaret M'Govern Margaret J. M'Donnell				22 Jan., 1   3 Dec., 1

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class.	Teaching Staff.	Position,		Classification by Examina- tion.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.	
Plain Creck	Murrumhidgeric		Ada Gardner	Teacher		Nil		— Dec., 188	
Pooncarie	Pooncarie		Robert C. Lowe	do	*** *******	30	13 Jan., 1887	14 June, 188	
Pulginbar Creek Razorback	Gopmanhurst Picton	1 .	Annie E. Hosking	do	1888		***	10 April, 18	
Reinville	O'Connell		B. Humphreys	do do			*************	28 April, 189 27 Aug., 189	
Rhyunna	Goulburn	,,	Isabel M'Callum	do	**********	do	************	5 Nov., 188	
Riley	South Woodburn	1,	Blanche Cravigan	do				9 May, 18	
Ringwood	Sutton Forest	,,	Hilda Lojdström	do	******	do	4. 111111111111	10 Jan., 188	
Rocky Gully	Bendemeer	١,,	Patrick O'Kerffe	do		do		14 April, 189	
Rotherfield	Quirindi	1 17	Nathaniel Pye	do		do	** ***********	3 Mar., 189	
Rouchel Vale Saddler's Flat	Rouchel		Harriet E. Thomas	do		do	***************************************	12 Sept., 180	
Sam's Corner	Bingera Lyttleton	1	Henry Thresher	ob do	*** *******	do		17 Mar., 189	
Scrub	Tenterfield	,,	Ada Tweddell			do	***********	5 Feb., 189 10 May, 189	
Seal Rocks	Bungwall Flat	37	Celia S. Williams	do		do		5 Mar., 18	
Smelley's Lagoons	Burrowa		Edward M'Donnell	do	**********	l -		14 Nov., 18	
Snaphook	Moruya	,,,	Annie Stormon	do		do		1 May, 188	
Somerton	Somerton	,,	John P. Ward	do			***********	6 Aug., 18	
Spring Ridge St. Helena	Quirindi	¦ "	Henrietta C. J. M'Cully William Clarke	l de	*********	do		10 June, 18:	
Staggy Creek	Blackville	31	Marian Stafford	do do	*** ******	1 -	***	1 Aug., 18	
Stony Batter	Rocky Hall	1	W. H. McGregor	do		i -	*************	— Jan., 189 14 July, 189	
Stony Crossing	Balranald	22	Elizabeth Podendorff	do	*****		*************	28 July, 188	
Stony Pinch	Captain's Flat	,, ,,	Kate Lynch	do	*** ** *****	i -	*** 1.*******	29 Aug., 18	
Store Creek	Store Creek	, ,	Murrietta Blundell	do		do ,	***************************************	16 Jan., 188	
Streamville	Bigga	,,	Thomas Lake	do		1		5 July, 189	
Suntop Swallow Creek	Wellington	1 '	Alice V. Leatham	do do		do		5 Nov., 188	
Swanbrook	Cadia Inverell	1 '	M. Davies	l do L do		do   do	**********	3 Mar., 189 14 Jan., 189	
Swan Ponds	Woodstock	} "	Sarah E. Francis	do		do	**************	31 Mar., 188	
Swan Vale	Glen Innes	j .,	Christina McCallum	do		do	**************	27 Mar., 188	
Tabulam	Tabulam	,,	Mary McKenzie	do	*********	1 -	1-1-1-1	21 July, 18	
Tarcutta, Lower	Lower Tarcutta	,.	William Carter	do		do	**** **** ****	16 April,18	
Tarlo Gap	Goulburn	111	Agnes Kenny		,	do		— Nov., 18	
l'arragandalı   Taylor's Arm	Bega	,,	Katie Johnson	do	** *****		*****************	2 June, 183	
l'aylor's Arm l'aylor's Flat	Nambucca   Reid's Flat	1 1	Minnie Collins	do	****** **	do		11 Mar., 189	
I'ca Gardens	Tea Gardens	1;	Mande Hay	ļ do . do			**********	12 July, 189	
Ten Tree	Singleton	"	Martha M. Simpson	do	*****	,	********	25 Nov., 183 1 Nov., 183	
Felegraph Point	Port Macquarie	1 12	Wallis Taylor	do	**********		444 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144	10 Feb., 189	
Formeil	Termeil	,,	Mary West	do				11 April,188	
Terry-hie-hie	Morce	,,,	Kute Lake	ીં			1 Jan., 1890	9 May, 188	
Thompson's Creek	Burraga	22	Edward W. Bolns	do		Nil		4 Sep., 189	
Tia Tomanbil	Walcha	,,	Charlotte Elliott	l do				— July, 188	
Tomantal Tong Bong	Bandon, Forbes Rylstone	,.	Mary A. Maneary	. do	,		************	11 Oct., 188	
Tongul	Hay	37	Florence Wilson Ada Sheelian	do do		l -		10 Jan., 188 12 Jan., 188	
Tootal	The Rock	25	Mary Moore	do		do	*************	10 Sep., 188	
Towallum	South Grafton	"	Marion Cowan			_		28 Nov., 188	
Tregeagle	Lismore	1 ,,	Catherine Sherlock	do				28 July, 188	
Prickett	Coolamon	33	Lucy McKinnon	તં		do		3 July, 188	
Tumberumba, Upper Ualu Rungo	Tumberumba	22	Ada Marvell	l do		1 - 1		17 Aug., 188	
Ugly Range Uralba	Walcha Road		Laura Twemlow	do	*******	do	***********	14 July, 189	
Uridux	Braidwood	! "	Margaret White Dora A. Wolsch	do do	************	do	**** *********	4 Nov., 189 9 July, 189	
Valla [	Deep Creek	1 "	John J. Dalton	do	*** ********	, . I	************	28 Oct., 188	
Wagoribil	Cassilia	37 33	Joseph G. Woodlands	do			***************************************	8 Feb., 188	
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	,,	Agnés Kirkpatrick	do		do	••••	1 Dec., 189	
Wandera	Inverell	,,	Martha K. Avery	do		do	******************************	1 Oct., 188	
Wangat	Wangat	,,	Alice M. Green	ďо		do		6 Oct., 189	
Wandsworth Wapengo	Wandsworth	, ,	Owen Keenahan	do	******	do		6 July, 188	
Wardry	Bega		Lizzie Caldwell	do	*********	do		21 July, 189	
Warrah	Willow Tree	,,	Susan E. Burgess	do do	*********	do, 3c	— Dec., 1889	24 Feb., 189 27 Feb., 188	
Varrangong	Koorawatha	33	John A. M'Kean	do		Nil	Dec., 1059	14 Jan., 188	
Warrell Creek	Macksville	32	Mary Craig	do	******	do	************	12 Oct., 188	
Warroo	Forbes	,,	Mary A. Corbett	do	******	do		11 Feb., 188	
Vattle Grove	Woodstock	<b>,</b> ,,	Annie M'Cormack	do	*********	do	************	15 April, 188	
Vectangerra	Ginninderra		Alfred E. Coates	do	******	do,,	************	7 July, 189	
Veeta Waa Vellesley	Wee Waa	"	George A. Harris	do ∂o		go		13 Sept., 188	
Vhealbah	Delegate Hay	"	Emily Spring	ල් <b>ර</b> ල්ර	••••••	do	***********	24 Sept., 188	
Vhian Whian	Eureka	۱,,	Annie Curtain	do	***********	do	************	29 Nov., 188 1 April, 188	
Vhite's Point	Numeralla	,,	Catherine Agnew	do	***********	do	************	— July, 188	
Vidgiewa	Narandera	"	John Crozier	ďο		3c Prov	1 Sept., 1889	1 Nov., 188	
Vinchendon Vale	North Berry Jerry	33	Charles Ledwidge	do		3c	1 Jan., 1890	1 May, 189	
Wingello	Wingello Clarence Town	,,	Edith Fisher	do	*********	Nil	******	18 Feb., 188	
Woerden Wollun	Clarence Town,	,,,	Jeannie C. Morcom	do	*******	do	1	3 Aug., 188	
Voodfield	Uralla		Clara Gentle Bridget G. Neville	do		do	***************************************	18 Oct., 188	
Woolshed	Bundarra		Annie Daly	do do	**********	do	**********	8 July, 188	
Voorain	Tatham	,97 27	Annie M'Pherson	do	**********	do	***************************************	4 Nov., 188 9 May, 188	
Vooroowoolgan	Casino	,,	Lazzie M'Gettigan	do	***********	do	1.4	17 Mar., 188	
Worrowolong	Gungal	,,	William Manning	do		do		7 July, 189	
Wyaldra	Gulgong	21	Anna M. Rothe	do		do	************	28 April, 188	
Nybong Creek	Wybong	,,	K. A. Arthur	do	**********	do		14 Sept., 188	
Nyce	Wyee Gilgandra	33	Matilda Lamont	do	******	do	***************************************	Sept., 188	
Zarrowitch	Walcha	31 33	Solina A. Newman	do do		do	***********	19 Aug., 188 6 May, 188	
				11(3	1410 000000	. uv	************	- O DIA ( 100	

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## APPENDIX XXV.

HALF-Time Schools in operation at the end of the Year 1890; with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Wirnipa  Blackville  Yarraman  Chandler.  Wollomombi  Riley's Flat.  Sobraon  Rockmore  Wood's Roef  Tullich.  Woodford  Bathurst District.  Arkstone  Paling Yards  Blosson Vale  Chaucer  Barrawang Statn  Bungerellingong  Kangarooby Crock  Campfield  Hadsonfield  Cranbury  Mogong  Dullaberry  Wheatfield	Armidale	10 Nil 10 9 Nil 10 9 9	George Ross  William G. Rae  Hugh Stuart  William Wynn  Henry W. Strangways  Alfred Edwards  William Holt  Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr  Albert G. Rubie  Joseph J. Treglown	đo đo		do do do 3c Nıl	1 Jan., 1884	8 April, 1890 1 July, 1886 21 July, 1880 1 April, 1888 29 Nov., 1882 1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Wirrialpa Blackville Yarraman Chandler Wollomombi Riley's Flat Sobraon Rockmore Wood's Reef Tullich Woodford  Bathurst District Arkstone Paling Yards Blossom Vale Chaucer Boree Cabonne Cave Creek Budgerabong Burrawang Statn Bungerellingong Kangarooby Creek Campfield Hadsonfield Cranbury Mogong Dullaberry Wheatfield Eaglevale	Yarraman Armidale Armidale Barraba Armidale Biack Springs Walli Cheoseman's Creek via Forbes Goolagong Trunkey Cranbury Wattle Flat	10 Nil 10 9 Nil 10 9 9	William G. Rae  Hugh Stuart  William Wynn  Henry W. Strangways  Alfred Edwards  William Holt  Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr  Albert G. Rubie	do do do do do		do do 3c Nil do	1 Jan., 1884	1 July, 1886 21 July, 1880 1 April, 1888 29 Nov., 1882 1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Blackville Yarraman Chandler Wollomombi Riley's Flat Sobraon Rockmore Wood's Reef Tullich Woodford  Bathurst District Arkstone Paling Yards Blossom Vale Chaucer Boree Cabonne Cave Creek Budgerabong Barrawang Statn Burgerellingong Kangarooby Creek Campfield Hadsonfield Cranbury Mogong Dullaberry Wheatfield Eaglevale	Armidale	Nil 10 9 9 9 10	William G. Rae  Hugh Stuart  William Wynn  Henry W. Strangways  Alfred Edwards  William Holt  Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr  Albert G. Rubie	do do do do do		do do 3c Nil do	1 Jan., 1884	1 July, 1886 21 July, 1880 1 April, 1888 29 Nov., 1882 1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Chandler	Armidale	Nil 10 9 9 9 10	Hugh Stuart	do do do do do do		do 3c Nıl do	1 Jan., 1884	21 July, 1880 1 April, 1888 29 Nov., 1862 1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Wollomombi Riley's Flat	Armidale  Barraba Armidale  Biack Springs  Walli  Checseman's Creek  via Forbes  Goolagong  Trunkey  Cranbury  Wattle Flat	10 10 9 Nii 10 9 9 9	William Wynn  Henry W. Strangways  Alfred Edwards  William Holt  Endora Stevenson  Alfred Farr  Albert G. Rubie	do do do do do		do do do	1 Jan., 1884	1 April, 1888 29 Nov., 1882 1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1883
Sobraon	Baraba Armidele	10 9 Nil 10 9 9	Menry W. Strangways  Alfred Edwards  William Holt  Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr  Albert G. Rubie	do do do		3c Nil do do	1 Jan., 1884	29 Nov., 1882 1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Wood's Roef Tullich	Armidele	9 Nil 10 9 9 0 10	Alfred Edwards	do do do		Nıl do		1 Nov., 1888 14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Tullich	Black Springs  Walli  Checseman's Creek  via Forbes  Goolagong  Trunkcy  Cranbury  Wattle Flat	Nil 10 9 9 0	William Holt	đa do đo		do		14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Bathurst District. Arkstone	Walli	10 9 9 9 0	Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr	đa do đo		do		14 Jan., 1889 20 Feb., 1888
Arkstone Paling Yards Paling Yards Blossom Vale Chaucer Boree Cabonne Cave Creek Budgerabong Burrawang Statn Bungerellingong Kangarooby Creek Campfield Hadsonfield Cranbury Mogong Dullaberry Wheatfield Eaglevale	Walli	10 9 9 9 0	Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr	do		do		20 Feb., 1888
Paling Yards } Blossom Vale } Chaucer } Borec Cabonne } Cave Creek } Budgerabong } Burrawang Statn } Bungerellingong { Kangarooby Creek } Campfield } Hadsonfield } Cranbury } Mogong } Dullaberry } Wheatfield } Eaglevale }	Walli	10 9 9 9 0	Eudora Stevenson  Alfred Farr	do		do		20 Feb., 1888
Chaucer	Checseman's Creek  via Forbes  Goolagong  Trunkey  Cranbury  Wattle Flat	9 9 9 10	Alfred Farr	do		1	_	
Cave Creek Budgerabong	via Forbes  Goolagong  Trunkey  Cranbury  Wattle Flat	9 9 10	Albert G. Rubie			3c Prov	* T	
Budgerabong   Burrawang Stata   Bungerellingong   Kangarooby Crock   Campfield   Hadsonfield   Mogong   Dullaberry   Wheatfield   Eaglevale	Goolagong  Trunkey  Cranbury  Wattle Flat	9 10		do	ì	00 2101 .	1 Jan., 1890	18 April, 1887
Bungerellingong Kangarooby Croek Campfield Hadsonfield Cranbury Mogong Dullaberry Wheatfield Eaglevale	Trunkcy	10	Joseph J. Treglown		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3c	- June, 1887	5 May, 1884
Campfield	Trunkcy	10	O COUPE OF THE COURT OF THE COU	do	,	Nil		- Nov., 1885
Hadsonfield S Cranbury S Mogong Dullaberry S Wheatfield S Eaglevale S	Cranbury				!	_	1	
Mogong	Wattle Flat		Archibald McKellar	Сo		do		2 May, 1887
Wheatfield		9	Marion Jenkins	dо	,	do	***************************************	1.0 Oct., 1887
	Judd's Creek.	9	Ambrose J. Bourke	ф	.:	as	—Dec., 1889	15 May, 1884
	Judd's Creek, )   Rockley.	9	Archibald M'Innes	do		3c Prov	1 Jan, 1887	10 Sept., 1883
Felled Timber }	Black Springs	Nil.	Herbert Bayliss	do		Nil		28 July, 1890
Flagstone Creek \. 1	Parkes	•	Mara Bryant	ďо		do	*************	·
Galwani Charle		!	i			J	_	19 July, 1884
Mandagery Creek	Eugowra	- 1	John Curry	do		3c Prov	1 Jan., 1889	26 Nov., 1887
prountam grome);	Tarana	9	Arthur W. Greville	do		3c	8 Aug., 1885	1 Oct., 1883
Kadına	Parkes	9	Mary Dudley	сb		Nil		17 Aug., 1885
Mount Stromboli }	O'Connell	9	Edwin West	do		do		- Feb., 1884
X* 1	Oberon	9	George W. Pickering	ďα		30 ,	Jan., 1886	1 Sept., 1878
Palmer's Oakey 🎾 🗖	Palmer's Oakey	į	Alice M. Phillips	do	}	)		1 Sept., 1884
Opper Turon }		"	22.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.			11111-1111		т вери, таоч
Bowral District.								
Inverary	Marulan	9	Charles J. Coombs	do	*******	3c	1 Aug., 1890	16 Aug., 1889
Bamarang	Nowra	9	Alfred A. Morris	do		Зв	1 Aug., 1882	5 May, 1880
Brooman	Brooman	8	Charles M. Sattler	do		Зл	— June, 1885	29 Aug., 1881
Barragorung 🚺 😙	Burragorang	9	Winifred Bourke	do	ļ	į.	— Dec., 1884	•
Oligion 11:11		- }				1	i	
Jooriland		- 1	James Hanly	do	- }	1	12 Dec., 1887	•
fannung	ļ	- 1	James Byron	do		Nil	**********	7 July, 1884
erracoug	VindellamaN	ïl.   1	Denis Kennedy	do		do ob		5 April, 1885
Curran's Cr.ck } C	rookwell 1	10 7	William Hill	do	8	30	5 April, 1888	15 Feb., 1886
v 10 (1	aggan	9 0	George M'Kinnon	do	8	3c	1 July, 1884	3 Dec., 1883
Hen Hill		- 1	Frederick Booth	do	J	j	1 Jan., 1889	·
Janeianus	ì							
New Bristol	1	1	John J. Emery	do		В	- Jan., 1889 -	— Jan , 1886
fandemar	littagong 1	$0 \mid 1$	Daniel Sullivan	do		Vil	1	23 Aug., 1884
1)1140mswood )	ieton	9 J	ohn Duck	do	3	в	1 July, 1888 1	2 Jan., 1886
D. J. Harris D. J. S	Vindellama 1	0   V	Villiam Rumph	do	3	в	– Nov., 1890 -	– Sept., 1883
, ,	ĺ	}			}	}		* 4 - 3
Joulburn District.	daminaby	,   <sub>т</sub>	oeph Colling«	do	1			on Tule tonn
namba	1	- 1		•	!		}	9 July, 1859
Thinstone Valley	hinstone Valley. 10	O   M	fichael A. Sullivan	do	d	0 ,,.		8 June, 1889

## APPENDIX XXV-continued.

Ballalaba		1				tion.		Service.
Durran Durrah { Ballalaba } Harold's Cross . { Berlang } Nithedale } Bettowynd }					ļ			
Harold's Cross	Braidwood	8	Harry A. Mayno	Teacher		3A	1 Sept., 1886	24 Aug., 1882
Berlang	Braidwood	9	John Ahern	do		3A	22 Feb., 1889	-
Bettowynd }	Major's Creek		J. J. M'Shane			[		_
Marchanologo	_		}	do		[	ļ	11 Mar., 1890
Black Creek	Araluen		F. Witts	do	,		1+1	27 June, 1885*
T) Tile: \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Bungendore Whinstone Valley	9 10	Edgar H. Laws	do do	**** * ***		******** *****	Nov. 1886
Good Good }	·		_		**********	}	70.00	24 Nov., 1888
Burra Creek	Coolac	9	Ellen Lowrey	તે૦	************		18 Sept., 1886	•
Bournda, South	Merimbula	9	Henry Watson	do	**********		— Dec., 1887	19 Oct., 1885
Corrowong)	Delegate	Nil	C. R. Nissen	đo		Nil	*** **********	3 Oct., 1881
Bulgundra	Berridale	9	William Webster	do	••••	3в	1 Jan., 1890	Jan., 1878*
Burra	Queanbeyan	9	Gerald P. Meagher	do		Nil	.4	18 Jan , 1890
Carrick	Carrick	9	George S. Briner	do		Зв	— Dec., 1882	— July, 1882
Carwoola)	Molongio	9	Thomas M. M'Donald	do	******* * **	Зд	9 June, 1890	1 Jan., 1880
Coolagolite	Cobargo		George Spalding	do		3c	17 Mar., 1884	
Coolringdon }	Cooma		Michael J. Ryan		4*******		— Dec., 1887	
Cootralantra }	Nelligen	1	Michael Byrne	ł		Зв		•
Shallow Crossing \ Dena River, Lower \	_			1		Į.	,	ļ
Dena River, Upper ) Diggers' Flat )	Araluen	{	Arthur Lake	ļ		Nil	{	2 May, 1888
Gorham	Rye Park	1	George Elliott	do	*********	do	*****,*******	23 Nov., 1881
East Lynne	Bateman's Bay		Thomas Behl	do	******	.] do	**** ********	3 Sept., 1888
Hemsby	Adaminaby	. 9	W. E. Williams	do	*********	. Зв	- July, 1887	Sept., 1886
Elizabeth Fields	Yass	9	Alexander S. Wheatley	do	***************************************	. 3B Prov	— Dec., 1888	10 Jan., 1887
Farringdon	Braidwood	. 9	Denis Louis	do	*******	. 3c	- Feb., 1879	- Aug., 1867
Gidleigh	Bungendore	. 8	John Timmins	do	1-1404-0-1	ав	- June, 1887	1 Sept., 1884
Gundillion	Krawarree	. 10	Ernest C. Chave	. do	*********	. Nil	,.,.,.,.	- Oct., 1889
Hoskingtown )	Hoskin's Town	. 8	Richard Rex	, do		. 3 <sub>A</sub>	1 July, 1887	1 Dec., 1881#
Rossi	Buckley's Crossing	İ	William M'Cready			. 3c Prov	1	ľ
Numbla	Captain's Flat	~}	Thomas Hewitt			Ì	ł	4 July, 1888
Norongo	-	l		i		1 _		
Townsend } Keewong	Jindabyve	ļ	John M. Millward	1	*********	{	1	4 March, 1886
Waterholes	Michelago	1	W. Cunningham		*********	do		18 Jan., 1886
Kydra	Nimitybelle	1	Henry G. Elphick	do	********	do	.}	14 Feb., 1887
Limekilns	Braidwood		Gabriel Barthelemy	.do	*********	3c	. 1 Jan., 188	20 Aug., 1883
Little Gundary } Shaw's Creck	Goulburn	8	John Crimmings	do	********	<mark>  2a         </mark>	April, 1889	23 April, 1882
Meroo Flat	Braidwood	} 9	Joseph Taylor	do		3A	_ Dec., 188	28 Sept., 1885
Murrambego } Wallendibby }	Delegate	. 10	Daniel Walker	do	******	Nil		1 Dec., 1885
New Line, East \\ Werriwa	Bungendore	10	George Simpson	do	*********	do	*********	19 Nov., 1888
Rob Roy	Williamsdale	0	James Campbell	do	*********	30	. 1 Aug., 188	2 12 May, 1881
Williamsdale }	Cobargo	ì	}	1	*******			
Wandella } Tombong }	Delegate	- 1			416444141	!		i
Willow Glen 5	Detegate	q	I monact of Early	.   uu	********	3A .	1/00., 100	4 — Aug., 1880
Grafton District. Blaxland's Flat	Kangaroo Creek,		Arthur W. Apsey	. do	*******	34 .	1 Jan., 189	  0  Feb., 1884
Dirrenmurra } Bucca Creek }	South Grafton.  Moonce Creek	`	}		********	l .		1 June, 1889
Moonee Creak } Camden Haven }		Ì						
Stewart's River	Camden Haven	1			******			1 April, 1889
Lonely Point	v I			1	********			}
Upper Hastings	Yarras		9 John Lansdowne	do	1	3B Prov.	1 Jan., 188	38 20 Jan., 1886

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## APPENDIX XXV-continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class.	Teaching Staff.	ļ	ition.	Clasifica by Exan tion.	nina-	Date of Award.	Date of entry into Service.
Carther District		<u>}</u>		!		!	<u></u>		
Grafton District—c. Hanging Reck }	Lansdowne	9	John Steele	Teacher		3 <sub>A</sub>		1 Jan., 1887	29 Aug., 1884
Kangaroo Creek	Pretty Gully, via	9	Denis McFadden	do	*************			********	4 Aug., 1884
Pretty Gully } Murragang	Drake. Tabulam	10	Alexander Moyes	do		do		***********	8 Oct., 1888
Warwick	South Grafton	<u> </u>	Arthur Gilchrist	do		do	•••	120101121121111	27 Mar., 1886
Urara	South Gratton		Andrew						
Mailland District. Aliceton)			Jane Hackett	do	401141141141	Nil .		************	9 June, 1884
Limeburner' Creek } Big Creek	Aliceton	9		do	.,	3c			_
Campsie	Vacy	9	William G. Hall					— vane, 103	"
Sugarloaf Creek } Boolambayte	Dungog	9	Hector A. M'Lean	do	*********				14 Sept., 1885
Nerong	Bulladelah	10	Patrick C. Luncy	do	1**********	do.			2 Sept., 1889
Kellick}	Merriwa		Thomas Hardcastle	do	**********	do.	ĺ	!  -	14 Feb., 1885
Bylong	Bylong	9	Wm. G. Roberts	do	*********	do.		******************	16 April, 1888
Carrabolla	Eccleston	9	John T. O'Brien	do	***********	do.		***************************************	18 Feb., 1884
Cattle Creek }	Cassilis	9	Edmund Burgess	do	•••••	Зв			1 '
Collaroy	Merriwa	9	James Ridley	do	***************************************	Зв	· • • • • •	29 May, 189	1 April, 1887
Cox's Gap	Wybong	10	Fred. J. Lynch	do		Nil		***********	July, 1885
Dairy Arm } Mount Finch }	Laguna	9	Alexander Lochrin	do	******	do .			14 May, 1887
Mount Terrell } Upper Wybong }	Karr's Springs	10	William Stevenson	do		do .		*********	29 May, 1885
Munmurra	Cassilis	9	Thomas J. Duhigg	do		Зв		27 Feb., 188	7 29 Jan., 1889
Nandowra	Aberdeen	10	William Laing	do	**********	Nil .		************	23 Mar., 1884
Putty }	Howe's Valley	9	J. C. Blunden	do		do .			9 Jan., 1888
Springfield	Timor	9	John Couch	do do		do .		*************	18 Jan., 1887
Waverley Sub-Metropolitan 1			]					i	1
Colo, Central No. 1	Upper Colo, via	10	Walter E. Brown	do		SA Pro	ο <b>γ</b>	3 June, 189	4 May, 1887
Colo, Central No. 2) Hawkesbury	1		n 1 ' 1 W F-'			2B Pro		Ton 199	13 Mar., 1882
Lower. Laughtondale	Wiseman's Ferry	8	Frederick W. Kaiser	do	**********	25 I R	J¥		
M'Donald, Higher } Wallambine Creek }	St. Albans	8	Harold J. Slack	do	***************************************	3в	•…	1 July, 188	23 Mar., 1882
Wagga Wagga D	 istrict.								
Adelong Grove }	Adelong	8	R. Burkinshaw	do	********	3 n	• • •	— Feb., 188	7 17 Aug., 1885
Berry Jerry, North Berry Jerry, North, }	North Berry Jerry	9	Matthew Walsh	do	**********	3A		— Jan., 189	10 Aug., 1885
Lower. ) Cocomingla)	1	<b>!</b>	Alamandan Wiliot	đo	*********	3в	.,,	Don 189	23 April, 1883
Mount Collins } Humula, South }	Cowra		Alexander Elliot			}			
Mount Blanc } Mundewaddera }	Humula		George B. Moss		1++1+++++1	3в	•••	,	1
Rawsonville } Pinnacle, The }	Yerong Creek		Martin M. Ryan	дo		ļ	*11		26 Nov., 1885*
Yathella	Harefield		George Hewitson	do	*********	31	•••		20 Jan., 1886
Wanganella j	Deniliquin.	10	C. H. Smith	do	**********				4 May, 1886
Wondalga	Adelong	9	Henry Fitzgerald	do		ЗA		— Jan., 1889	1 Sept., 1885
Wellington District.									
Ballimore	Dubbo	9	Arthur Clements	do	141741144 44	3в		— Dec., 188	18 Oct., 1880
Belarbigill }	Belarbigill	10	Andrew Brailsford	do	***********	Nil		*************	5 July, 1986
Ben Buckley } Bimbijong	Goolma	10	Patrick Brophy	do	•41	30		1 Jan., 1890	15 Feb., 1886
Boomey }	Molong	9	Bernard M'Hugh	do		3A		1 July, 1888	12 Mar., 1883
Brightling Park ( Ironbarks)	Gulargambone	9	Edgar G. Wood	do		Nil		181	17 Mar., 1883
Brogan's Creek }	Rylstone	9	Joseph Rigg	do		3c	,	1 July, 1889	5 July, 1886
Burrendong } Mookerawa }	Burrendong	10	W. R. Moran	do		Nit		************	25 Sept., 1886
Campbell's Creek Upper Meroo	Windeyer	10	James H. Bell	do	*************	do	• • •	**********	4 April, 1881
- ppor merod)						, 	ı		1

\*Services not continuous,

### APPENDIX XXV-continued.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Positi		Classifica by Exam ation	nin-	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into Service.
Wellington District-	-continued.					 			<del></del>
Carwell	Rylstone	9	Peter M'Cabe	Teacher .	••••••	3в		2 Mar, 1886	13 Oct., 1884
Catombal	Molong	10	Edward Neville	do		Nil		***************	2 Nov., 1885
Comobella	Comobella	10	Alfred Kensett	do .	••••	3c		1 Jan., 1884	22 Mar., 1883
Crudine Creck }   Sally's Flat	Sofala	9	Ellena Roberts	do .	,,	Nil	•		5 June, 1888
Glen Lee	Rylstone	9	Charlotte Hough	do .		3в	}	— Jan., 1889	27 Oct., 1884
Gulgowra	Mudgee	9	William Mahon	do .	*********	313		1 April, 1888	- Sept., 1872*
Lincoln	Wellington	9	John P. Clements	do	••••	Nil		*************	15 Dec., 1886
Molarban}	Linburn	8	George Vitnell	do .		38		1 Jan., 1889	26 July, 1886
Piambong, Lower Warburton	Two-mile Flat	10	Thomas Ryan	do .	,.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Nil		************	3 Oct., 1887
Pinnacle Swamp }	Rylstone	10	Ada Dunne	do		30		5 Sept., 1885	31 Jan., 1889

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

APPENDIX XXVI.

House-to-house Schools in operation at the end of the year 1890, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff,	Position.	Classification by Examin- ation,	Date of Award,	Date of Entry in Service.
bercrombie, &c	Taraiga	Nil	Isaac Hewitt	Teacher	Nil	* **********	16 Aug 100
lliwal	Rockley	1)	Patrick T. Clyne	do	do	***********	16 Aug , 1880 25 Jan., 1889
Apple Tree	Mundooran	,,	Arthur Robinson	do	do	************	
Apple Tree Clump	Narrabri	"	Amos Bridge	do	do	************	7 July, 1884
psley Grange	Laggan	33	Edmond Reidy	do	do		29 July, 1890
angaroo North	Goolagong	37 33	John M Camley	do	do	************	- June, 1888
Bannaby	Turalga		Sarah M'Donald	do		***********	1 April, 1889
Baradoc	Never Never	1)	Annie M'Carthy		do	1 Tl- 1000	22 Aug., 188
Belbourie	Gloucester		Hugh Murray	•	30	1 July, 1893	1 Sept , 1874
Bell's Mountain	Barraba	12	Charity Thuell		Nil	*********	27 May, 1890
Bell's Swamp	Bendemeer	"	Colin M'Lennan	•	do	********	23 May, 188:
Berrigal Creek	Narrabri	,,	Thomas M'Nulty	•	do	*** *********	13 Sept., 1883
Billeroy	Billcroy	,,,	Emily Leitheid	•	do	1-1	20 Aug., 1889
3inds	Goolagong			do	do	************	- Oct., 1886
Blowclear	Forbes	"	John Callaghan	do	do		2 July, 188
Bollol Creek	Boggabri	,,	H. C. Newnham	do	do	*********	3 April, 188
Bonville			William Kennelly	do	do	***********	1 June, 189
Boundary Gate	Fernmount	17	Robert H. Johnston	do	go	**********	4 July, 189
Box Ridge	Tenandra	,,	William Jordan	do	do	****,*******	<b>80</b> July, <b>189</b>
	Sofala	33	Richard Strong	- do	do	***********	12 June, 188
Bredbo, North	Bredbo	23	P. J. Maher	do	do	************	5 April, 188
Broken Bridge	Marulan	»	Thomas J. Wallace	do	do		15 May, 188
Buckenbour	Nelligen	,	Joseph Old	do	do	*********	2 June, 189
Bundella	Bundella	"	Michael Dunne	do	do	191991111 41144	8 July, 188
ampbell's Creek, Upper		, ,,	Joseph Ambler	do ,	do		12 Sept., 188
Canangles	Cargo		Ernest W. Keech	do	do	***********	29 June, 189
Jashel	Pılliga	( 2)	Thomas King	do	do		12 Jan., 189
Collendina	Corowa		Laura Nixon	do ,,,	do,	7************	29 Aug., 188
Collie	Collie	٠,	Isaac Dawe	do,	do	*18. /14***** 15	20 Jan., 188
Collingwood	Mudgee	>>	Annie Redmond	do	do,		15 Oct., 188
Colly Blue	Colly Blue	١,,	Ada A. Lumby	do	do	***********	11 Sept., 188
Coolootai	Wallangra	37	John J. Griffin	do	do,	**********	7 Mar., 188
Pradock	Graman	,,	Florence Morley	do,	do	***************************************	- June, 189
Cungegong, North	Cungegong	,,	Margaret Kenneally	do	do		11 July, 189
Jurraweela	Curraweela	1	Helen Saunders	do ,,,,,	do	************	3 Sept., 188
lurrowan Creek	Nelligen	11	Mary O'Brien	do	do	******	16 Sept., 188
Dappo Springe	Narromine	3,	James Carmichael	do	do	17414-141	1 April, 188
Darke's Forest	Helensburgh	1,	Clara Morgan	do	do	*** **********	25 Aug., 189
Derriwang	Condobolin,	* * *	William J. Helm	do	do	*************	18 Jan., 188
Donald's Creek	Belltrees, via Scone		Katio F. Stuart	do	do,	****** *******	7 May, 188
)un Dun	Hargraves		John Cassidy	do	do	***** ********	14 April, 189
Idgeroi	Narrabri		Jonathan B. Warner	do	do	******	1 Dec., 188
Ellerston	Gundy		William Wills	do	do	***************************************	1 Feb., 189
Forest View	Captain's Flat		Dolleina Ross	do	do		3 Nov., 189
ibraltar	Queanbeyan		Henry Knoblanche	do	do		
Hen Alice	Glen Alice	72	George O'Brien		do		17 Jan., 188
elen Dhu	Timor	71	Peter Herd	do	do		2 July, 18:
Frabben Gullen	Wheeo	,,	Thomas Bourke	do	do		10 Jan , 189
Iarrington	Harrington	1	Christina Faichney	do		li .	31 July, 18
erratbatgulla	Ballallaba	1 "	Charles E. Clarke	do			- Jan., 18
ulong	Binda	22	Frederick Nicolls	1			1 Sept., 18
Karrabee	Baerami		David Stevenson		1 -		- Feb., 18
Ķerbin	Mundooran	1 .	William E. Croxon		.  do .  do		1 Oct., 18 15 Sept., 18
*** ****			I IT HARRIES TO CONTURBE	do ,.,,,,,	1.440	1	I ID NORT 18

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

### APPENDIX XXVI-continued.

Name of School.	Post Town,	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position,	Classification by Examin- ation.	Date of Award.	Date of Entry into
Kienbri	Baradine	Nil	Mary Fennamore	Teacher	Nil.		12 Morr 1000
Kıllabakh	Wingham		Norman M'Leod	do		******	13 May, 1889 27 April, 1889
Kyamba	Tarcutta	";	Frances Galvin	do			10 Feb., 1890
Limestone	Parkes	1	A. F. M. Johnstone	do	1 . 1	*********	Jan., 1882
Long Swamp	Trunkey Creek	, ,	Angus M. Tnnes	do	do	***********	
Mangrove, Upper	Mangrove Creek	33	David L. Jones	do	do	*** *********	10 April, 1886
Medway	Cobbora	12	Bridget A. Ryan		do	*******	10 June, 1889
Mia Mia	Cochrane Creek	. " .	Evelyn Hutchinson	-	do		13 Sept., 1886
Milbrulong	The Rock	"	Maggie Patton	•		M1 1005	! 1 Oct., 1888
Mittagong Cottage	Mittagong		Sarah Evans		l I	•	*10 July, 1885
Homes.	TATIONS ON	"	Darith Extens	do	1811	171111111111111111111111111111111111111	July, 1882
Mount Parnell	Quirindi	Į į	John M'Farlane	do	4.		11 To 1007
Munmurra, Lower	Cassilis	33	F. J. Hill		do do	••• •••••	11 Jan., 1887
Notherwono Lagoons	Wagga Wagga	22	Caroline White		do	***********	* July, 1885
Oak Creek	Hargraves	23	1 2 5 1	•		******** *****	27 Nov., 1889
Pandora's Pass	Cassilis	,, i	David Spargo		do ,	141 (5 45 44 41	13 May, 1889
Phil's Creek	Frogmoor	"	Allen W. Lucas		do ا		5 Dec., 1858
Pian Creek	Wee Waa	"	William Hagan	do do	do	*********	8 Sept., 1890
Pine Ridge	Trunkey Creek	3)	Frank Twemlow			* ****** *****	14 July, 1890
Purlowaugh	Coonabarabran	"		do		* ******	2 Feb., 1885
Rosemount	Denman	**	James M'Gregor	do	do	*********	25 Aug., 1890
Somercroft	Newrea	" i	Jessie Milleri	do			13 Jan., 1890
Spickett's Creck	Upper South Arm	"	Mary M'Cudden	do	do	**********	13 Jan., 1890
Swad Peak	Elsmore	٠, ا	Richard Williams	do	go	***********	13 Oct., 1890
	Wallabadah	19	Mary Lockrey	do		***********	14 Aug., 1890
Tamarang,		- 22	Charles Frape	do	do	************	1 June, 1820
Tigrah	Cundle Flat Maude	- 31	Charles Eggins	do	do		27 Jan., 1890
Toogimbie	Balranald	27	J. L. Shropshire	do	28	→ Ang., 1886	
Tori		ا بر	Georgina Crichton	do	Nil	******** - ***	9 Aug., 1897
Warge Rock	Warge Rock	1,	Wm. B. Brophy	do of	do	*******	15 April, 1871
Wemmera	Narandera	33	Lilian Ellis	do		*******	27 Oct., 1887
Wilga	Nevertire	٠, ا	Mary Longmore	do		***************************************	*7 July, 1882
Wilpataria	Wentworth	23	Alice Cumming	do	do	*** *********	2 Dec., 1889
World's End	Merrendee	"	John J. Ryan	do	do	***********	13 Jan., 1890
Yellow Waterholes	Moama	*	Emma Joachim	do	do		28 Jan., 19 <b>5</b> 9

<sup>\*</sup> Services not continuous.

### APPENDIX XXVII.

EVENING Public Schools in operation at the end of the year 1890, with Teaching Staffs, Classifications, &c.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Class	Teaching Staff.	Position.	Classification by Examination.	Date of Award,	Date of Entry int Service.
Nymagee	Sydney	33 25 27 27 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	George Lees	do	3A	— April, 1885 — June, 1881 — June, 1885 I July, 1887	— July, 1863 — July, 1877 12 July, 1874 — Feb., 1880 31 Jan., 1884 — July, 1883 — Sept. 1882 — April, 1862 24 Oct., 1881 1 July, 1873

### APPENDIX XXVIII.

PRIZES given in State Schools in 1890.

Name of School.	Donors of permanent prizes.	For what subject awarded.	Donors of other prizes.	For what subject awarded.
	4	P	ublic Schools.	
Aberdeen			Rev. F. D. Grigson	General proficiency.
			Mr. M. M'Kenzie	Attendance and good conduct.
	l		Teacher	Home lessons.
Adelong	Teacher	General proficiency	Mr. W. M. Menlove	General proficiency.
			Teacher	"
Alexandria	••••	***** ** * * * * *	3)	1)
Angledool			3,	General proficiency and good conduct.
Annandale			Mr. S. Davidson	
	ļ		Mr. B. Moore, Mayor	
			Alderman Sadler	
Appin			Teacher	Gardening.
Aranisgong	Mr. J. D. Campbell		Mr. G. Lamb	
	Mr. J. Simpson	Good conduct		
	35 55 55		Mr. J. Simpson	
Ashiiold	Mr. W. Henson	General proficiency	Mr. W. Henson	Passing Junior University Examination.
i 1 1.	Mr. S. Dickinson	22 33 444	Mr. S. Dickinson	
Avondale	************	*** ***********	Teacher	Good conduct, home lessons, and regularity.

### APPENDIX XXVIII—continued.

ame of School,	Donors of permanent prizes.	For what subject awarded.	Donors of other prizes.	For what subject awarded.
<u> </u>	- <u> </u>	Public S	Schools—continued.	
Balgowlah	Mr. W. H. Vivian		Teacher	General proficiency.
Ballengarra Bankstown	Teacher	punctuality. General proficiency  Good conduct and	,,,,	ນ
	Mrs. J. Huffer Mr. J. Huffer	general proficiency. Needlework. Good conduct and	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	
Baradine		general proficiency.	Mr. and Mrs. Fether-	
Baulkham Hills	1	'	stonhaugh.	"
Bedellick	Teacher	English History	Teacher	н
Belanglo		******************	Mr. G. E. Makin Teacher	y. 11
Belar Creek l Bell's Creek			33 - 1451111111111111111111111111111111111	Attendance. General proficiency.
Belltrees	Mr. H. L. White .	General proficiency	Mr. H. L. White Teacher	General proficiency and attendance.
Bendenine	*** **********		Mr. T. Colls, M.P Mr. Niehols	General proficiency. Attendance.
BeniBerkeley			Teacher	General proficiency, home work, and attendance. General proficiency and attendance.
Bermagui	Teacher	General proficiency and attendance.	,,,	3) 3)
Berrima	*********	and attendance.	Mr. J. Paton	Passing Junior University Examination.
ţ		l	Mr. G. E. Makin Mr. P. Barnett	2) 2)
		(	Teacher	General proficiency and good conduct.
Bexley Birchgrove		*** ***********************************	Mrs. C. Bull	Attendance. Good conduct.
Black Hill	}		Teacher	Good conduct and general proficiency.
Boggabilla			Mr. M. Allen	Arithmetic.
	'	ļ	Mrs. Milton Mr. J. Welsh	Reading. History.
Bogeábri	***************************************		Tencher	Composition. Attendance.
Bogolong   Booligal	Teacher	Arithmetic	Mr.G. H. Greene, M.P. Teacher	General proficiency and good conduct.  Arithmetic.
Botany			Mr. S. Bennett Mr. Luff	Attendance. Geography.
Bourke, North		*********	Mr. D. Gray, Mayor,	General proficiency.
Bowral		4001121	Bourke. Mr. J. J. Campbell. Mayor.	,,
Braidwood	,,		Mrs. Allingham Mr. Inspector Willis	Euclid.
			Mr. Gracie Mr. Neville Mr. A. H. Baumberg,	Needlework.  General proficioncy.
Brandon Hill	i i		Teacher	n General pronouncy.
Bredbo Broadwater			Mrs. Abel	29 21
T. 1			l	Best description of Broadwater.
Brokenshaft Creek		********	Teacher	General proficiency and attendance. Punctuality and spelling.
Brolgan Bronto			,	General proficiency. Spelling.
Brooks' Creek	Teacher	Reading, writing, arithmetic.	ji	General proficiency.
Bryan's Gap Bulbudgerie			33 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*
Bungawalbyn		11 44544 )******	j	93 29 21 91
Burkeville Burrangong		*****************	j,	Drawing."
Burry		Passing Junior Uni-		General proficiency and attendance.
		versity Examination	Jones, Mayor. Mr. J. Allworth Mrs. F. E. Rogers	Good conduct. Needlework.
Ryng		I	Teacher	1
Cardanvilla	1	1 337-122-1-1	33	General proficiency.
Canadian Lead	,	Writing	Mr. S. T. Bishop	,,,
Casino		Mathematics, Lating and French.	,	
	Mrs. Bundock	,,		
Cedar Party Creek Charleville		***************************************	Teacher	General proficiency and attendance. General proficiency.
Clarendon Clarkson's Crossing		Attendance, genera proficiency, and home lessons.	Messrs. Dangar and M'Donald.	

### APPENDIX XXVIII—continued.

Name of School.	Donors of permanent prizes.	For what subject awarded.	Donors of other prizes.	For what subject awarded,
		Public	Schools—continued.	
Clearbank	***************************************		Mr. H. S. Vincent	Attendance.
O1 3	}	[	Teacher	
Olevedon		Canapal madicionan	3) ,	General proficiency.
Clifton,		General proficiency	. ,,	General proficiency, good conduct, and punctuality Writing and needlework.
Cobargo	************	*********	Mr. F. G. Roberts	
Cockle Creek	Teacher			
Cogo	 	general proficioncy	Miss Birch	General proficiency.
Coldstream, Upper	,,	Attendance	Teacher	Mental arithmetic.
Colyton	<b>37</b> *** ********		1 mm - m - 1 - 123 - 1 - 1	1
	,	] "	Mr. L. Perkins	Gardening.
Concord		*************	Public School Board	General proficiency.
Cooerwull	************	***************************************	Mr. A. Brown, J.P	767 71
			Mrs. A. Brown Mrs. S. H. Gannon	1
			Mrs. H. W. Wheeler	
		ļ	Mr. G. Donald, J.P	
		1	Mr. T. Sutton	History.
		}	Messrs. Stewart & Co	
			Rev. C. W. Willis	Arithmetic.
			Mr. J. T. Lees	Spelling.
Coolemanical			Teacher	Arithmetic, writing, and dictation.  Mental arithmetic.
Coolongolook	************	4,44.4,47	1	Essay.
			Mr. A. J. Quayle Teacher	General proficiency.
Cornwallis	*** **********	**********	3,	Spelling.
Courabyra	************	************	3,	Attendance and general proficiency.
Cowpor	*******	************	Rev. R. Johnston	General proficiency,
Crookwell River	***********	***************************************	Teacher	General proficiency and attendance.
Croydon	1 149\$10-1-1-545	**** ******* *****	Mr. Russell Jones	General proficiency.
Croydon Park	\$41 COLIFICATION	***************	Mr. James Eve, J.P.	
			Mr. T. Jones Mr. T. S. Richardson	
			Mr. G. Westbrook	Vocal music.
			Teaching Staff	
Cucumbark	***********	***************************************	Teacher	Geography.
Cudgegong		*** ***********	Mr. R. J. Black, M.P.	General proficiency.
Cudgell Creek		**************	Miss Hawley	Arithmetic and dictation.
			Mrs. J. Little	General proficiency.
			Mrs. J. Chamen	
]			Miss Chamen	
]			Mr. Mackinnon	General proficiency.
Cumnock	17) ***********		Mr. Wm. Black	Arithmetic.
	117711111111111111111111111111111111111		Teacher	11
Darling Road	***********	*************	( <b>,,</b> ,	Passing Junior University Examination.
			Mr. A. Noble (1st	General proficiency.
			Assistant.)	
			Mr. R. H. Taylor   (P.T.)	51
Darlington	,	4+0+1+1+1+1+1++4	Mrs. Dalrymple	Good conduct.
Delegate	140		Mr. D. Driscoll	Attendance.
Demliquin	Mayor	General proficiency	Mr. Wm. Davis	· ·
1		• •	Mr. J. W. H. Wyse	
			Mr. J. Baxter	
Derringullen	************	****** ***** ****	Mr. J. T. O'Connor	
Donald	************	* * ********	Teacher	
Double Bay	***************************************	****** ***** ****	Mrs. C. Bennett Mrs. Chamier	General proficiency.
Drake		1111 111111111111111	Teacher	Spelling."
Dubbo	41 10000 111001		Miss Garrett	History, general proficiency, and attendance.
	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1		Mr. J. Connolly	General proficiency and arithmetic.
Dadauman	********	***	Mr. C. Ryals	General proficiency.
+	ĺ		Mr. P. Harrold	ь
•. • • • • •			Teacher	General proficiency and good conduct.
Dulwich Hill	Teacher	Good conduct, atten-	**** **** ,**,***	
}		dance and general	į	t e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Dunbar's Creek		proficiency.	Teacher	General proficiency.
Dundee	*** ********	************	Teacher	a section protection of
Dunkeld	************		17 1- 14 114111111	Horticulture.
Dumnore		********	Mr. M. M'Rae, M.P.	General proficiency.
Duralj	************	*****	Teacher	Horticulture.
Duramana		*************	Mr. and Mrs. G. E.	Attendance.
{	ł	İ	Machattic.	Attandance and preserve
Duval View			Teacher	Attendance and progress. General proficiency good conduct and prodlemork
Edwardstown	*************	*****	,,	General proficiency, good conduct and needlework.  Attendance.
Eglinton	***************	*** ***********************************	99 **** ******************************	General proficiency.
Elmwood		*** ***********************************	3, 1,, 1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	General proficiency and good conduct.
Emmaville	Teacher	Passing Junior Uni-		1 0 0 11 12 12 12 13 1
		versity Examination,		
	}	and general pro-		
		ficiency.	i	
Ermington	**********	1010103	Mr. G. Adamson	Attendance.

## APPENDIX XXVIII-continued.

Name of School.	Donors of permanent prizes.	For what subject awarded.	Donors of other prizes.	For what subject awarded.
······································	<u> </u>	Public	Schools—continued.	
[] Eskbank	Teacher	General proficiency)		
lurunderee	***************************************		Messrs. P. and J.	Grammar.
ivan's Plains	Teacher	Good conduct	Miller. Teacher	Good canduat and reneral muching
air Hill		O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	n m	Good conduct, and general proficiency.  Attendance and general proficiency.
airy Meadow		*************	Mr. C. C. Russel	General proficiency.
·	}		Mr. W. A. M'Donald	11
Z1. 11			Mr. K. Bates (Mayor)	Attendance.
Fernhill	*************		Teacher	, ,,,
ive Dock	*** ** ******		,,	General proficiency.
ialwadgerie:	**** ** *****		,,	
teogullalong	************		,,	Attendance and general proficiency.
terman's Hill	Mr. W. Middleton, C.E.	Ganaral profesioner		General proficioncy and history.
liant's Creek		General proficiency	,,	And the second s
linninderra		17711448714 17114	Mr. E. K. Crace	General proficiency.
Hadesville			Mrs. C. Davis	Music and needlework.
			Mr. P. M'Gregor,	General proficiency.
Henquarry		į.	Mr. H. C. D'Ardier Mrs. H. G. Fraser	Horticulture. Needlework.
Slenthorne	*****************	***************************************	Teacher	Good conduct, general proficiency, and home lesson
tooneilebah		General proficiency	201101011111111111111111111111111111111	sook contitor, general proneigney, and nome testor
		and attendance.		
Joonoowigall	*-*		Teacher	Attendance, general proficiency, and good conduct
Fordon	44**********	*************	Public School Board Teacher	General proficiency.
Fosford		>	Miss Capper	Object lessons.
Foulburn, South .		1 17 21111111 1111	Mr. R T. Ball	General proficiency, good conduct, and attendance
•			Mr. W. Kingsell	11 21 21
			Mr. T. Stewart	33 33
Frafton	Masonic Lodge	Passing Senior and	Teacher. Mr. S. See (Mayor)	General proficiency.
A1827VII (	arasoniv zouge	Junior University	221. 81 000 (111)01)	n denotal producted by the second sec
		Examirations.		"
			Mr. H. Maurice	ıı
		i	Mr. Thos. Bawden Mr. A. Lipman	
	ļ	i i	Mr. J. D. Wood	General proficiency and needlework. General proficiency and spelling.
		i i	Mr. O. Syer	
		ļ	Mr. District Inspector	Dictation.
			Lobban.	1
		,	Toacher	General proficiency.
			Mr. T. Connor	Mapping and spel ing.
			Mr J Page	Passing Junior University Examination.   Home lessons and general proficiency.
Granville	*********	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Rev. — Jackson	Singing.
Granville, North	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	***********	Teacher	Dictation.
Granville, South		**** *********	,,	General proficiency.
Grattai Greenbank	1,,,,,	***************************************	33	Donato-New Aug 1
Greendale		***************	Mr. J. C. Mayne	Punctuality, attendance, and general preficiency. Good conduct.
Gregadoo		*** ***** ******	Teacher	General proficiency, Fome lessons, and attendance
Greig's Flat		General proficiency		promiting, round tessons, and attendante
Grenfell		Drill	Mr. A. Shackel	Scripture history.
	Mr. G. H. Green,		Mrs. R. Read	Good conduct.
Guildford	M.P. Mr. Wilkins	Physiology	Miss A. N. Stanford	Needlework.
vandiora	Mrs. W. Wilkins	Needlework		
	Tcacher	Attendance, general	1	
		proficiency, and good		-
Gulzone		conduct.	l Ara 10 Tribble a seri	Community of the
Gulgong	***************************************		Mr. R. J. Black, M.P. Mr. R. Stear	General proficiency.
Gom Flat	Teacher	Attendance and gen-	Mr. Gilhome	Writing and spelling.
		eral proficiency	Miss M'Rae	11 11
Gundagai, South.			Teacher	General proficiency.
Gantawang	Mr. R. J. Black, M.P		Į	1
Gurrandah	Mr. R. Rouse, J.P.	. 33 39	' Teacher	Conord nectation
Hali's Creek	1	*************	l ,	General proficiency. General proficiency and punctuality.
Hunover		Attendance.		o energy promotency and parteauntry.
Hartley Vale			Mr. J. R. Street, M.P.	1
	}		Mr. W. Muir	Writing,
		_	Mr. T. Giblett Mrs. Russell	
Wav.		***************************************	Mrs. Russell	General proficiency.
			† Mr. G. E. Machattie.	1
Hay			Mrs Gregg	Needlework.
Hill End Homebush		144 44141 4214444		General proficiency.
Hill End Homebush			j Mr. M. Harrington	The first between the first section of the first se
Hill End Homebush Hornsby Junc ion			Mr. M. Harrington Mrs. M. Harrington	Needlework.
Hill End Homebush Hornsby Junc ion Nowlong			Mr. M. Harrington Mrs. M. Harrington Mrs. Connelly	Needlework.
Hill End  Homebush  Hornsby June ion  Towlong  Humula			Mr. M. Harrington Mrs. M. Harrington Mrs. Connelly Mrs. Kennedy	Needlework.
Hill End  Homebush Hornsby June ion  Kowlong Humula  Hurstville			Mr. M. Harrington Mrs. M. Harrington Mrs. Connelly Mrs. Kennedy Rev. — Hill	Needlework. "" General proficiency.
Hill End Homebush Hornsby June ion Howlong Humula			Mr. M. Harrington Mrs. M. Harrington Mrs. Connelly Mrs. Kennedy	General proficiency.

### APPENDIX XXVIII-continued.

. nwarded.	1	
Public	Schools-continued.	
141 -1341 -11111	Teacher	General proficiency.
	95	,,
Passing Junior University Examination		General proficiency, home lessons, and attendance. General proficiency.
····	Mrs. D. Macintyre Teacher	Needlework. General proficiency.
	Messrs, J. R. and A. Jones.	Home lessons.
	Mrs. T. Richardson . Mr. J. Laurie, J.P Mrs. S. Myers	General proficiency. Good conduct. Good conduct and general proficiency.
****	fcacher	Attendance.
Attendance, home lessons, reading, and arithmetic.	93 ************************************	General proficiency and good conduct.
I. Car-General proficiency		Attendunce.
	Mr. J. Laurie, J.P.	Good conduct.
**** * Alextri (************************************	Miss R. Loughnan	General proficiency. Dictation and arithmetic.
****	Teacher	General proficiency, good conduct, &c.
Renwick General proficiency		Cleanliness, general proficiency, and horticulture.
and needlework.		
ner General proficiency.	Mr. Cowan Mr. Beyin Mrs. Hallain	Good conduct, attendance, and general proficiency.
	Mrs. J. Moore	Attendance.
	Teacher	General proficiency.
	,,	Attendance. Good conduct and general proficiency.
****	25 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Writing
		Passing Jumor University Examination.
	Mr. R. E. Done Mr. A. McKay Mr. H. McNalley	Australian geography. Writing. Arithmetic.
Horticulture	Teacher	General proficiency.
Howeattire ,	Teacher	Attendance. General proficiency and needlework.
Dictation and attend-	Teacher	n n
ance.	Mr. J. Cameron	General proficiency, good conduct, and attendance.
	(Mayor.) Dr. S. C. Watkins .	" 19 "
	Dr. D. Thomas	27 17 27 21 11 12
	Mrs. Conolly	27 29 11
111 1114 1111	Teacher	General proficioncy.
	13 141 (1144 )	General proficiency and good conduct.
	Mr. E S. Wakely	Home lessons.
	Mr. J. Godbee Teacher	Reading and writing. Good conduct and general proficiency.
	,,	» »
	,,	25
	Mr. B. M. Allen Mrs. D. Melnnes	Needlework.
	Teacher	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	Mental arithmetic, reading, and writing.
	Mr. H. M. Joseph Mr. A. Joseph	Arithmetic and attendance. Arithmetic, good conduct, and reading
	Mr. T. Nicholson. Rev. J. C. Betts Rev. — Jennings Rev. W. Gardiner Mr. M. Emanuel Mr. R. Stone Mr. L. Tweedie Mr. J. Lightbody Mr. M. M'Rao, M.P.	Writing. History and arithmetic. Geography. Writing. Composition. Horticulture. Dictation and sewing. General proficiency. General proficiency.
111,000,001,000,000	Mr. W. Brown	General proficiency and good conduct.
** ************************************	Teacher	General proficiency, attendance, needlework, an
	Mr. J. Sweeny Mr. G. A. Cranfield Mr. W. D. Cope Mr. A. Hines	good conduct. Writing. Rending and home-lessons. Arithmetic. General proficiency.
	111111111111111111111111111111111111	Mr. R. Stone Mr. L. Tweedie Mr. J. Lightbody Mr. J. Lightbody Mr. W. Mraa, M.P. Mr. W. Brown Teacher  Mr. J. Sweeny Mr. G. A. Cranfield Mr. W. D. Cope

## APPENDIX XXVIII—continued.

Name of School.	Donors of Permanent Prizes.	For what Subject awarded.	Donors of other Prizes.	For what Subject awarded.
<del></del> -		Public	Schools-continued.	
Monteagle]	1-1		Teacher	General proficiency.
Morongla Creek	***************************************	****** 17 (******	, ,	Attendance.
Mortlake	***********	F-4	Mr. Bray	Good conduct, regularity, and general proficiency
			Mr. Twine	35
		1	Mr. Zoeller	)) ))
ļ	į		Mr. H. D. Bray	99
			Mr. Peacock	;t
Mossman's Bay			Mr. Walker Mr. J. W. M'Leod	Elecution.
Moulamein	*************	*************	Mr. C. J. Meldrum	Writing.
			Mr. J. T. Lambert	)
	j		Mr. R. Hudson	Attendance.
			Messre. Cameron and	11
Mount Costigun		*********	Kent. Teacher	General proficiency, Latin, euclid, and algebra.
Mount Hope		** ***********	3) ************************************	General proficiency and attendance.
Mount Macquarie	****** * *****	**********	))	Attendance.
Mount Ranken .		***********	31	General proficiency and good conduct.
Mount Tamar		**************	Mr D I Dlock MD	General proficiency and attendance.
Mudgee Mullumbimby	************	*************	Mr. R. J. Black, M.P. Mr. H. Tyler	General proficiency and good conduct.  Spelling.
Mulwala	***********	-14	Mr. W. Sloane	Scripture, arithmetic, history, and geography.
Mundongo	Teacher	Dictation and drawing	***************************************	Towners and annually same Propositions
Mundoonen		11111 11111 111 11	Teacher	Home-lessons.
Mundooran	***********	*******	"	General proficiency,
Murray's Run Murrumbateman	**************	**************	Miss Webester	Attendance. Needlework.
Murrumoateman	Dr. R. Bell	Home lessons	Miss Webester	Avcoutework.
	Rev. — Marshall	Writing and sewing	************	
	Teacher	General proficiency		
) f 111	Messrs. W. Ryan	Spelling		
Muswellbrook	************	**********	Mr. R. G. Fitzgerald,	General proficiency.
			M.P. Mr. R. T. Keye, J.P	
			Mr. W. Bowman, J.P.	31 34
			Messrs. Brecht Bros	17
			Teacher	Good conduct.
Nambucca Heads		*************	3r 5 4:-1	General proficiency.
Nangunia Narandera	***********	4+11+1+4+++4+	Mrs. P. Aitken Teacher	General proficiency and attendance.
**************************************	***************************************	4+11+1++++++	Dr. Kiernander	Euclid."
			Mayor and Mayoress	General proficiency.
Naremburn	***********	11 141.111.111.111.1	Hon. A. Dodds,	,,
			M.L.C.	
			Mr. J. F. Burns, M.P.	31
Nemingha			Mr. J. F. Cullen, M.P. Teacher	23
Newcastle	***************************************		Mrs. J. C. Ellis	Needlework, essay, and writing.
			Rev. S. Grime	Good conduct.
New Lambton	*********	************	Teacher	Home-lessons.
Nimitybelle North Rocks	1***********	*** ************	do	Attendance.
Northumberland	*************	*****************	do	•
Colliery.		1	40 11. 11	"
Nullamanna			Public School Board	31
Nymboida	***************************************	***************************************	Teacher	History and geography.
Oberon Ourmbah		**** ******* ,,,	Mrs. Moore	Attendance.
Oxley	*** ******* **	******************	Teacher	General proficiency.
/			Mr T. Honeyman	1
Paddington	Miss Doyle	General proficiency	Public School Board	) ))
Parkville			Teacher	,,,
Parramatta, North	*****	** ***** 1864155	Mrs. T. F. Walker	General proficiency and drawing.
			Mrs. S. G. Walker	Needlework.
			Miss F. M. Doyle Miss Shute	
			Miss Harris	Needlework.
		!	Miss Lea	,,
	ļ		Mrs. Perrier	Needlework and general proficiency.
Dillian	{		Teacher	Needlework, general proficiency, and home lesson
Pilliga	4	** ** *********	Mr. W. Aitken	Attendance and general proficiency.
materiall	111141741444 (1	441114411414141414	Miss S. Shaw	General proficiency. Penmanship and drawing.
			Madame Houreaux	Arithmetic.
Plattsburg		*************	Mr. T. Creer, M.P	General proficiency.
Daniel Co. 1			Teacher	Attendance.
Ponds' Creek		197117117 11111117	<b>3</b> 1	Good conduct.
Portland, Lower Prospect		1**************************************	<b>13</b>	General proficiency and gardening.
Quandong	***************************************	1	Mr. J. D. Campbell,	Home lessons. History and arithmetic.
		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Mr. F. Crommelin	General proficiency.
	İ		Mr.G. H. Greene, M.P.	General proficiency and good conduct.
O 1			Teacher	Attendance.
Queanbeyan	*************	***************************************	Mrs. T. Symonds	Writing and essay.
	i	i	Rev. R. A. Steel, M.A.	General proficiency.
			Mr. W. J. Nugent	,,

### APPENDIX XXVIII-continued.

1	Denote of Permanent, Prizes.	For what Subject awarded.	Donors of other Prizes.	For what Subject awarded,
4		Public	Schools-continued.	
Quinburra, Upper	111991111		Teacher	General proficiency and English history.
Quipolly Creek	Mr. A. Vieusseux	General proficiency and good conduct.	***************	
	Mrs. Vicusseux		111, 1111	
Redfern, West		**********	Teaching Staff	General proficiency, good conduct, and attendance
Robbinsville	***********	***************************************	Mr. F.W. Garlick, J.P.	
dockdale	*************	**************	Rev. J. Clarke Mrs. Wilson	Scripture.   Needlework.
			Miss Levy	***
Rocky Plain	1++++14+ +1+1+		Teacher	General proficiency, home lessons, and attendance
Rookwood	************	*** ***** * ******	35 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Good conduct, home lessons, and attendance. General proficiency.
Ryanda	************	*** * *** ******	99	Attendance.
Kyde	Mrs. Jane Darvall		Mr. and Mrs. E. Terry	General proficiency.
Í	Mrs. R. R. Terry Mrs. N. Curwood	55	Mrs. G. Hurst Public School Board	"
	Mrs. E. Midson	General proficiency	Mrs. F. Farnell	35
	Miss Walker	,, ,,,	Mrs. D. Dale	<b>)</b> 3
{	Alderman J. Taylor	3 <b>,</b>	Mayor Mr. J. Purser	<i>"</i>
ł	Hon. H. Moses, M.L.C.	59	DIF. J. FURSER	,,
'	Mr. J. E. Manning	,,	Mr. E. Bennett	**
}	Mr. F. Farnell, M.P.	337	*************	·
-	Mr. D. Dale, M.P. Mr. G. M. Pope	}} ···	******************	
j	Mr. C. Krust	); ···		
Rylstone	************	***************************************	Mr. R. J. Black, M.P.	General proficiency, good conduct, and attendant
alisbury	***********	************	Teacher	General proficiency and needlework. General proficiency.
Sandhurst Sandy Creek	Teacher	General proficiency, attend-	jj •••••••	General productedcy.
	_ • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ance, and good conduct.		
nesafras	***********	4114 4 <b>555</b> 4 5377 4	Teacher	1 mar <sup>2</sup> = 2
celands	*** **********	4444444444	jy	Needlework. General proficiency.
hannon Vale	1+1491644411141	*************	Mr. H. S. Vincent	n
]			Mr. T. F. Lobb	
harp's Creek		************	Teacher	Good conduct, attendance, and general proficient
mith-st., Balmain	1-1111 -1	***************************************	Mr. S. H. Hyam, J.P.	1
. [	•		Mr. J. Booth, J.P	33
}			Mr. J. Garrard, M.P. Capt. R. Langley	"
ļ			Mr. G. Duncan	)) ))
į			Mr. J. Sorrie	,,,
}			Mr. J. Gibbons	"
Solferino		*************	Mr. E. Parkes Teacher	Attendance and general proficiency.
South Arm	***********	**************	33 111111111111111111111111111111111111	n n
pring Mount		********	)j	Attendance.
Stanhope	**********	*************	Mr. J. H. Brunker Teacher	General proficiency.
stannifer	Teacher	General proficiency	ECALCIOI MATTER CONTRACTOR	"
stewart's Brook	*************	************	Mr. R. W. Carter	Writing.
in abta-			Teacher Miss E Bozer	History. Attendance, good conduct, and general proficience
Stockton	***********	***************************************	Mr. J. Marchant	Needlework.
tonefield			Teacher	Attendance and general proficiency.
summer Hill		*************	93 *************	W-14:
				Writing and dictation.
			Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation.
_ [	***********	191111111111111111111111111111111111111	Miss M. Baker Mr. H. E. Stonham.	Arithmetic and dictation. Writing. Euclid.
Summer Island			Miss M. Baker Mr. H. E. Stonham Mr. E. Henry Teacher	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency.
Summer Island			Miss M. Baker Mr. H. E. Stonham Mr. E. Henry Teacher Mr. E. R. Whereat	Arithmetic and dictation. Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.
dummer Island			Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency.
Summer Island Sunnyside			Miss M. Baker Mr. H. E. Stonham Mr. E. Henry Teacher Mr. E. R. Whereat	Arithmetic and dictation. Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.
unmer Island unnyside	Mrs. W. Laidley	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation. Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.
unmer Island unnyside utherland utton Forest	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.
unmer Island unnyside  utherland utton Forest wamp Oak	Mrs. W. Laidley	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation. Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.
unmer Island unnyside utherland utton Forest wamp Oak washfield ydney, North	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.
utherland utherland utton Forest wamp Oak washfield ydney, North anguangaroo	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct.
aunmer Island aunnyside autherland aution Forest wamp Oak washfield ydney, North angmangaroo	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.
Summer Island Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak Swashfield Sydney, North Fangmangaroo	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey Mrs. Grey Teacher  Teacher  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P., Teacher	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  "" Good conduct. General proficiency.  "" "" ""
Sunmer Island Sunnyside Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak Swashfield Sydney, North Engmangaroo Cemora	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct Scripture	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey Mrs. Grey Teacher Teacher  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P. Teacher Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P.	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "Arithmetic.
Summer Island Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher Mr. E. R. Whereat Mr. F. S. Grey. Mrs. Grey Teacher Teacher  Teacher  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P. Teacher Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P. Teacher	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "Arithmetic. General proficiency and good conduct. General proficiency and good conduct.
Summer Island Sunnyside Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct Scripture	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher. Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey. Mrs. Grey. Teacher  Teacher.  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P. Teacher. Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P. Teacher Mrs. Cross Mrs. H. Oross	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "Arithmetic.
Sunmer Island Sunnyside Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak Swashfield Ydney, North angmangaroo Cemora Thanowring Thanowring	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher. Mr. E. R. Whereat Mr. F. S. Grey Mrs. Grey Teacher.  Teacher  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J. P. Teacher Mr. H. J. Woods, J. P. Teacher Mrs. Cross Mrs. H. Oross Mrs. S. Cross	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "" Arithmetic. General proficiency and good conduct. Spelling. General proficiency.
Sunmer Island Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak Swashfield Sydney, North Langmangaroo Cemora Chanowring Ilbuster	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey Mrs. Grey Teacher Teacher  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P., Teacher Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P., Teacher Mrs. Gross Mrs. II. Cross Mrs. S. Cross Mrs. S. Cross Mrs. Hillson.	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "Arithmetic. General proficiency and good conduct. Spelling.
Sunmer Island Sunnyside Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak Swa	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher. Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey. Mrs. Grey. Teacher  Teacher.  Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P. Teacher Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P. Teacher Mrs. Cross Mrs. II. Oross Mrs. S. Cross Mrs. Hillson. Mrs. Kehoe	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "" Arithmetic. General proficiency and good conduct. Spelling. General proficiency.  "Needlework. "" Needlework.
Sunmer Island Sunnyside Sutherland Sutton Forest Swamp Oak	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher. Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey. Mrs. Grey. Teacher  Teacher.  "" Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P. Teacher. Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P. Teacher. Mrs. H. Gross Mrs. H. Oross Mrs. S. Cross Mrs. Hillson Mrs. Kehoe Teacher. Mr. T. P. Wills-Allen	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "" Arithmetic. General proficiency and good conduct. Spelling. General proficiency.
dunmer Island Sunnyside  Sutherland Sutton Forest wamp Oak wamp Oak washfield ydney, North anguangaroo cemora  Thanowring ilbuster Cocumwal  Curkey Creck Ikolun	Mrs. W. Laidley Mrs. H. E. Kater	Good conduct	Miss M. Baker. Mr. H. E. Stonham. Mr. E. Henry Teacher. Mr. E. R. Whereat. Mr. F. S. Grey. Mrs. Grey. Teacher  Teacher.  "" Messrs. Friend Bros. Mr. J. G. Gough, M.P. Mr. C. E. De Boos, J.P. Teacher. Mr. H. J. Woods, J.P. Teacher. Mrs. Cross Mrs. H. Oross Mrs. H. Oross Mrs. Hillson Mrs. Kelioe Teacher.	Arithmetic and dictation, Writing. Euclid. General proficiency. Aboriculture.  "" General proficiency and good conduct.  Attendance. General proficiency and home lessons.  Good conduct. General proficiency.  "" Arithmetic. General proficiency and good conduct. Spelling. General proficiency.  Needlework.  General proficiency.

## APPENDIX XXVIII-continued:

Name of School.	Donors of permanent prizes.	For what subject awarded.	Donors of other prizes.	For what subject awarded,
<u>.</u>		Public	Schools-continued.	
Umberumberkaj		1+11+1+1+ 1++ 1++1	Teacher	Attendance.
Valgett	** *** ***		Mr. T. P. Wills Allen	General proficiency.
Wallalong	Teacher	Conomi massioner	Mr. M. M'Rae, M.P.	"
Wallaroo	Teacher	General proficiency and agriculture.	*********	
Vallerawang		una voix areases	Mrs. Abbott	n
			Rev. R. R. King	1)
Vallsend, West	Teacher	General proficiency,	Mr. A. Neilson	7 11:4
j		good conduct, and home lessons.	Dr. J. M'Leod Mr. J. Barr	Geography and history. Arthmetic.
1		nome tessons.	Mr. Rogers	Good conduct.
Varatah		191105 11 121 -1	Mr. J. Scholey	General proficiency.
Ì		i	Mr. J. Urim	,,
		ı	Mr. W. Urim Mr. W. Arnott	"
		ļ	Mr. L. Arnott	n n
			Mr. Clappin	21
		<b>†</b>	Mr. T. Cox	,,
		l	Mr. W. Newton Mr. W. Lashmore	11
Warkworth	***********	,,, ,,	Teacher	General proficiency and attendance.
Watson's Reef	1-1 1494-1487-154	10 141-14438-1-	,,	33
Vattamadara		*** * ********	,,	General proficiency.
Wattleville Wauchope		*** *** *****	35 134	Arboriculture.
Weddin	Teacher	Attendance	Mr. J. D. Campbell	Attendance.
			Mr J. P. Olson	Home lessons.
			Mr. J. H. Newman	<b>3</b> 3
			J.P.	Canadal profesioner
1		ļ	Mr. G. H. Greene, M.P.	General proficiency.
Wentwort'1	541447988681141	*****	Mr. W. C. Rodgerson,	Geography.
			P.M.	
Werombi	**********	*** **********	Teacher.	Cleanliness, attendance, and good conduct.
Wickham William-street		***************	Mr. O. W. Bearby Teacher	Good conduct. General proficiency.
		***************************************	" (girls)	n
Willow Grove			Mr. W. Relton	٠,
Wilton			Teacher	Euclid.
Winduella	*****	151715715 1.1 5	Mrs. F. Shepherd Teacher	Good conduct and general proficiency.
Wollombi		*** *********	),	Arithmetic.
Wollongong		****** ******* *	Mr. J. W. Hoskings,	Good conduct.
I	I	İ	Mayor.	
Woolgoolga			Mrs. J. W. Hoskings Mrs. Young	Attendance.
			Teacher	
Woollahra	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	************	Teaching Staff	General proficiency, attendance, and home lessons
Woononal		**** **** * *****	Mr. T. W. Garlick, J. P	General preficiency.
Yarra Yullundry		******	Teacher Mrs. Glasson	General proficiency and attendance.   Needlowork.
± useanas j 111		*** *** *******************************	Mr. T. Grimson	33
		1	Mr. Job	
Yumburra West!		•		
	Mrs. C. C. Hall	Arithmetic	J	( "
	Mrs. U. O. Hall	•	) prisional Schools.	( "
Dalamani S		Pr	ovisional Schools.	
	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	! Writing and good conduct.
Belairingah	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	! Writing and good conduct.   General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	! Writing and good conduct.   General proficiency.   General proficiency and good conduct.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct. "" General proficiency.
BelairingahBrungleBrunswick RiverBundemarCamden Haven,	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	! Writing and good conduct.   General proficiency.   General proficiency and good conduct.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper.	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct. General proficiency. Good conduct.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct. General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency.
Bolairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct. General proficiency. Good conduct. Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency.
Bolairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Chectham's Flats Cluri	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher  Mr. J. Laurie Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct. General proficiency. Good conduct. Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading.
Bolairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats	Miss Durham	Pro Good conduct	Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct. General proficiency. Good conduct. Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Brundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Chectham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek Coramba	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Mr. J. Laurie Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamilton	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Chectham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Laurie  Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley  Mr. J. Hamilton  Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Chectham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Laurie  Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley  Mr. J. Hamilton  Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brunswick River Brunswick River Brunswick River Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek Coramba Countogany Fassifern Glenellen	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Laurie  Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley  Mr. J. Hamilton  Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brungle Brunswick River Brundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern Glenellen Gobbagumblin	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Mr. J. Laurie Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamiton Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brungle Brunswick River Brundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern Glenellen Gobbagumblin	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Lauric Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamiton Teacher  ""  Mrs. Capron Mrs. Gorman Teacher  ""	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Reading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.
Bolairingah	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Lauric Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamilton Teacher  ""  Mrs. Capron Mrs. Gorman Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston.	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Reading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brungle Brunswick River Brundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Cheetham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern Glenellen Gobbagumblin	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Laurie  Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley  Mr. J. Hamilton  Teacher  ""  Mrs. Capron  Mrs. Gorman  Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston  Mrs. R. P. Johnston	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficience Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.  "" Spelling. Arithmetic. Writing.
Belairingah Brungle Brungle Brunswick River Brundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Chectham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern Glenellen  Gobbagumblin Gooda Creek  Granuaille	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  ""  Mr. J. Laurie  Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley  Mr. J. Hamilton  Teacher  ""  Mrs. Capron  Mrs. Gorman  Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston  Mrs. R. P. Johnston  Mrs. A. Borman  Mrs. J. P. Garvan  Mrs. J. P. Garvan	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Reading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency. General proficiency. Writing and sewing. Writing. Writing. Writing. Writing.
Bolairingah	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Laurie Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamilton Teacher  ""  Mrs. Capron Mrs. Gorman Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston Mrs. R. P. Johnston Mrs. A. Borman	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Reading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency. Writing. Arthmetic. Writing. Writing and sewing. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brungle Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper Chectham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern Glenellen  Gobbagumblin Gooda Creek  Granuaille Gum Springs	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Mr. J. Lauric Teacher  Mr. J. Lauric Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamilton Teacher  Mrs. Capron Mrs. Gorman Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston Mrs. R. P. Johnston Mrs. A. Borman Mrs. J. P. Garvan Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency.  Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.  "" Spelling. Arithmetic. Writing and sewing. General proficiency.  "" Spelling.
Bolairingah	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Teacher  ""  Mr. J. Laurie Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamilton Teacher  ""  Mrs. Capron Mrs. Gorman Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston Mrs. R. P. Johnston Mrs. J. P. Garvan Teacher  Mr. J. P. Garvan Teacher  Mr. N. Seymour	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Roading. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.  "" Spelling. Arthmetic. Writing. Writing. Writing. Sewing and sewing. General proficiency. Sewing and grammar. General proficiency.
Belairingah Brungle Brungle Brungle Brunswick River Bundemar Camden Haven, Upper. Chectham's Flats Cluri Colombo Creek  Coramba Countegany Fassifern Glenellen  Gobbagumblin Gooda Creek  Granuaille Gum Springs	Miss Durham	Good conduct	Mr. J. Lauric Teacher  Mr. J. Lauric Teacher  Mr. A. J. Riley Mr. J. Hamilton Teacher  Mrs. Capron Mrs. Gorman Teacher  Mr. R. P. Johnston Mrs. R. P. Johnston Mrs. A. Borman Mrs. J. P. Garvan Teacher	Writing and good conduct. General proficiency. General proficiency and good conduct.  General proficiency. Good conduct.  Best a tendance. General proficiency. Best attendance, recitation, and general proficiency. Best attendance. Writing and spelling. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency. Good conduct and general proficiency. General proficiency.  "" Spelling. Arithmetic. Writing. Writing and sewing. General proficiency. Sewing and grammar. General proficiency. Best attendance and reading. Writing.

## APPENDIX XXVIII-continued.

	Donors of permanent prizes.	For what subject awarded.	Donors of other prizes.	For what subject awarded.
		Provisie	onal Schools-continued.	
aystack		*************	Teacher	General proficiency.
Iorton River,	**********	************	3) ************************************	n
Upper.			"	,,
unce Reefs	************	***********	93 914-1	29
illarney Swamp.	141	**********	33 *****	History.
ulki	********	***********	),	General proficiency.
anar	*********	4>151449144444444	99	General proficiency and best attendance.
[anoa	131300484181341	****** *********	33	General proficiency.
[atong	***********	*********	Mr. A. G. Humby	, ,
layview	************	************	Teacher	1)
leglo	***********	************	,,	**
lickie's Plains	*************	**********	.,	,,
lona Vale	**********	1 *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Mr. J. F. Burns, M.P.	21
			Mr. J. F. Cullen, M.P.	25
			Mr. J. Mulford	,,
			Mr. W. T. Shorter	7
			Mr. D. Scott	••
i			Mr. W. Bulfin	::
f 1 . 1			Mr. W. Hilder	
Iowenbah, Lower	***********	Personnesses 210112	Teacher	General proficiency and good conduct.
			Mr. C. O'Rourke	Spelling.
			Mr. J. M'Gufficke	Good conduct
V.1 V			Mr. P. Spellman	a
fulgoa Forest	***********	******	Teacher	General proficiency.
Mountain.				Destablished and Secretaria Secretaria
Varungerio Vethercote	*********	*************	39	Best attendance and neatness in school exercise
Oakborough	84748444181	**************	37	Best attendance.
Oakey Creek	***********	*************	,,	General proficien y.
D.B.X. Creek	***********	************	n	General proficiency and good conduct.
Overton	1***********	*************	25 *** *********	General profitiency.
J1010011	************	****** 187********	Mr. J. B. Kendal	Arithmetic and spelling,
				Arithmetic.
			Mrs. J. Lone	Spelling
Page's River				Arithmetic.
Pearce's Creek	************	***************	Teacher	General proficiency and good conduct.
Cares Orces		************	Mrs. A. Hunter	Best attendance.
Pooncarie			Teacher	General proficiency, Poetry,
Concario	101 *01 141 141 141	****** .,,,,*	Mrs. J. A. Scott	Arithmetic.
			Mr. T. Barclay	
			Mr. M. Darchy	General proficiency.
Rotherfield		***************************************	Teacher	Good conduct.
Rouchel Valc		1-114414444444		
omerton		1.13441#4141.41 .1		
Store Creek	*************	*** -*** ******	**	General proficiency.
treamville	************	****************	31 ··· *********************************	Best attendance.
wan Vale	***********	************	1 '	General proficiency and good conduct.
Comanbil	**********	***************	"	
Forgul	***********	*** *** *** **** ***	2) ** *********************************	Best attendance and home lessons.
Prickett		*****************	,,	Gereral proficiency.
Warroo		***************************************	Mr. C. S. M'Phillamy	
			Mr. H. M'Dougall	
Whisn Whisn		100	Tonchon	
Wingello	4***********	848 - 1 7 - 1 2 - 1 3 - 1 4 - 1 4	7) **********	General proficiency and good conduct.
•			, ,	, · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		1	Talf-Time Schools.	
ر ا	1	1	1	•
Whinstone			Mrs TT Could	O-moral
Valley 5	***********	,.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Mr. H. Scott	General proficiency.
Big Creek				
Dampsie	***********	************	Teacher	,,
Binglebrah)				
Sagarloaf Creek	4 - > + + + + - + # 4 + + + 1	***************	,,,,,,,,,	**
Bournda, North				
Bournds, South	4=++++++++		,,	Good conduct and home lessons.
Bucca Creek )			-	
Moonoe Creek	191141499.41548	*************	,,	General proficiency.
Carwoola)				-
Foxlow	************	*************	Mrs. T. M. M'Donald	General proficiency and good conduct.
Catombal)	}		1	
Loombah	414	***********	Teacher	General proficiency.
			Mr. W. Daly	,,
			Mr. J. Wykes	
	<u> </u>	l	Mr. W. Wykes	"
:	ļ		Mr. A. Morris	,,
Currowan)				
Shailow Cross- }	**********		Teacher	
ing.				**
			W . 335 C C	
		*************	Mr. and Mrs. S. Cox	,,
Dabee				i
Dabee			, n	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Dabee )	***********	1,1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Teacher	
Dabee	***************************************		Teacher	Arithmetic.

## APPENDIX XXVIII-continued.

Name of School.	Donors of Permanent Prizes.	For what Subject awarded.	Donors of	other Prizes.		For wh	nt subject awarded,	
		Half-tir	ne Schools-	-continued.				
Hawkesbury, Lower. Laughtondale	***********	************	Teacher	**********	General pro	oficiency.		
Kybean		*************	,,		**			
Little Gundary } Shaw's Creck }	***************************************	***********	,,,	199	General pro	oficiency a	nd good conduct.	
Putty	***************************************	14414779922714518	"	L <b>4 2</b> • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11		"	
Wandella			B	4+4++4++1	11		3.2°	
House-to-house Schools.								
Abererombie, &c Blow Clear		***** *********	Teacher		General pro	oficiency.		
Blow Clear Boundary Gate,&c.	***********	**************	Mars T /T	aylor	,,			
Colly Blue	***********	***************	Teacher	aytor	General pro	oficiency (	and good conduct.	
Donald's Creek,&c		***************************************	,,		General pre		Poor or	
Kienbri, &c		************	, ,,	************	General pro	oficiency a	nd good conduct.	
Long Swamp	***********	*********	,,		Reading an	d arithm	etic.	
Milbrulong	**********	•••••	1,				and best attendance.	
Mittagong	***********	*****************	·,		Writing an	d arithme	tic.	
Mount Parnell			_	farted	General pro			
Pandora's Pass	1	************	Teacher Mr. Smit		Home lesso Writing an			
Spickett's Creck	****** *******	***************************************	-n .				and good conduct.	
Wilpataria		*****************			General pro		na good conduce.	
· Passara militar	***************************************	***************************************	Mrs. W.	Crozier		4001		
Yellow Waterhole		***********	Teacher		Good cond	nct and h	ome lessons.	
		Even	ing Public	Schools.				
Paddington		141979	Teacher		General pro	officiency s	and good conduct.	

### APPENDIX XXIX.

# REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction,

Sydney, 1st July, 1891.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those of 12th February, 1886, and of subsequent dates.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
1. Application for the establishment of a Public School me	ust be made in the following form:-
Application for the establishment of a Public School at	
Post Town, Date, The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Publ	hereby request that a Public Schoolic Instruction Act.
On behalf of the residents.	
Information to be supplied by app	licants.
(1.) Describe the position of the proposed School, namely:—  County,— Parish —	

- Distance from Post Town,—

  (2.) What other Schools, maintained or aided by the State, are within two miles of the proposed School?
- (3.) If none are within two miles, give the name of and the distance to the nearest State School.
- (4.) Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the State, within two miles of the proposed School? If so, of what character, and how many children attend?
- (5.) State the number of children, from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of the proposed School:—

	Boys Girls	**************************************	•
		Total	
:	Church Roman Presbyt Wesley	ations— of England	, ,
			·

(6.) Is there a building available in which the school could be opened at once? If so, describe it.
(7.) What land is available for a site on which school buildings may be creeted by the State, if necessary? Give a description, and, if possible, a plan of the ground.

Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School at

Post Town,-

WE, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School regularly and punctually.

Name of Parent or Guardian, (To be written by himself.*)	Distance from proposed School	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Full Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	- <del></del>				
<u> </u>				j j	

If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years is guaranteed.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the words "Public School," shall be put up on the outside of the building in a conspicuous position.

#### Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political documents or petitions for signature—or for private purposes. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

5. The Fee payable for each pupil shall be 3d. per week up to four children of one family, and for four, or any larger number from the same family, the total amount of fees shall be 1s. weekly. Such Fees shall be paid to the Teachers in charge on or before school closing on Friday in each week.

6. The Teacher shall demand and receive such Fees and shall record the receipt thereof, at the

time, in the Roll Book of the School.

Š.

7. All sums received by Teachers as School Fees must be remitted weekly, or monthly, to the Cashier of the Department of Public Instruction, for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, together with statement in the following form, marked B or B1. At the same time the statement in one of the following forms, marked A or A1, shall be forwarded to the Accountant of the Department:—

This Voucher should be forwarded, addressed to the ACCOUNTANT, on the last Friday in each Month.

Note.—This form is NOT required in duplicate.

RETURN of Fees for the Month ending  School at  Children who paid 3d, per week:  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week  1st week. Suo week. Su
School at  dweek. 4th week. 5th week. 70tal.  evot Children who have actually paid 3d. per week.  lity:—  families of five children and upneards, 1No. 1No. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  to families who have actually paid 1a, per week. 1tho.  byt  ce during Month  ob paid Feas, as per Statement at back  standard Feas, as per Statement at back
rd week.  *No. *No. *No. *No. *No. *No. *No. *No.
1st week. 2nd week. 3nd week. 7No. 1No. 1st week. 1sth week. 1nd 3d per week. 1nd week. 2nd week. 2nd week. 2nd week. 2nd week. 2nd week. 3nd week
*No. *No. *No. *No. *No. *No. *No. *No.
Payment on account of arvears  Playment on account of arvears  Playment on account of arvears  Playment on account of arvears  Int week. Send week. Serd week. Tho.  Int week. Send week. Serd week. Tho.  Int week. Send week. Serd week. Tho.  Int week. Send week. Tho.  Int week. Send week. Tho.  Int week. Send week. Tho.  Int week. Th
Hildren who are members of streams children and appeareds, paying 1/r per week per family:    Jat week.   2nd week.   3rd week.   4th week.   5th week.   Total.
hildren who are members of parities of five children and upwards,  1st week. 2nd week. 3rd week. 4th week. 5th week. 1No. 4No. 4No. 4No. 4No. 4No. 4No. 4No. 1No. 1No. 4No. 4No. 1No. 1No. 1No. 1No. 1No. 1No. 1No. 1
1st week. 2nd week, 3rd week, 4th week. 5th week. Total.  †No. †No. †No. †No. †No. †No. †No. †No.
the insert the number of families who have actually paid is per week.  Payment on account of arroans  ress Commission on P. O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B  1 State here form in which remittance is made.  1 State here form in which remittance is made.  1 Continue who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back.  1 Continue to have been of print to here then written of all Fees received by me for the reprint at the character of the characte
† Here insert the number of families who have actually paid 1a, per week.  Payment on account of arrears  ress Commission on P. O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B  i State here form in which remittance is made.  1 State here form in which remittance is made.  Innber of Free Pupils in attendance during Month  I Continue to have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back.
Payment on account of arrears  sess Commission on P. O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B  incount remitted to Cashier on  ‡ State here form in which remittance is made.  † State here form in which remittance is made.  [umber of Free Pupils in attendance during Month  Incomplete the character the character to he a true action of all Fees received by me for the norical stated.
mount remitted to Cashier on  1 State here form in which remittance is made.  1 State here form in which remittance is made.  1 umber of Free Pupils in attendance during Month  1 Continue who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back.  1 Continue to he above Statement to be a true within of all Fees received by me for the norical stated.
i state near near near near near remaining in a near in the near of Free Pupils in attendance during Month hildren in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back.  I Contitue the chair Statement to be a true within of all Fees received by me for the neriod stated.
inildren in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back.  I Continue the chair Satement to be a true within set all Rese received by me for the nerical stated.
I Contide the choice Setement to be a true weturn of all Heas received by me for the noticed stated.
I CHIEFT IN THE GOOD DESCRIPTION OF THE POST TO THE POST TO THE TANK THE POST TO THE TANK THE POST TO
189 • Teacher.

Children who are members of

Amount remitted to Cashier on

Payment on account of arrears

#### School at

Children at 3d, per week.

per week per family

Less Commission on P.O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B ......

† State here form in which remittance is made.

Children in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back......

Number of Free Pupils in attendance during week .....

189 .

Payment on account of arrears .....

children at 3d.....

families of five children and upwards, paying 1s.

Remarks. Sec Note below.\*

Teacher.

\* Nove. — If the School is closed for any period, such period and the cause of closing should be stated in the "Remark" column. If this is the first Fee Return furnished by you for this School, state in the "Remark" column the date of your entry on duty.

I Certify the above Statement to be a true Return of all Fees received by me for the period stated.

Name

RETURN of School

Fees in arrear, with the

Amount due in

NOTE.—All arrears of School Fees must be included in this Return, unless special authority has been received for cancelling the dibt; i.e., this kelurn should show the total amount of School Fees due up to the date of its preparation.

Cashier,
Department of Public Instruction,
Enclosed herewith is the sum of

shillings and

### RETURN of School Fees in arrear, with the Amount due in each case.

Name.	Address.	Number of Children,	Amount.
	}		
	_		
		Total£	

-All arrears of School Fees must be included in this return, unless special authority has been received for cancelling the debt; i.e., this return should show the total amount of School Fees due up to the date of its preparation. FORM B. 1. MEMORANDUM from Teacher of the School Post Town To the Cashier,
Department of Public Instruction, Sydney. Enclosed herewith is the sum of \* pounds pence, being the amount of Fees collected by me for the week ending as shown in my return to the Accountant of to-day's date.

£\*:: shillings and \*The sum stated here should be the net amount collected after payment of commission on P.O. Order, Registration Fee, and Postage on forms A and B. When personal payment, or by Messenger, is made, the Departmental receipt should be obtained from the Cashier at the time of such payment. [This form is to be forwarded to the Cashier, with the Fees collected, on Friday in each week. If the remittance is made in Stamps the letter must be registered.] Relief from Payment of School Fees. 8. Application to be relieved from payment of school fees shall be made according to the following form :-APPLICATION TO BE RELIEVED FROM PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES. (CLAUSE 13 OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.) hereby apply to be relieved from payment of School Fees iod of months, dating from on the grounds that I, the undersigned, residing at for my named in the margin, for a period of Information to be furnished by Applicant :-Occupation—
Amount and source of income-Total number of children in family-Number between ages of 6 and 14 years-Date 189 (Signature of Applicant.) Report of Teacher. Memo. to the District Inspector.

Having inquired into the circumstances of this case, I consider that the applicant is able to pay School Fees, and that, therefore, h request should be . A full report is given at the back of (Signature.) (School.)

this form.

Memo, to the Teacher.

You are hereby authorized to relieve Mr. from named on the margin hereof, for months from from payment of School Fees for the child

months from
By order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

District Inspector.

#### SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

9. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

10. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be

given to the highest class, as under:—

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the minister may from time to time consider expedient.

11. No special fee shall be charged.

12. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

13. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty punils

expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be directed from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils.

14. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a fifth class in the Standard of Proficiency; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or School Examinations of the Sydney University.

### EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

15. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form quoted after Regulation 30.

#### Signatures to Petition.

16. Every such petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

#### Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

17. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, until such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and no teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorised by the District Inspector.

#### Appointments of Teachers.

18. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

Place of holding Evening Public Schools.

19. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room, in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

## Furniture and Apparalus.

20. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

Books. 21. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

### Time of Meeting.

22. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

#### Course of Instruction.

23. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, and such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time determine.

#### Instruction to be Secular.

24. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

25. Every pupil in an Evoning Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve any pupils from the payment of school fees where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and shall make good the payment to the teacher.

#### Salaries.

26. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates:

For an average attendance of 10 to 15, £20 per annum.

15 to 20, £26

20 to 30, £32

30, £32

30, £32

30, £32

30 to 40, £38

#### Fuel and Light.

27. The expense of providing fuel and light must be borne by the Teacher.

## Registers.

28. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School. Returns

29. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public chools.

### Inspection and control.

30. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

### FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly showeth:—
That your Petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for a period of months at such school, when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by authority. authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

SCHEDULE showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at

Full Name.	Age next birthday.	Occupation (if any).	Signature of parent, guardian, or employer.

#### PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

31. Examinations for admission to Public High Schools as well as for Scholarships and Bursaries shall be held half-yearly, in Juno and December, and at these examinations Scholarships and Bursaries may be awarded to those who gain the most marks and show the requisite proficiency, as follows:-

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

15 (7 to boys and 8 to girls in June; 8 to boys and 7 to girls in December), Sydney High School.
5 Bathurst Girls' High School.
10 (5 to boys and 5 to girls), Maitland High School.

#### BURSARIES.

BURSARIES.

10 half bursaries for Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan children tenable at the Sydney High, Grammar, or Superior Schools.

5 full bursaries (2 to boys and 3 to girls in June; 3 to boys and 2 to girls in December) for country children tenable at the same schools.

2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Maitland Girls' High School.

2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Bathurst Girls' High School.

5 full bursaries, Maitland Boys' High School.

In the case of children whose parents reside within convenient access of the country schools only half bursaries will be awarded, and no child so residing will be permitted to compete for a Sydney bursary. Vice versa, no Sydney child may compete for a country bursary.

Every applicant for either a scholarship or a bursary must state in his application what school he intends to enter.

Country children are expected to attend the High School nearest by a practicable route to their

Country children are expected to attend the High School nearest by a practicable route to their places of residence. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Minister may, on application being made, sanction a departure from this rule. The application should accompany the form notifying intention to compete.

32. There shall be two groups of subjects for examinations, one for Scholarships and one for they are—

Bursaries. They are-

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.
   Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines, dictated from some standard author or from an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
   Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest and Discount.\*
- and Discount.\*
- (4) French (for girls) As prescribed for Fifth Classes in Public Schools, First Half-year. Latin (for boys)
  (5.) Euclid (for boys only).—Book I, Definitions, &c.; Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.
  (6.) Algebra (for boys only).—First Four Rules.

- For Bursaries.

  (1.) Grammar.—As for Scholarships.
  (2.) Dictation.—As for Scholarships.
  (3.) Arithmetic.—As for Scholarships.
  (4.) History.—Henry VII to Victoria inclusive, as prescribed for fourth classes in Public Schools; History of Australia as taught in Public Schools.
  (5.) Geography.—Europe, Asia, America, and Australia, as prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools.
  (6.) Drawing and Music.—As prescribed for third and fourth classes.
- (6.) Drawing and Music.—As prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools. Candidates shall be eligible for admission to a High School who pass satisfactorily in the subjects numbered (1), (2), and (3), and in one other subject selected from Nos. (4), (5), and (6) in either group.
- in either group.

  33. A Scholarship will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in a State High School. A bursary will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in Sydney High School, in a Sydney Superior Public School, or in the Sydney Grammar School, or in one of the Country High Schools. When a pupil holding a Bursary must necessarily board away from home in order to attend one of these schools, an allowance not exceeding £30 a year, in addition to free education and text-books, will be made.

  34. No pupil will be awarded a Bursary whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education; but, subject to this proviso, the examination for Bursaries will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age who have attended a Public School with reasonable regularity for the two years preceding the date of examination.

  35. The examination for scholarships will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age.

  36. Candidates who compete for a Bursary or Scholarship more than once will be eligible for a Bursary or Scholarship only for the period remaining out of three years from the date of their first competition, and no candidate will be permitted to compete after having attended a High School.

  37. The fee to be charged at a High School shall be £2 2s. per quarter payable in advance.

  38. The fees shall in no case be the property of the teachers but shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

  39. The parents or guardians of candidates for Bursaries or Scholarships must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application at least six weeks before the date of examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

#### STATE BURSARIES FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

40. Ten Bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, will be awarded annually on the position of candidates at the March Matriculation Examination.

41. Candidates must be under eighteen years of age, and must have attended a State High School, a Public School, or, as State Bursars, the Sydney Grammar School, for the year previous to the examination; and they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the headmasters of the schools they have attended.

42.

- 42. They must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To a successful competitor who resides at such distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily a full bursary will be awarded, while to one who resides in the metropolitan or sub-metropolitan inspectoral district, within easy access of the University, part of a Bursary only will be awarded. The candidate's status as to whether he can be deemed eligible for a full Bursary or part of a Bursary will be decided by the Minister before his
- admission to examination.

  43. A Bursary shall entitle pupils to text-books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum to those who need not board away from home, and not exceeding £50 to those who must necessarily do so.

44. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he shall continue to hold the Bursary only on condition that his conduct be good, and that he pass creditably the examination at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.

45. The parents or guardians of candidates must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application for University Bursaries at least six weeks before the date of the Matriculation examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

46. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form shown

after Regulation 55.

47. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nincteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles, by the nearest route practicable for children, of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

48. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite books and apparatus, will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.
- (b) That the building shall be placed on Crown lands, if a site thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn rent, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.
- (c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the schoolroom shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz. :- 2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long.

2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.

1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.

1 chair.

(d) That when the average attendance is expected to be 18, the schoolroom shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz.:—

4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long. 4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.

1 book-press or box.
1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.

- (e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.
- 49. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.
- 50. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not less than 12 pupils maintained.

51. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner:

Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not } First-class Provisional Schools. below 18.

Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not Second-class Provisional Schools. below 15. Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not { Third-class Provisional Schools.

below 12.

below 12.

52. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:

In First-class Provisional Schools, £96 per annum.

In Second-class Provisional Schools, £96 per annum.

In Third-class Provisional Schools, £72 per annum.

53. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.

54. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

55. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standards of proficiency.

#### SCHEDULE.

Form of application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Post Town, Date,

THE undersigned, on behalf of the residents at school may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

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#### Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Where is the proposed school situated?

Where is the proposed school situated?
In what county?
In what parish?
Distance from post town?
What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within four miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?
If none are within four miles, give the name of, and the distance to, the nearest State school.
Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the proposed school? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended?
State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the proposed school:—

BoysGirls	*******************************
Total.	
Religious denominations— Church of England	
Church of England	************
1 1000 J VOLEMENT	
Wesleyan Other	
	<u> </u>
${f T}$	otal

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it.

Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown land? If not, is there a site on private property that can be rented by the Department for a term of years at a peppercorn rental, on the understanding that any building erected by the Minister may be removed before or at the expiration of that term?

What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied with the least possible delay, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional Schools?

Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School.

WE the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at , hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school regularly and punctually:—

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by) himself.)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Full Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
	-				
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\*If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the local promoters.

#### SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

#### (A.) Half-time Schools.

- 56. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinemant Teacher shall visit two such places only, and the schools so established shall be designated Half-time Schools.
- 57. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.
- 58. No schoolroom shall be approved unless it be at least 10 feet in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.
- 59. A full supply of furniture and school books shall be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.
  - 60. The same Registers are to be kept, and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.
- 61. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, in such a way as to effect the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the schools. The parent or guardian of each child is to be supplied by the Teacher with a time-table showing the hours at which school opens and closes.
- 62. Half-time Schools shall be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which teacher gives instruction.
  - 63. Teachers shall be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.

64. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching—
For one child in a family, three pence.
For two children in a family, six pence.
For three children in a family, nine pence.
For four or more children in a family, one shilling.
The sums received shall be forwarded by the Teacher to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue.

- 65. Teachers shall be paid an annual allowance of £10, where necessary, for forage, in addition to the salary attached to their schools.
  - 66. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.
  - 67. Teachers are required to insist on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.
- 68. Teachers shall be held directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed.

69. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by Teachers to the Inspector.

Application for the establishment of Half-time Schools at

and

Post Town

Sir Schools at

beg to apply to the Minister of Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time and under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880. have the honor to be,

The Under Secretary,

Department of Public Instruction

Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

#### Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools and their distance from each other.

What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within two miles of the site of the proposed schools, respectively?

If none are within two miles, give the name of, and the distance to, the nearest State school. Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within two miles of the proposed? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of each of the proposed schools:—

_ At	At	
Boys	***************************************	• • •
Girls	***************************************	
<del></del>	_	
Total	Total	
Religious Denominations—	***********************************	
Religious Denominations— Church of England	***************************************	•••
Roman Catholie	i de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	
Presbyterian	***************************************	•••
Wesleyan	*********************************	•••
Other	\$414448*10;1+11+4+49*******************************	***
Other manners and a second	***************************************	***
Total	Total	
	J #ULAL ***********************************	***

What is the character of the proposed school building at each place?

Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at

WE, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at hereby undertake that our children, hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by himself.)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Name of child.	Religious Denomination,	Age.
			•		
_					]

<sup>\*</sup> If the parent or guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

#### (B.) House-to-house Schools.

70. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

71. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned between the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

72. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic.

73. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of Home Lessons. Home Lessons.

Home Lessons.

74. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

75. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work shall be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

76. In addition to such remuneration, they shall be allowed, where necessary, a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

77. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department. Department

78. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other schools.

79. The school fees payable shall be at the same rate as prescribed for half-time schools, and the sums received shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerant Teacher for the District of

Place,

Post Town,

Sir,

Date We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerant Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended hereto.

We remain, Sir, Your obedient Servants.

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Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerant Teacher.

NAMES of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central resition, and the number of children to be instructed at each :-

			Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
	1.—Res	idence	of	*********	**************
	2.—	$_{\mathrm{Do}}$	******************	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 * 1 1 * * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 * 1 *
	3.—	Dо			
	4.—	$\mathbf{Do}$	****************		
	5	Dо		***************************************	******
	6.—	Do		*******************	*****************
				or school accommodation.	
Local pr	ovision	toward	s the support of T	'eacher	-1

WE, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerant Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school:—

Place.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Children's Names.	Religious Denominations.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.
	1	1			
					<u> </u>

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

#### Grants of School Books, &c.

80. Grants of school books and apparatus shall be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

#### Requisitions for School Materials.

81. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only.

#### Character of School Books.

- 82. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction. Apparalus.
- 83. The term Apparatus shall be held to include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, ball-frames, and Kindergarten appliances.

#### Registers, &c., to be kept.

84. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher: (a) Admission Register, (b) Class Roll, (c) Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) Lesson Register, (f) Time-table, and (g) Programme of Lessons for each Class.

#### Returns.

85. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record, and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturday in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

#### Default as to Returns or Registers.

86. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, shall render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

### Appointment and Training of Teachers.

87. Every applicant for employment as a teacher, unless he be a University graduate, or a person holding a certificate from a recognized training institution, must show that he has gained in the Colony, either as a pupil in a State School, or otherwise, a sufficient experience of the established Public School system to warrant his employment. Every untrained applicant must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, and he must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

### Position of Teachers.

88. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to the advantages and subject to the restrictions of that position.

#### Teachers not to seek Outside Influence.

89. Teachors are appointed, promoted, and removed on a due consideration of their claims and merits. They are, therefore, prohibited from seeking the interest of influential persons outside the Department to obtain promotion, removal, or other advantage. Any infringement of this Regulation will be severely dealt with.

#### General Qualifications.

90. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

#### Examination and Classification.

91. The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, shall be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades:—The first, or highest, class, will have three grades, distinguished as IA with Honors, IA (without Honors), and IB; the Second Class will have three grades, distinguished as IIA with Honors, IIA (without Honors), and IIB; and the Third Class will have three grades, distinguished as 3A, 3B, and 3C. A classification awarded to a Teacher, a Student of the Training School.

School, or a Candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, shall be provisional only, and be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: provided that the classification of any Teacher in the School Service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for inefficiency, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person holding such classification.

#### Commencement of duty.

92. When a teacher is appointed to a school, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

#### Resignation of a Teacher.

93. A teacher is required to give not less than one month's notice of his intended resignation, which shall take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, he must hand over to a person duly authorized all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

#### Teachers not to engage in other Occupations.

94. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously obtained.

#### Duties of Teachers.

Duties of Teachers.

Duties of Teachers.

Duties of Teachers.

To observe faithfully those Regulations.

To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors.

To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.

To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.

To keep the School Records nearly, and to furnish Returns punctually.

To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the schoolroom, namely:— (a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular
Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees; (g) Proclamation as to obligatory attendance; List of Public School Board.

To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be
responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted—and to see that they are not used for any private purposes
without the Minister's permission.

without the Minister's permission.

#### Teachers' Wives.

96. In a school containing female children but no female teacher, it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needle-wook to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of a school, the competency and usefulness of the teacher's wife, and the time she devotes to school duties, will be taken into account.

#### Assistant Teachers.

97. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for four years as pupil-teachers, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

### Pupil-teachers.

98. Pupil-teachers may be employed to serve for not less than four years in any school in which the average attendance has not been less than fifty for the preceding quarter, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

### Conditions of Appointment.

99. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must be not less than thirteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 101.

100. The remuneration of a pupil-teacher will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

101. The subjects in which teachers and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated herounder.

#### For a Third-class Certificate.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing and Dictation—Full value, 1,000 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.

and small hand.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, and Composition.

Text Books—Lennic's Grammar and Laurie's Composition. For special study—the Text-book prescribed for the Junior University Examination of the current year.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents.

Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

those Continents.

Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').

History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important events. General sketch of Australian History.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
History of Australia.

School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.

in outline.

Text Books—Gladman's School Method.
Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

302 Domestic Economy—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, Household Management.

Text Book—Hassell's Domestic Economy.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Black-board, Freehand.

Text Books—As prescribed in the Standard of Proficiency.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step IV inclusive, or Stimpson's Singing Class Book. Stimpson's Singing Class Book. FOR A SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE. Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Ornamental Writing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhustar's Mensuration (for Males) Chang Lie YVII and its control of the control of th Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chaps. I to XVII, omitting Chap. VI.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Derivations, Meaning and uses of Words, Composition, and Analysis.

Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.

Mciklejohn's Book of English.

Subject for Special Study—Same as that prescribed for the Senior University Examination of the current year.

Supply—Full value, 800 reachs—Physical Communications. the current year.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.

Mapping within these limits.

Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and

W. Hughes' Physical Geography, or

Geikie's Physical Geography.

History—Full value, 600 marks. British History, from the Conquest to the present times.

Text Books—Ransome's Short History of England.

Australian History. ory—Full value, 600 marks.

Text Books—Ransome's Short History of England.

Australian History.

Sish Literature—Full value, 600 marks. Period for study—Elizabeth to Cromweil, inclusive.

Text Books—Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.

Smith's Specimens of English Literature.

of Teaching—Full value, 1,000 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools British Literature Art of Teaching-Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science (Female Trachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings. Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

wing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.

Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

al Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step VI inclusive, or

Dunstan's Teacher's Manual of Music.

Köhler's Elements of Music.

Stainer's Rudiments of Music. Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chaps. I to IV. \* Alternative Groups for Males. Group I. Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Todhunter's Euclid. Group II. Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Casar: De Bello Gallico, Books I to IV inclusive Text Books-Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar. Ihne's Latin Syntax. Group III. Euclid—700 marks. Books I and II, with deductions.

Algebra—700 marks. To Quadratics, without Surds.

Science—600 marks. Any one mentioned in Group IV for Females. \* Alternative Groups for Females. Group I. French—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author.

Text Books—(For translation.) Book prescribed for Junior University of current year.

Havet's French Class Book (complete), or Hallard's French Grammar.

#### Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Casar, De Bello Gallico, Books I, II. Text Books—As for Males.

### Group III.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions from them.
 Text Books—As for Males.
 Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds.

Text Books-As for Males.

### Group IV.

Any two of the following Sciences:-

Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book-Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Geology-

<sup>•</sup> NOTE.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them t Group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

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Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Geikie's Class Book of Geology.

Wilkinson's Notes on the Geology of New South Wales.
      Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.
      Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.
                                                                                                                                                            FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
    Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 900 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only). Chaps. I to 32.

Grammar—Full value, 900 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Prosody, and Derivations.
Grammar—Full value, 900 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Prosody, and Derivations.

Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.

Meiklejohn's English Language.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Astronomical Geography. Map Drawing.

Text Books—Geikic's Physical Geography.

Lockyor's Astronomy.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 900 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Bain's Education as a Science.

Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. To complete the full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music and Elements of Harmony, either notation.

Text Book—Curwen's Standard Course, or same as for Class II, with Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chapters 1 to 8.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.

Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume. (Brower.)

Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

History of Australia.

English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.

Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Hamilet."

Milton's Paradise Lost." Book I.

Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165, 409, 458, 457.

Bacon's Essays, 6. Civil and Moral. Blackie's edition.
                                                                                              Bacon's Essays, 6. Civil and Moral. Blackie's edition.
                                                                                                                                                                   Alternative Groups for Males.
 Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colonso's Algebra, as revised by Hunter, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Euclid—Full Value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—Mackay's Euclid, or
Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry. Full value, 1,000 marks.
 Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges.
                                                                                                                                                                                                          * Group II.
# Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æncid; Livy, Book 21. Horace's Odes, Books I, II. Questions on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Larger Latin Grammar.

Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. (Bradley.)

Greek—Full Value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Memorabilia." Books I and II.

Smith's Smaller Greek Grammar.

Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Hallard's French Grammar.
 Hallard's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Otto's German Grammar.
†Group III.

Physics—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Ganot's Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).

Geology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.

Botany—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.

Sanitary Science—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.
                                                                                                                                                                                                        †Group III.
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Group

### Group IV.

Euclid-Full value, 1,000 marks. Books, I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.
—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Rooks—As in Group I.

Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico. First two books.

Virgil's Æneid. Book I.

Text Books—As in Group II.

#### Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

#### Group VI.

Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.

Livy. Book XXI.

Horace's Odes. Books I, II.

Grammar and Composition.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Together with any two of the Sciences in Group III.

Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—As in Group III.

#### Alternative Groups for Females.

#### Group I.

-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for the Senior University Examination of the current year. Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

#### Group II.

German-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammer, Translation, Composition.

Text Books-As for Males.

#### Group III.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition Text Books—As for Males.

#### Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.

Text Books—As for Maies.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations including Surds.

Text Books—As for Mules.

#### Group V.

Any two of the following Sciences:

Experimental Physics-Full value, 1000 marks.

Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—As for Mules of First Class.

Nors 1. In lieu of the Alternative Subjects of examination herein prescribed for a Second-class or a First-class Certificate, the subjects of the Sydney University Arts' Course (as set forth in the By-laws and annually mublished in the Calendar) shall be taken up in the Training Schools by those students who have passed the University Matriculation Examination and who may desire to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the special privilege of remaining a third year in Training and preceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Note 2. Graduates of any recognised British or Colonial University of not more than five years standing may be exempted from examination in the Alternative Groups for Class II.

Note 3. Any Teacher who can show, to the satisfaction of the Minister, that he is unable to take Music or Drawing, may substitute for each or either of these any one of the Sciences specified in Group IV, Class 11.

NOTE 4. Certificates issued to Teachers and Pupil Teachers by the Technical Education Branch in the undermentioned subjects, will exempt the holders from further examination in such subjects:—

Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology.

Prochand Drawing (first year)—any grade—for applicants for employment as Pupil Teachers.

Frechand Drawing (second year)—any grade—for Teachers and Pupil Teachers.

Model Drawing (first year)—any grade; Perspective Drawing (first year)—any grade—Section 1.

Geometrical Drawing (first year)—any grade.

#### SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

#### Before Appointment-Candidates.

-Full value, 100 marks. To read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.

Writing-Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of penmanship, not less than two lines, in round and small hand.

Dictation-Full value, 100 marks. As for a Fourth Class.

Arithmetic-Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyse correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar, including Prefixes, Affixes, and Common Roots.

Geography --Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to have a general knowledge of the Map of the World, and the Outlines of the Geography of Australia. Deciving-Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of

Focal Music-Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.

Skill in Teaching-To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

Pupil-teachers-Class IV. Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory 50 lines of Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of copy-setting.

Dietation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor, to page 41.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice. and Practice.

Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, and Composition,

Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Special Text Book—Same as prescribed for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Cycle of Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes. Outlines of each continent, together with—

1890 - Africa and South America, in detail. Physical Geography, Chaps. I to VI.
1891 - Asia and North America,
1892 - Australia and Polynesia,

"""

Chaps. VII and
Chaps. IX to X Chaps. VII and VIII. Chaps. JX to XI. 1893-Europe, and so on in cycles of four years. Chaps. XII to end. Note—One question at least may be given on the Coography of New South Wales in each year, and Mapping within the limits of each year's study. Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

History—Full value, 70 marks. Pupil-teachers of all classes will be expected to have a knowledge of the order and date of Accession of each Sovereign, and of the chief events of each Reign.

Cycle of Special Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes:—

1890—George I to present time. Australian History from 1859 to present date.
1891—Commencement of Book to Stephen (1154). Australian History to 1808.
1892—Henry II to Elizabeth (1603). Australian History to 1851.
1893—James I to Anne (1714).

And so on in cycles of four years.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

Australian History.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Blackboard Practice.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. I to VIII.

Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Props. I to XXVI.

Text Book—Todhunter's Euclid.

Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chaps. I to V inclusive.

Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Macmillan's French Course, First Year.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle. Gladman's School Method.

Lauric's Kindergarten Mannal.

Needlewark (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. In Paper, cut out and tack drawers, chemise, and Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.

1. In Paper, cut out and tack drawers, chemise, and pinafore.

2. A Sampler, showing the various stitches in needlework as done by pupils in Classes 1, 2, and 3. Pupil-teachers—Class III.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Countie's Word Expositor to page 81.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised), and Text Book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

Text Books—As for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History. Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freeband Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Exclid. Book 1. With easy deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Exclid. Book 1. With easy deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Frections and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 48; Appendix II, pages 200 to 205; Appendix V. page 226.

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Exercises pages 77–103. Grammar, pages 1–19. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-17.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten. Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

Neadlemark (for Females). Full value, 50 marks. 1. A small shirt or dress. 2. A sampler showing all Neadlemark (for Females). Full value, 50 marks. 1. Pupil-teachers-Class III. Kindergorten Manual.

Kindergorten Manual.

Nesdlework (for Females). Full value, 50 marks. 1. A small shirt or dress. 2. A sampler, showing all the stitches required from pupils in Classes 4 and 5. Papil-teachers—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Special Text-book as for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Sco Cycle for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History and Australian History: see cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XIII to XV inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations, to Chapter XIX inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 72; appendix 2, pages 206-210; appendix V, page 227. Pupil-teachers-Class II. Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Pia Latina to Exercise 12; appendix 2, page 227.

\*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Grammar, pages 1 to 38. Exercises, pages 104-140. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-43.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. Cut out young child's dress in paper, and tack.

2. A patch in calico print and flannel. 3. A sampler as for last year, but showing greater skill.

Punil-teachers—

Pupil-teachers-

#### Pupil-teachers-Class I.

Papil-teachers—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with ease and expression from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration. Chapters 7 to 17 inclusive.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Book—Lennie's Grammar, and Special Text-book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

History—Full value, 50 marks. English History, and Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I, II, and III, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.
 Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina, to exercise 93; Appendices 2 and 5. Easy translations. Casar, De Bello Gallico. (Chaps. 1 to III).
 \*French (for Females)—Full value, 160 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Macmillan's First French Render, pages 1-73.
 School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).
 Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. A young child's dress, showing gathering and stroking, ornamented with various stitches as shown in former samplers; tucks to be run, frill—whipped and hem-stitched to be used as a trimming. Also cut out any garment required as in former classes. 2. A six-inch sampler done in coloured silk with threads drawn showing all the various stitches used in needlework.
 Nors 1.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydner

Various butches used in needlework.

Note 1.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydney University Matriculation subjects (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) be also studied by those pupil-teachers who may desire or intend, after admission to the Training School, to present themselves at the Matriculation examination and to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the privilege of remaining three years in training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Nore 2.—Any pupil-teacher who may have passed the Junior or the Senior University examination in Euclid, Algebra, Latin, or French may be exempted from further examination in such subject or subjects in Classes IV, III, and II.

Note 3.—Drawing must be taken by all candidates for scholarships, even though the standard has been previously satisfied.

satisfied

ed.
NOTE 4.—See also Note 4, at end of Subjects of Study for Teachers.

#### Examinations.

102. An examination of teachers shall be held yearly in each Inspector's district. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to promotion, must apprise the Inspector of their wish at least one month before the date of examination, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects, if any, upon which they are prepared for examination.

### Promotion for Good Service.

103. Teachers can be promoted from one class to another by examination only. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from I885; that is to say, if in the last five years during which he has held his classification, his school has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

#### Promotion by Removal.

104. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

### Efficiency of Teachers.

105. In judging of the efficiency and usefulness of Teachers and of their claims to promotion, the successful work carried on by them in connection with (a) the initiation and management of School Savings' Banks. (b) the planting and beautifying of school grounds. (c) the instructing and drilling of Public School Cadet Corps, and (d) the passing of pupils at the Junior or Senior Examinations, will have full value awarded to it.

#### Classification of Schools.

106. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows:-

#### First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

### Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred in two departments, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

<sup>\*</sup>From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has had no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:

Latin, or
Euclid and
Algebra,

#### Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the average daily attendance does not reach twenty.

#### Condition of Retention in Class.

107. Where a school fails to meet the conditions above specified, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

### Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

108. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 103, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule :-

Class of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
I	
II.	I.D II. A. with Honors.
1V	
V	
<u>VI</u>	
VIIVIII.	
1X	
X	

109. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

#### Teachers' Emoluments.

110. The salaries of male teachers shall be according to the following scale:—

For a teacher	in charge o	of a school of	the First Class	£400
$\mathbf{p}_{o}$	do	do	Second Class	336
$\mathbf{D}_{0}$	do	do	Third Class	252
D٥	do	do	Fourth Class	240
Do	ďο	ф	Fifth Class	228
Do	do	фo	Sixth Class	216
Do	do	do	Seventh Class	
Do	do	do	Highth Class	156
Do	do	do	Ninth Class	132
Do	do	do	Tenth Class	

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers

who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation 96, and of female teachers in charge, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

111. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school.

#### Mistresses.

112. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale:-

For a mistress in cha:	rge of a girls' or infants' department of a	
School of th	e First Class	£300
Do	Second Class	252
Do	Third Class	
Do	Fourth Class	
D-	Figh. Olar-	190

#### Assistant Teachers.

113. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follow:-

To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	Male. £250	Female. £168
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the		
First Class To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the	150	120
First Class	108	100
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the	100	
Second Class	180	144
Fourth, or Fifth Class	150	114

### Pupil-teachers.

114. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-toachers at the following rates ..

Dataries shall be baid to raph-toachers at the following rates:			
First Class	Male.	Female. £48	
Second Class		36	
Third Class		30	
Fourth Class		24	

Work-mistress.

#### Work-mistresses.

115. Work-mistresses may be appointed to schools of the first and second classes; and their salaries shall be at the following rates:-

Per annum.
s £120
£100
20100
£90
Days a week.
5
.,,,
4
4

117. Each Work-mistress shall be required to keep a record showing the names of the pupils, as well as the dates of commencing and completing each piece of work. The record is to be preserved for the information of the Inspector, and of the Directorss of Needlework.

118. The regular Teachers of such classes as may be receiving instruction in Needlework will be expected to assist the Work-mistress in the performance of her duties.

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS.

#### Classes of Candidates.

119. The Minister may authorize to be received into the Training Schools, annually, three classes of candidates, namely, First Class, or Scholarship Candidates—Thirty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained the highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully; Second Class, or Half-Scholarship Candidates—Twenty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained, after the first thirty, the next highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; Third Class, or non-Scholarship Candidates—Other Pupil-teachers whose terms of service have expired, untrained teachers who have had charge of schools, and persons entering the teaching profession for the first time, who have passed the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay the whole cost of their maintenance while in training.

#### Qualifications.

120. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Minister as to their previous history and their qualifications.

#### Conditions of Admission.

121. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to follow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training defrayed by the State will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than three years from the date of his first appointment.

#### Terms of Training.

123. Entrance examinations shall be held yearly in December; and the periods of training will be one year, two years, or three years, as may be found expedient.

### Allowances during Training.

123. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the aforementioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations:—To scholarship students, £6 per month; to half-scholarship students, £3 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid, board and lodgings being provided instead.

#### Practical Training.

124. The students shall be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the Practising School.

#### Examinations.

125. Oral examinations of the students shall be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations shall take place yearly, in December, when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill to students who have completed their course. No certificate shall be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a school.

#### GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

#### Public School Boards.

126. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, wherever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

127. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty it will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deep expedient may deem expedient.

may deem expedient.

128. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board, who will, if necessary, report to the Minister.

129. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, shall be the following:—Unfitness or the vert of such teacher to professive the latter form internates in uneverlated to suspend a factor of the conduct as a profession of the vert of such teacher to profess the power profession.

on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance, immoral conduct, gross neglect of duty, or continued absence from duty without leave.

130. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such

131. Public School Boards are expected to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

132.

132. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

133. In fixing the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

134. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (e) To see that the school is open on all the usual school days, and that the teacher is present at his work. (f) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties, to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

\*\*Inspectors of Schools\*\*

#### Inspectors of Schools.

135. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school shall be furnished with propor credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

#### Duties of Inspectors.

136. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions shall be subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into condition of the schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved.

#### Annual Inspections.

137. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction as authoritatively prescribed. He shall, within six days of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called

### Conduct of Inspectors.

138. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They should exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

#### Observation Book.

139. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, shall, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein must not be erased or altered.

#### SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

### Punctuality.

140. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

#### Cleanliness.

141. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the schoolrooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly manner.

#### Order and Conduct.

142. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for orderly and modest behaviour, as well as for obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their follows; to be honest and truthful, attentive under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

### Government of Pupils.

143. In the government of pupils a teacher must avoid all degrading punishments. His discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity for punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

#### Corporal Punishment.

144. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the principal teacher only, or by an assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

#### Expulsion of Pupils.

145. No pupil shall be expelled from any school except by the authority of the Minister.

#### Suspension.

146. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

### Playground Supervision.

147. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

### Religious Views of Pupils or of Parents.

148. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's hearing or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

Daily

#### Daily Routine.

149. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: Provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour later than so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

#### Morning.

At 8.45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons. At 8.55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.

At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table preserbed by Rule 150.

At 1030. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers. At 1045. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table. At 1155. Class-roll to be called and marked.

At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

#### Afternoon.

From 12 to 1.20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers At 1.20. Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons. At 1.30. Lessons to re-commence as noted in the Time-table. At 3.25. The Roll to be called and marked. At 3.30. The school to be dismissed.

#### Time-table.

160. The Time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the provise to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified :--

Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.
From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.
From 12 to 1'30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.
From 1'30 to 3'30. Ordinary Instruction.

#### $Special\ Religious\ Instruction.$

151. Where the time specified for special religious instruction is inconvenient, some other hour may be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

#### Vacations and Holidays.

152. The vacations canctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, one week at Easter, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, of the Queen's Birthday, and of the Prince of Wales' Birthday; and Good Friday.

Teachers are to enter on their Time tables these Vacations and Holidays.

#### Closing Schools.

153. No school is to be closed upon any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

#### Infectious Discases.

154. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive, or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the teacher under rules approved by the Minister.

### INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

### Course of Instruction.

155. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall be as follows for each class :-

#### INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

### (Course, 2 years.)

Reading-Primer and Reader I-" Australian School Series."

Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation.

Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.

Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures.

Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill, Free Exercises, Gallery Exercises, Marking Time.

Drawing—On States, Lines, Angles, Parallels.

#### FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

#### First Class.

(Course, 11 year.)

Reading—Primer, Reader I—A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, Lesson 8. Writing—On slates from copy.

Dictation-From Lessons read.

Arithmetic— As in Infants' Department. Singing—

Scripture-Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Object Lessons— As in Infants' Department.

Needlework-Hem, top-sew, make holland or calico work-apron or sachet. Name to be marked.

#### Second Class.

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading-Reader II, A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books. Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic-Notation; Simple Rules; Mental Arithmetic-Simple Rules, Tables, Money.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Mental Arithmetic—Simple Rules, Tables, Money.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, and Materials, Common Animals, and Vegetables.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Two and Three Pulse Measures.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I; Moral Lessons.

Drawing—Freehand, on Slates; Simple Right-lined and Curved Figures.

Drill (for Boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with Intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26; Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 50; Exercises, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Drill (for Girls)—Dressing with Intervals; Turnings by Numbers; Free Exercises and Body Flexions (six exercises); Marching in Single Rank.

Needlework—Hemming, Top Sewing, Feather Stitch, Satin Stitch; a Pinafore, Pillow-slip, &c.; Scams top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.

#### (Course, 2 years.)

Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Readers III and IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Books III and IV; Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition of Poetry, 130 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spelling and punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion.

Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of Simple Sentences; the Rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.

Geography—School Locality, Cardinal Points, Definitions, Map of World; Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography, and Towns of New South Wales and Europe; Mapping. Mapping.

Mapping.

Object Lessons—Animal and Plant Life, with Special Reference to Agriculture; the Human Frame and Laws of Health; Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England; History of Australia; Outlines of English History.

Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.

Drawing—On Paper; Freehand Exercises from Models and Common Schoolroom Objects; Geometrical Figures, with Rulers and in Freehand.

Figures, with Rulers and in Freehand.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1; New Testament No. 1.

Needlework—Plain Under-garments, Stitching, Herring-boning, Eyclet and Button Holes, Felling, Running, Darning, &c.; Sampler showing various stitches used in needlework.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training, section V, Exercises 5, 6, 7; Marching—Sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, and 22; and Squad Drill, sections, 37 to 50.

Drill (for girls)—File Marching; Wheeling in File; Marking Time; Changing Step; Free Exercises while Marching and Marking Time.

#### Fourth Class.

#### (Course, 1 year.)

Reading-Reader V to Lesson 56, AS. Series; or I.N.B. Fourth Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry-100 lines.

Writing-In copy-books.

Writing—In copy-books.
Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.
Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Interest; Discount, Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces; Mental Arithmetic.
Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.
Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of Asia and America; Mapping.
Object Lessons—As in Third Class (advanced), with the Chemical and Physical principles involved in Agriculture; Health; Elementary Physical Science.
History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, Henry VII to Victoria; History of Australia.
Also Work of Class III.
Sinaino—As in Third Class: Shaves. Flats. Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and

Also Work of Class 111.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully; Three Part Songs; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—Freeland Drawing, from copies of common objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited

Scripture—I.N.B. Whole Series.

Scripture—I.N.B. Whole Series.
Euclid—Book I, to Proposition XII.
Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.
Drill (for girls)—Marching in line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells († 18.).
Needlework—The Work of the Previous Standards, with advanced skill; Patching in Calico, Flannel, and Print; Cutting out Garments, and Setting Work. Ornamental Work and Knitting to be introduced when standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed.

### Fifth Class.

#### (Course, 1 year.)

Reading—As prescribed for University Junior Examination.

Writing—As in Fourth Class.

Dictation—On unruled paper, ordinary prose—15 consecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Full Course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent. Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.

Grammar— Geography— History— As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University. History-

Natural Science-Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for University Examinations or

Cooking: For girls.

Geometry—Buelid, Books I and II, with easy exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra to Chapter 13.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader," to page 28, or an equivalent.

Needlework—

Needlework—As for Fourth Class; Child's Frock in Washing Material; Cutting out and Fixing Work
Fancy Work and Knitting at discretion of Work Mistress.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from Common Objects and from Casts
of Ornaments in Light and Shade; Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids, with sections. Music -- As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c. Scripture -- As in Fourth Class.

NOTE 1 .- Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; also Euclid Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.

Note 2.—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively.

# THE STANDARDS OF PROFICIENCY FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES IN SCHOOLS SHALL BE AS FOLLOW:—

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Series), to Lesson 20.

Writing—To write on Slates—i, u, n, m, v, r, w.

Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10; to know ball-frame exercises in Addition, and Addition of other Concrete Quantities as far as 10.

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.

Form—The different kinds of Lines and Angles.

Colour—First (Primary) Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill for Cleanliness; Free Exercises; Gallery Exercises.

Drawing—On Slates—Lines, Angles, and Parallels.

### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I, to the end.

Writing—To Write on States all the Letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.

Arithmetic—To Count and Read as far as 20; Addition, in single column, to 20; to add and subtract mentally numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals, Form—Three and Four Sided Figures.

Colour—Three and Four Sided Figures.
Colour—Secondary Colours.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
Drill—As for last half-year.
Drawing—As for last half-year.

#### Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Primer, Part II, to the end.

Writing—To Write on Slates from Copies.

Dictation—Words from Lessons Read.

Arithmetic—To Read and Notate as far as 100; Addition to three places—three addends; Mental Arithmetic up to 30; tables to "4 times."

Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.

Form—Curved Line Figures.

Colour—Tertiary Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodics by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—As for last half-year.

Drawing—As for last half-year.

Drawing-As for last half-year.

#### Fourth Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Australian School Serics—Reader I, to the end.

Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read, 8 lines.

Arithmetic—To read and notate up to 1,000; Addition, 4 places, 4 lines; mental operations in Arithmetic and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Common materials.

Form—Other plain figures.

Colour—Combination; shades and tints.

Singing—Simple melodies by cor

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—As for previous half-years, with marking time—(1) with left foot; (2) with right foot; (3) with left foot and right foot alternately.

Drawing—As for previous half-year.

#### Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

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Reading		***						***	***	***	1
Writing		• • •	***	***				•••	•••	***	_
Arithmetic	***	•••	***	***	***	***	***	•••	***	•••	1
Object Lessons		***	***	•••		***	***	***	•••		
Form	***	***	***		***	***	***	•••	***		
Colour		***	4+1	***	•••	•••	***	•••	***	• • •	
Singing		***	***	***		***	***	•••	***	•••	
Scripture		***	***	***	•••	• • •	***	•••	***	•••	
Drawing	•••	1+1	• • •	•••		• • •	•••	•••	···.	•••	
Dictation	•••	•••	***	•••		• • •	•••	***	•••	***	
Drill					***						

FOR

#### FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

#### FIRST CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :-

1. Australian School Series: Primer I, to Lesson 40.

2. I. N. B.: Book I, to Sec. II, Lesson 12.

Writing-To write on slates, from the blackboard, the following letters, with their combinations, in

words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.

Arithmetic—To count and read any number as far as 20; to add in single columns numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.

Object Lessons—As for Infants' Schools; oral lessons on form and colour, on the properties of common objects and materials, and on common animals and vegetables.

Needlework—Hem 2-inch Strips with coloured cotton.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narratives (Old Testament No. 1)—Moral Lessons. (First and Second Classes may be taken together.)

Drill-As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Primer II, to the end.
2. I. N. B.: Book I, to the end.
Writing—To write on slates from copies.
Dictation—Words from lessons read.
Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as 100; to work sums in Addition—three addends; to add, mentally, numbers involving results not higher than 30; Multiplication Tables to "4 times."
Deaning—As for first half-year to add, mentally, numbers involving results not nighter than oo; interpretation and Drawing—As for first half-year.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew together strips with coloured cotton, and plain hems.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

#### Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader I, to the end.
2. I. N. B.: Book II, to Section III, Lesson S.

Writing-On slates from copies.

Writing—On slates from copies,
Dictation—From lessons read.
Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as 1,000; to work sums in Addition to 4 places, 4 lines;
to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times,"
Drawing—As for first half-year.
\*Object Lessons—As for first half-year.
Singing—Simple melodics by ear.
\*Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons: Old Testament, No. 1.
Drill—As for Infants' Schools, fourth half-year.

Needlework—Make Work-apron or Sachet with holland or calico. Name to be worked.

## Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Read	ing, 60	: 8p	elling, 2	0 : Mes	minga	20)					100
Writing		• •				*		•••	• • •	***	
Dictation	***		-	111		•••	111	•••	• • •	***	60
Arithmetic (No		20.	Slots an	~~!·	Man	4-1.0		003	•••	***	60
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	20;	ISTATO-W	01K, 00	; pren	RET OF	cration	s, 20)	***	•••	100
Scripture		1 * *	•••	***	• • •	•••	***	•••	•••		50
	***	***		***		***	***	•••	• • • •		30
Object Lessons	***			111	***	414	•••	***			30
Drawing	***	14.1	***	***	•••		***		141		30
Drill	***	• • •	***	111	1-1	***					60
Needlework		***	151	1+1		•••					60
							***	441	111	1 4 6	vv

## SECOND CLASS.

## First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—

1. Australian School Series: Reader II, to Lesson 50.

2. I.N.B.: Book II, to the end.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation as far as six places, three lines; Subtraction; Multiplication by two digits; Mental Arithmetic; More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "12 times."

Simple meladice by one. Fact Exercises on the Modulator

"12 times."

Singing—Simple melodics by car; Easy Exercises on the Modulator.

\*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.

\*Object Lessons—Properties of common objects and materials, common animals, and vegetables.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4,6, 25, 26; Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 50.

Drill (for girls)—Dressing with intervals; turnings by numbers; free exercises and body flexions (six exercises); marching in single rank.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew a 9-inch sampler of jaconet with coloured cotton, and feather-stitch all round. Initial or name in satin-stitch.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. A. S. S.: Reader II, to the end.

2. I. N. B.: Sequel I, to the end.

Writing—In copy-books.
Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places, 3 lines; Multiplication in full; Short Division; Mental Arithmetic;

Exercises in simple Rules; Tables—Money.

<sup>\*</sup> In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually

Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation—Scale Exercises (without accidentals); two and three pulse measures (without subdivision of pulse); simple melodies.

\*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons. (Moral Lessons to be given orally.)

\*Drawing—Frechand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.

\*Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.

\*Needlemark—Make a plain willow-slip winefers handkershief on similar useful articles access to be

Needlework—Make a plain pillow-slip, pinafore, handkerchief, or similar useful article; seams to be top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.

Drill—As for previous half-year; and Physical Training, section 5; Exercises 1, 2, 3, and 4.

#### Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading (Reading, 60; Spelling	g, 20; Mean	ings, &c.	, 20)			1+1	***	100
Writing	***	***	***	•••	•••	141	•••	100
Dictation		*	***	***	•••	*11	•••	100
Arithmetic (Notation, 10; Slat	e work, 60 ;	Mental,	30)		***	***		100
Object Lessons			***	***	***	•••	•••	60
Singing (Singing, 30; Theory,	20)	***	•••		***	***	***	50
Scripture						***	• • •	30
Drawing	444 941	414	***	• • •	***		***	30
Drill	*1* F14			• • •	*1*	+1+	•••	60
Needlework	***	***	***	4+4	***	111	•••	60

#### THIRD CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:

1. Australian School Series: Roader III, to Lesson 20.

2. I.N.B.: Book III, to Lesson 30.

Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Dictation—Right lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation, Long Division, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money; Mental Arithmetic—Easy Exercises; Tubles—Weights and Measures.

Geography—To know the school locality and the cardinal points; and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of land and water marked on a Map of the World.

Grammar—To define the noun, pronoun, adjective, and verb, and to distinguish each in easy sentences.

†Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation: scale exercises; only time exercises; two, three, and four-pulse measures (pulse, half-pulse, hold marks, and rests); simple two part songs and rounds.

History—Coltic Period to Henry II; to page 21, Nelson's Brief History of England.

Drawing—On paper, from simple rectangular and circular models, and from common objects about the school-room; also simple geometrical figures, to be drawn with rulers and in free-hand.

Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons.

Object Lessons—Lessons on animals and plants, with special reference to agriculture; on the human frame, and laws of health; on elementary physiology; and on important manufactures.

†Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training as for Second Class; Marching—Sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21 and 22.

Drill (for girls)—File marching; wheeling in file; marking time; changing step; free exercises while

Drill (for girls)—File marching; wheeling in file; marking time; changing stop; free exercises while

marching and marking time.

Needlework.—A plain chemise, gathered at neck into a stitched band, ornamented with feather stitching; or similar useful article which can be completed by stitches already taught.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to the end.
2. I.N.B.: Book III, to the end.

Repetition from memory of thirty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the reading lessons.

Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—To distinguish readily all the parts of speech.

Composition—To write a letter of not less

than twelve lines.

Geography—To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.

History—To death of Richard III; to page 44 of Nelson's Brief History of England.

Singing—Staff Notation (movable dob system); Treble Clef; Pitch and Time; Names; Relative Value of Notes; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for previous half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889;" Physical Training, section 5; Exercises, 5, 6, and 7; Squad Drill, sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—A linen sampler, with threads drawn, showing the various stitches used in Needlework, namely: top-sewing, stitching, herring-boning, various feather-stitching, eyelet and button-holes, small square of darning, loops; name done in satin-stitch.

## Thira Half-Year of Enrolment.

Thira Half-Year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 30.

2. I. N. B., Book IV, to end of Section II.
Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy.books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons.

Arithmetic—Reduction; Miscellaneous Exercises in Simple and Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic;
Easy Questions in Buying and Selling.

Grammar—Pursing of Simple Sentences; Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences. Composition—
To write on paper a letter of not less than twelve lines.

Geography—New South Wales—Physical Features and Chief Towns; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England, to page 70; Outlines of English History, to the Abdication

History-Nelson's Brief History of England, to page 70; Outlines of English History, to the Abdication of James II.

rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

. f Nort.—In Schools below the Sixth Class, the standard in singing for Second Class shall also be that for Third Class, t Nort.—In schools below the Sixth Class, the standard for drill will be that for the Second Class.

<sup>\*</sup> In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should beceive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually iven

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315
Drawing-As for first half-year.
Dritte Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Dritt (for boys)—Same as second half-year.

Dritt (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—1. Sampler as in last half-year.
                      2. A pair of drawers, tucked, finished with button-holes in band; or similar useful article.
                                                          Fourth Half-year of Enrolment.
Reading—1. Australian School Scrics; Reader IV, to the end.
2. I. N. B., Book IV, to the end.
Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry.
Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons, on paper.

Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Proportion, with Miscellaneous Exercises in back Rules Montal
               Arithmetic.
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Arithmetic.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax; Composition, 
Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History; Nelson's Brief History, to the end; Outlines of English History to the 
present time; History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation, \$\frac{2}{3}\$, \$\frac{2}{3}\$, and \$\frac{4}{3}\$ Times; Time Exercises on Minim, Crochet, and Quaver (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff, introducing fe and ta; Two-part Songs and Rounds, 
from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for first helf-year.

from Tonic Sol-la Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Needlework—1. Running and felling seams with tucks run and gathered into band, in chemise or similar useful article; name or initial in satin-stitch.

2. Darning in stocking-web material.
3. Button-holes in cloth.

Drill (for boys)—Same as for second half-year.
Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Values of Subjects taught to Third Class.											
Reading (Read	ing, 60	; Poets	y. 20 :	Meanix	nes, &e	20)					100
Writing	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •									100
Dictation		***	111					•••	•••	***	100
Arithmetic (Sla				807	• • • •	1.1	•••	•••			-
Commence (Ass	1	00 0	m ciner	,007	•••	***	•••			111	100
Grammar (Àcc	iaence,	20; P	arsing,	40; A	nalysis,	.10; C	omposi	tion, 30	))		100
Geography	***	***									70
Object Lessons			***								60
History					•••						60
Singing (Singing									•••	***	50
Drawing		T	, -0,		•••	•••	•••	• • •	1	• • •	
Diaming		***	141	4 2 4	***	1+1		***			50
Scripture Lesso	ns	1+1	111	***			• • •				60
$\mathbf{Drill}$							144		•••		60
Needlework		,								•••	60

Note 1.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the standard prescribed for the first half-year in the Fourth Class shall be that for the fifth half-year in the Third Class.

Note 2.—The work prescribed in Object Lessons, Scripture, and Drawing, is for the whole period pupils remain in the Third Class. The examination will be on the subjects taught.

Note 3.—When the standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed, ornamental work, or knitting, or both, should be introduced.

## FOURTH CLASS.

## First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:

1. Australian School Series: Reader V, to end of Lesson 22.
2. I. N. B.; Fourth Supplement, to page 63.
Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve consecutive lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Mental Arithmetic—the full course, as treated in any Standard Work.

Grammar-Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Accidence; Analysis of a Compound Sentence; Composition.

Composition.

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#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Scries: Reader V, to end of Lesson 56.
2. I. N. B., 4th Supplement, to page 155.
Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.
Writing—As for last half-year.

Dictation—Selected passages of twelve consecutive lines from books read.

Arithmetic-Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Simple Essays.

Geography—America; Physical Features, and Chief Towns of each Country.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History (Nelson's "History for Junior Classes")—William III to present time;

History—English History (Nelson's "History for Junior Classes")—Whitain 111 to present time;
History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, Bb, D, Eb, A; Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises as in last half-year, with Dotted Notes, Ledger Lines, Accidentals, Definitions of most common Musical Terms; Three-part Songs and Rounds; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series.

Euclid—Book I, to Proposition 12.

Drill (for boys)—As for first half-year.

Drill (for boys)—As for first half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—1. A plain night shirt, showing top sewing, stitching, button-holes, and gathers, and finished with gussets; or a night-dress tucked and trimmed, or any similar article.

2. Patching in calico and flannel.

3. This class will be expected to set their own sowing, with the advice of the Work-mistress; and pupils over 14 years of age should be able to cut out and fit garments specified in Third Class.

#### Values of Subjects taught to Fourth Class.

											Marks.
Reading (Re	ading,	60; P	octry, :	20 : M	canings	, &c., 20	)	4+1	1++		100
Writing				***			·	***	1+1	***	100
Dictation		***			-14					***	100
Arithmetic (							***			•••	100
Grammar (Å	cciden	ce, 20 ;	Parsi	ng, 40;	Analy	eis, 10;	Com	position,	, 30)		100
Geography			1+1				•••			***	60
Object Lesso	ns.										GO
History	101					•••	***	***			60
Singing (Sin	ging, 3	0; The	ory, 30	0)		•••		149		414	60
Drawing			***	*11	-14	1+1		111	***	***	60
Scripture		***			•••		4+4	141	•••		60
Euclid	•••	1++	***	***			•••		***	411	60
Drill	***		***		***	***	***	•••		***	60
Needlework			***		***	***				***	60

Note.—When there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the standard prescribed for the first half-year in Fifth Class shall be that for the third half-year of the Fourth Class.

#### FIFTH CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-The Text-book prescribed for the University Junior Examination.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Passages of ordinary prose, fifteen consecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent; Mensuration; Area of Regular Surfaces.

Grammar—)

Geography— As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

History—

History— )
Natural Science—Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for the University Examinations or

Cooking: For girls. Euclid—Book I.

Euclid—Book I.

Algebra—As shown in Hamblin Smith's Algebra, up to Chapter 6, omitting Exercises 15 to 32.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina" to Exercise 21, page 29.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course, to Lesson 25.

Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from any Common Objects and Casts of Ornaments, in Light and Shade; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids with Sections.

Music—Key and Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises on all the ordinary notes and Rests, with Dots,

Triplets, Simple Passages at sight, Syncopation, Modulation, Double Dotted Notes, Double Sharps and Flats, Three-part Songs.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series. (The Class may be taken with Fourth Class in this subject.)

Drill (for boys)—

Drill (for boys)—

As for Fourth Class.

Needlework—1. Patching in print, flannel, and cloth.

2. A linen sampler as in Third and Fourth Classes; also a child's dress made of washing material.

The pupils will be required to cut out and fix their own sewing; also any garment named in former classes.

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—
Writing—
Dictation—
As for last half-year. Reading

Arithmetic - The full course, as treated in ordinary Text-books, such as Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic; Mensuration-Regular Surfaces and Solids.

GrammarGeography-History Natural Science -As for last half-year. Music-Scripture Lessons-

Dealing —

Euclid — Books I and II, with easy Exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra, to chapter 13.

Latin (for boys) — Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls) — Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader,"

to page 28, or an equivalent.

Needlework—As for last half-year.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

#### Values of Subjects tought to Fifth Class

						,	9000				
Reading (Re	ading	, 30 ; 1	Derivati	ons, &c	30 :	Poetry	. 20)				Marks. 80
Writing					· '		,				80
Dictation			•••			• • •		•••		1-1	
	( A		en' 'st.			1.0				***	80
Arithmetic (	Апп	mene,	on; re	ensurat	1011, 50	; men	ioi Ari	thinetic	, 20)	***	100
Grammar (A	Locide	nce, 10	; Parsi	ng, 20	; Anal	ysis, 10	; Pros	ody, 10	; Com	posi-	
tion, 30	))		,	410			• • • • •		٠	*	80
Geography	141	1		***			***				50
History							***			•••	
			• • • •	***	*.*	***	***	•••	***	111	50
Natural Scie		***					141				70
Geometry (1	Luclid,	,70; I	Exercise	s, 30)							100
Algebra											100
Latin										•••	
French	•••			***		•••	***	• • •	***	***	100
	1 * *		***	***		***	***				100
Drawing	• • •				• • • •	•••					60
Music (Sing	ing, 30	): The	orv. 30	)							60
Scripture			,,,		•••	-,,	•••	• • • •	•••		
Drill	• • •				• • •	***	• • • •	***	***	* - +	60
	• •	•••				***				111	60
Needlework		***									60

Note 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's "Trigonometry for Beginners," full marks (100) will be awarded. (Euclid in the third half-year, Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.)

Note 2.—Music—Inseparate boys and girls departments the sexes may be combined for singing lessons at the discretion of the teachers; but the teachers of the respective departments will be held responsible for instruction in the theory of music.

Note 3.—Drill—In all schools under one teacher, the standard for the second-class shall be the highest required for any class. Subject to this provision, rifle drill should be taught to third and higher classes whenever not fewer than ten pupils can be assembled.

Note 4.—Writing—All writing will be rejected as a failure if there is no attempt made to imitate the copies set.

Note 5.—Arithmetic—Pupils of girls' schools will not be expected to work Discount, Stocks, or Cube Root.

#### Provisional Schools.

156. The last preceding Regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

#### Special Religious Instruction.

157. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

## General Religious Instruction.

158. Where any parent or guardian objects to a pupil receiving the General Religious Instruction prescribed in the Course of Instruction, notification to this effect shall be made to the teacher in writing.

#### Denominational Books.

159. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

#### Methods of Teaching.

160. Every Teacher shall make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and practise them in his school; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the moral improvement of their pupils, results, as well as the mode of instruction, should be kept in view.

## Teaching power to be justly distributed.

161. Teachers shall provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the classes, so that the instruction of no pupil be neglected.

#### Persons visiting Schools.

162. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or to interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

#### Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

163. Every Teacher shall receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, and afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but teachers shall not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

#### Official Visits.

164. The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

#### Visitors' Book.

165. Every Teacher shall have the "Visitors' Book" lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to crase or alter any remark so made.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

The following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by Teachers generally.

#### I. Instructions relating to Principal Teachers only.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are

habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other Departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own Department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority.

4.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry seasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will require all letters addressed to Teachers at the School and deliver them to the approximately appro

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the school is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to

the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to

6. Persons visiting the School, or carriag upon Teacher,
the Principal Teacher.
7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will determine the Department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-enrolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more Departments is to furnish but one Annual Return, in which children transferred from one Department to another a property of the senting department. which children transferred from one Department to another during the year are only to be counted once.

## II. INSTRUCTIONS RELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

13. For all purposes of classification and examination, the actual attendance of a pupil in days shall determine his half-year in class, such half-year to consist of 110 days.

14. When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as elicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

15. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

16. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the use of future Teachers.

17. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the school, or Department,

17. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the school, or Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be allowed to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme case." Failure or inability to learn is not to be regarded as an extreme case; and corporal punishment is not to be recognized as a proper aid to teaching. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the corporal punishment of female pupits twelve years of age and over; and no corporal punishment may be inflicted for neglect to prepare home lessons. All cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded, at the time the punishment is inflicted, in the Punishment Book supplied to all schools by the Department. Department.

18. Home Lessons :-

(a.) No home lessons or written exercises of any kind shall be given to children attending Infants' Schools or First Classes in other schools.

Schools or Eirst Classes in other schools.
(b.) Children in the Second Class shall have no written exercises of any kind; but they may be required to prepare lessons on Reading, Spelling, or Tables, provided such work take up not more than half-an-hour each evening.
(c.) Children in the Third Class may be given home lessons four evenings in the week, the subjects being left to the discretion of the Teacher; but each night's lessons must not take more than one hour to complete.
(d) In the case of Equation of Eight Classes it is left to the discretion of the Teacher to give such

(d.) In the case of Fourth and Fifth Classes it is left to the discretion of the Teacher to give such home lessons as he may consider necessary.

19. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the forenoon recess

forenoon recess.

20. The Teacher shall make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground during recesses. It is competent for the head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

21. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his Department taught by Pupilteachers, and will decide upon the suitableness of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been grainfied by him due have received his approval.

22. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his Department.

23. He will examine each class in his Department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the Teacher of the class.

24. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his Department, and for the condition of the Department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot recording the held geographicable.

reasonably be held accountable.

reasonably be held accountable.

25. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of Pupil-teachers, and will see that all the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that Mistresses of Departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing Pupil-teachers.

26. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturday of the months of March and September. In country places, where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

27. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following Rules, by which the numerical strength of Teaching Staffs is regulated.

In a mixed school, or in a separate Boys' or Girls' Department, having an average attendance ofwinxed school, or in a separate Boys' or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of 50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.

70 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Assistant.

80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teachers.

140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

350 to 400 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

400 to 450 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of-

60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teacher.

100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teachers.

120 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

480 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers. 480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

28. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments, respectively, are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the Rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what previous leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates. medical cortificates.

29. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the Accountant.

Accountant.

30. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from participation in any public meetings or other gatherings on party, political, or sectarian topics, and generally to refrain from all action in such matters calculated to give offence to any section of the community or to impair their own usefulness as teachers; they must also abstain from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, and from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

31. It is incumbent on teachers to attend to directions given them by Inspectors, and all departmental orders issued to them must be strictly observed. Should a Teacher at any time feel aggrieved, he may appeal to the Minister for redress, but such appeal must be made in a proper and respectful manner. Pending an appeal, no Teacher will be justified in disobeying orders, nor in the course of an appeal shall he knowingly make unfounded charges or improperly introduce subjects foreign to the matter of appeal.

32. No sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian doctrines be inculcated.

33. It shall be the duty of all Teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falsehood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

# APPENDIX XXX.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

RECEIPTS.	_	DISBURSEMENTS.						
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vote	£ s. d. 171 17 0 5,733 17 2 5,000 0 0	Ry Salaries	1 3 7	£	8, d			
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Public School Property Account	4,154 15 5	171     171       171	4 2 7 6 0 0	12,658				
		CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.   24,890 II   7,801 rics   24,890 II   7,001 rics   7,0	9 1 2 11 8 6 3 5	83,244				
		Architect's Branch.   5,197	76	6,757				
		Salaries and allowances   5,216	7 9 1 4 0 0 0 5	5,524	10			
	;	Medical fees 36	6 8   7 11   7 11   8 10	3,563	15			
		,, Advertising 104 1	6 7   3 10   1 5	7,700				
•		,, Travelling expenses   1,802	6 7 3 9 4 6 6 7 9 8 2 2 0 6 1 0					
		PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.  " Salaries and allowances	0 8 0 0 6 8 0 0	579,619	11			
		HALE-TIME SCHOOLS,   14,853	2 8 5 5 7 0 5 4 0 8	28,874				
		, Books, printing, and stationery	3 1 1 9 10 7 6 5 14 10 10 0	16,566 7,442	2 6			
		,, Salaries 256		56	7 0 2 14 5 0 2 3			
- £17	705,060 9 7	• Balance		704,26 793 705,06	3 9			

E. & O. E. Department of Public Instruction, 26th February, 1891.

ROB. MUNRO,
Accountant.



#### 1891-2.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CONDITION OF SCHOOL PREMISES AT BYROCK.)

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

Laid upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly in accordance with promise of the Minister of Public Instruction.

Telegram from W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P., to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Byrock, 29 January, 1892. I INSPECTED the Public School here to-day, with the Progress Committee, and find it is in most wretched state of dilapidation. About fifty children are like sardines in a low, flat, iron-roofed building, 34 ft. x 16 ft. The place is like an oven; the stench of the surroundings is simply sickening and pestilence-breeding. Dead dogs, decaying fowls, and fever-germed rubbish heaps are at the door. The tanks for water supply are empty; have 4 inches of silt, dead frogs, and a stray kitten or two. The water-closets are filthy, and not fit for dogs to go near, much less children. The youngsters are compelled to bring bottles of water, which, after standing for hours in this oven, act as an emetic at luncheon-time. I have advised the parents to discontinue sending their children to such a death-trap until the Department takes some prompt action. Please ask the Minister to see this is done at once. The schoolmaster seems listless and helpless listless and helpless.

W. N. WILLIS, M.P. for Bourke.

Ask teacher to explain at once so much of these complaints as refer to him.—J.C.M., 1/2/92. Teacher asked.—G.K.S. 5/2/92. Submitted. Tenders for the proposed works might perhaps be invited. Plans, &c., have already been prepared, but work has been postponed for want of funds.—E. Johnson, 1/2/92. Approved.—F.B.S., 2/2/92. Mr. Willis, M.P., informed, 5/2/92. Tenders invited to be in by 3rd March. Plan to teacher, 9/2/92.

## Mr. J. T. Burrell to The Chief Inspector, Department of Public Instruction.

Condition of Schools and Premises.

Public School, Byrock, 8 February, 1892. Sir,

I have the honor to state, in reply to the statements by Mr. Willis, M.P., as mentioned in your letter of 5th February instant, that such a condition of the school and premises under my charge does not exist. There is no dead or decaying organic matter on the premises, neither is there any silt or animal matter in the school tanks. In the latter case, I may mention that two gentlemen kindly visited the school for the purpose of cleaning the tanks, but found no silt or other matter except the usual handful of rust; while, with regard to the former, a visit of inspection was made by the police and others on reading Mr. Willis's strictures in the newspaper, and they failed to find the school and premises in other than a proper condition. I also beg to refer to Mr. Inspector Smith's report.

With regard to the water supply, I beg to state that at present there is water in one of the tanks, which I permitted to be lifted from the stand and partly filled with water. That there was no water in tanks is a matter inevitable in a climate like this, where every person has to buy water, myself included.

Trusting that you will therefore consider my explanation satisfactory,—

I have, &c.,

I have, &c., J. T. BURRELL, Teacher.

Submitted.—E.J., 11/2/92.

732 - A

Presented

## Presented by Mr. Langwell, M.P.

RE wire sent by Mr. Willis to the Central Australian and Sydney newpapers, concerning the Byrock Public School, and reflecting on teacher at same place.

An indignation meeting of the Byrock Progress Committee was held at "Nurrell's Royal Hotel," on Saturday, 30th January, to deal with the wire sent by Mr. Willis to Department and newspapers of

the Colony.

After considerable discussion, at which it was admitted by all that the matter was exaggerated, the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting disclaim all knowledge of the wire sent by Mr. Willis to the Department and various newspapers of the Colony, not having authorised him to do so, and at the same time expresses its opinion that this matter has been grossly exaggerated."

Mr. Burrell, the teacher, thanked the gentlemen who were present for their kindness in assembling and passing this resolution on his behalf.

The meeting then closed.

F. O'GRADY. Hon. Secretary.

# Telegram from Mr. F. O'Grady to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Byrock Station, 11 February, 1892. WILLIS complains I sent you letter re his statements on Public School. I sent no letter, nevertheless Committee meeting denied all knowledge of Willis's wire, which was grossly exaggerated.

FRANK O'GRADY,
Hon. Secretary, Progress Committee.

Mr. M. O'Grady to W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P.

Sir. 39, Goulburn-street, 11 February, 1892. In reference to the statement made in the Legislative Assembly last night re the Byrock Public School, I, as a resident of Byrock, can honestly say that in no town in New South Wales will there be found another school in such a disgraceful state, nor is it to be expected, as it is built on a rubbish heap, behind public-houses, and is a hot-bed of evil odours exuding from the accumulated rubbish. Hoping your efforts may give the residents of Byrock a building creditable to a town like Byrock.

I beg, &c., Μ. Ο'GRADY.

Mr. R. H. Howes to W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P.

Byrock.

PROGRESS Committee did not authorise Secretary to contradict your statements re Public School. R. H. HOWES,

President, Progress Committee.

Copy of wire received by me.-W. WILLIS.

# Telegram from W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P., to Mr. R. H. Howes.

12 February, 1892. PLEASE convey to your Committee my thanks for their supporting me in my efforts to do my duty against the opposition of the ignorant and envious.

W. N. WILLIS.

#### 1891-2.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

#### SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING CONDITION OF SCHOOL PREMISES AT BYROCK.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 March, 1892.

## Mr. F. O'Grady to The Under Secretary for Public Instruction.

Byrock, 14 February, 1892. Sir. Yours of 12th duly to hand, enclosing copy of my memorandum handed by myself to Mr. H.

Langwell for presentation to Mr. Suttor. I have endorsed the copy on the margin.

When I gave same to Mr. Langwell I requested him to show same to Minister, so that he would see that the teacher, Mr. T. Burrell, was exonerated from all blame in connection with Mr. Willis' statements.

Mr. Willis publishes a wire he got from the chairman stating "that the committee did not authorize the accretary to contradict his (Willis') statements re Public School."

Well, there was no necessity for me to do what the committee had done by passing the resolution which is attached heroto.

Trusting, Sir, I am not trespassing on your valuable time,

I have, &c., FRANK O'GRADY.

P.S.—The only thing in shape of dead animals seen by Willis on our tour of inspection in the vicinity of the schoolhouse was the remains of a defunct nanny-goat.—Frank O'Grady.

Submitted.—E.J., 16/2/92. Place with the papers.—F.B.S., 18/2/92.

## Mr. Inspector Carter to The Inspector-General of Police.

Byrock Police Station, 20 February, 1892. Sir. I have the honor to report for your information that, on my return from Cobar this morning, I visited the Public school and grounds at this place, as requested in the attached letter from the Education Department, B. 92/1,132, and your minute thereon of the 12th instant. The school, an ordinary portable one with fixed brick chimney, is built on grounds of about 2 acres, and enclosed with a two-rail fence. The building is about 36 by 16, internal measurement, boarded floor, walls lined up to three-fourths the height of the ceiling, which is also of boards and 11 feet high. The room has one large window at each end and five small windows on one side, all made to open for ventilation. In front there is a verandah 6 feet wide, which contains a layatory, 9 by 6 feet (I saw no basins or utensils for washing). is a verandah 6 feet wide, which contains a lavatory, 9 by 6 feet (I saw no basins or utensils for washing), and an entrance porch of the same size. The boards of the latter and a small portion of the wall of building near the door has been eaten with white ants, which, no doubt, will in time destroy the building, which is built of deal and softwood, as it has been erected close to the ground, instead of being supported which is built of deal and softwood, as it has been erected close to the ground, instead of being supported on blocks at least a foot therefrom. The building is coated with circular iron in the manner usual to schools of this description, which are to be seen all over the Colony. There are two water tanks, 400 gallons each; one had, when I visited the place, been taken down from the stand, and had a little water in it, but the other had not been interfered with, was dry, and had in the bottom half-an-inch of sediment, iron rust, and fine red sand. The latter had, probably, been blown into the spouting from the surrounding ground, which is all red, and so found its way into the tank with the rain-water. There are eleven desks in the schoolroom, which have sitting room for five each; and there were, I am informed, thirty-seven children in the school on the day of Mr. Willis' visit, which, with the master, would make thirty-eight, giving about 166 feet of cubic air space to each, or 6,336 feet in all. The roll is about fifty, and the average attendance forty. The water-closets—two in number, two seats each—have been cleaned, and, no doubt, must have been in a very offensive state when seen by Mr. Willis, as the pits are very small and shallow, and, if there had been any quantity of nightsoil therein, must in this climate have small and shallow, and, if there had been any quantity of nightsoil therein, must in this climate have caused a great stench. I may here say I notice there are no weather-sheds in the grounds for the children, which is usually the case. 839-With

With reference to the accumulation of filth and rubbish, I am informed that, at the time of Mr.

Willis' visit, there was a part of a dead goat lying outside the grounds, but in close proximity thereto.

I am informed by Senior-constable Nies that he visited the grounds on the 1st February, three days after Mr. Willis, and saw nothing offensive except the remains of the dead goat already referred to, which he had removed.

I notice there are a few pieces of waste (in and iron lying about the grounds, which may have been brought by the children to play with, but pieces of iron lying about seem common to Byrock as a whole.

I may say, in conclusion, that I have no doubt the school was very hot for the children at the -time Mr. Willis made his visit, but, of course, no one could expect it to be cool at that time of the year 1 have, &c., in Byrock.

C. CARTER,

Inspector.

Forwarded for the information of the Minister of Public Instruction.—EDMUND FORBERY, I.-G.P., Submitted.—E.J., 23/2/92. Read.-F.B.S., 23/2/92. B.C., 22/2/92.

## Telegram from Mr. M. O'Grady to The Minister of Public Instruction.

LETTER re Byrock School, laid on Table of House, purporting to be signed by me is Willis' dictation written by a third party who signed my name. Willis requested me to sign it, that some person in Byrock was trying to do him injury.

M. O'GRADY.

Submitted.—E.J., 10/3/92.

Place with other papers.—F.B.S., 11/3/92.

## W. N. Willis, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Dear Sir,

In reference to a telegram you have received from Mr. M. O'Grady, of Byrock, saying he did not write me such a letter as appears under his name in the papers, in re the Byrock School, I merely say he did write it without any word from me, and he knew full well the statements contained therein are However, I do not blame the man nor care to further bother myself about the wretched affair, I Yours, &c., W. N. WILLIS. have too much else to do.

#### 1891-2.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# EDUCATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE REOPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT HUNTINGDON).

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 March, 1892.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th May, 1891, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all letters, documents, reports, minutes, &c., having reference to the reopening of the Public School at Huntingdon, Hastings River."

(Mr. Young.)

	SCHEDULE.	
NO.	J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P., to the Minister of Public Instruction, with enclosures. 16	PAGE
	August, 1890	2
2. 3.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P. 19 August, 1890 J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P., to Minister of Public Instruction, with enclosure.	2
	December, 1890	2
4. 5	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P. 24 December, 1890 Inspector Nolan to District Inspector of Schools, with enclosures. 2 January, 1891	3
G.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P. 21 January, 1891	5
7.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to Mr. William Lindsay, 21 January, 1891	5
9.	J. H. Young, Esq., M.P., to Minister of Public Instruction, with enclosure. 5 March, 1891 Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P. 10 March, 1891	5 5
10,	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to W. H. Vivian, Esc., M.P. 10 March, 1891	6
11. 12.	District-Inspector Lobban to Chief Inspector. 13 March, 1891.  Kenneth Mackenzic, Esq., to the Under Secretary. 30 March, 1891	6
13.	Mr. James Summerville to the Under Secretary. 2 April, 1891 Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P. 4 April, 1891	ž
14.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P. 4 April, 1891. Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to W. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. 4 April, 1891.	7
16.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to Mr. William Lindsay, 4 April, 1891	Ź
17.	Notice for Government Gazette. 7 April, 1891. Copy of Icase, Lindsay to Her Majesty the Queen. 10 April, 1891.	8
1¥.	District-Inspector Lobban to Chief Inspector of Schools, 13 April, 1891	8 8
20.	District-Inspector Lobban to Chief Inspector of Schools, 13 April, 1891	9
21.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P. 22 April, 1891 Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to W. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P. 22 April, 1891	9 9
23.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to Mr. William Lindsay. 22 April, 1891	9
$\frac{24}{25}$ .	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. 4 May, 1891 Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to Mr. James Summerville. 4 May, 1891	9
26.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to District-Inspector Lobban. 4 May, 1891.	10
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29.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P. 20 May, 1891	10
30.	This is the second of the seco	10
32.	Mr. James Summerville to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P. 4 June, 1891	11 11
33.	Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to G. R. Dibbs, Fig., M.P. 19 June, 1891	11
35.	District-Inspector Lobban to Chief Inspector of Schools. 24 June, 1891 Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P. 15 July, IS91	11
36.	The Under Secretary to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P. 15 July, 1891	12
07.	The Chief Inspector of Schools to District-Inspector Lebban. 15 July, 1891	12

#### No. 1.

#### J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

\*See enclosures

Parliament House, Sydney, 16 August, 1890. We enclose application\* for Public School at Huntingdon. The petitioners have put forth their case so clearly that we need add nothing to it, but trust you will be able to grant the application.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG.

W. H. VIVIAN.

Mr. Inspector Nolan. For inquiry and report.—J.M.G. (for Chief Inspector), 19/8/90.

#### [Enclosures.]

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney,

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney,—
Sir,

We beg to lay before you the following reasons why a Public School should be granted in the site which we propose. The nearest Public School on the same side of the river is at Wauchope, 7 miles distant. Brombin Public School, though only 1 mile distant, is on the opposite side of the river, and is unavailable to the children on our side, whenever there is a rise in the river, as no boats can be kept, being liable to be swept away with the rapid running stream. The slightest rise also keeps the children from crossing on horseback, this method being dangerous at the best of times. For example, from February till May of the present year, the river was crossable only by a boat, having a man or two on board, with difficulty. In the best of dry seasons, the attendance from our side at Brombin was irregular, and some of our children have had to be sent away to other places to be certain of being able to get a regular education. The majority of the children on the roll of Brombin School, are from this side of the river, and this is likely to be the case for many years, as there are more families settled on this side of the river than on the other. The education of our children in the past, being so irregular and dangerous, we have had for some time a private teacher at the proposed Public School, and now ask the help of the Department, to send a qualified teacher such as our numbers warrant. We believe that the Brombin School was granted by the Department because of the opinion of Inspector Bradley that it was dangerous to cross the river. The schools on both sides were continued for some time, when the attendance on our side grew small and the school was closed. But now, as we have already stated, the great majority of children are on our side, because the land has been opened out greatly. greatly.

Trusting to your favourable consideration of the above facts, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Yours, &c.,

Yours, &c., RICHARD RICHARDSON. WILLIAM S. LINDSAY.

The Honorables J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian,-

Gentlemen,

Herewith find enclosed\* an application to the Minister of Instruction for a public school at Huntingdon. We have over thirty children attending a private school now. We have got the school-house, and all we want from the Depart-

have over thirty children attending a private school now. We have got the school-house, and all we want from the Department is a teacher.

Our children have been attending the Brombin school, but through the difficulty of getting them put across the river, we cannot get them educated anything like what they should be; therefore we, and some of the other parents, have to send our children away to our friends to get them finished at other schools. The difficulty of the river is that at times it will be uncrossable for days, at times for weeks and months, and we cannot keep a boat with safety. We have lost two already, and several times the children have fallen out of the boat, and had to be dragged out of the river half-drowned.

We know there will be a great deal of opposition to the granting of this school, but as it is not favour but justice that we want from the Minister, we hope that you will use your influence with him that he may grant us the school. And you will be doing us a lasting favour that will not soon be forgotton.

Yours, &c..

Yours, &c.,
D. S. LINDSAY.
WILLIAM S. LINDSAY.

Dealt with 16/8/90, but better see Carruthers.—J.H.Y.

Report.—J.H.C.

## No. 2.

The Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs.,

Gentlemen, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 August, 1890.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th August, submitting formal application for the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon, Hastings River, together with other communications from certain residents, I am direct by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that the matter is under consideration, and that a further communication will be addressed to you as soon as I have, &c., J. GIBSON a decision has been arrived at.

(For Under Secretary).

#### No. 3.

## J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 19 December, 1890. We have the honor to enclose a list which has been sent to us as the names of children who are now attending a private school at Huntingdon, and which would attend a public school at that place if established.

The difficulty experienced by these families in crossing the river to Brombin School, in our opinion, makes a school at Huntingdon a necessity, and we shall be glad if you will give the matter your early and favourable consideration.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG. W. H. VIVIAN.

Mr. Inspector Nolan,—For immediate attention, in connection with report to be furnished by you on former papers under reference.—J.M.G. (for Chief Inspector), 29/12/90. Mr. D. I. Lobban,— Report herewith.-W.N., 2/1/91.

#### [Enclosure.]Names of Children.

James Carney, William Carney, Robert Carney, Herbert Carney, Annie Carney, Kate Carney, Isabella Lindsay, Jessic Lindsay, Jane Lindsay, Islet Lindsay, James Lindsay, Alexander Lindsay, Mary Richardson, Marcella Richardson, Gertrude Richardson, Sarah Lindsay, Annie Lindsay, May Lindsay, George Lindsay, George Trotter, Emily Richardson, Samuel Richardson, Frederick Richardson, Samuel Wisely, Albert Browning, Harriet Polly, Matthew Johnson, Albert Johnson, George Johnson, James Richardson.

#### No. 4.

The Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P.

men, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 December, 1890. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, forwarding a list Gentlemen, of children who would attend a public school at Huntingdon if one were established at that place, and to state that the matter will receive early attention.

I have, &c., J. GIBSON (For Under Secretary).

#### No. 5.

## Mr. Inspector Nolan to The District Inspector of Schools.

Huntingdon: -- As to establishment of school thereat.

HUNTINGDON is situated on the right bank of the Hastings River. Immediately on the opposite side of the river is the village of Brombin, where there is at present a public school. The residents of Huntingdon ask for a school on the grounds that though their children are within a short distance of Brombin Public School, yet access thereto is difficult on account of the intervening Hastings River. The accompanying rough sketch shows the relative positions of the site of the proposed school and of that of the existing school at Brombin and the positions of the largest of the several families interested. school at Brombin, and the positions of the homes of the several families interested.

The site proposed is I mile distant from Brombin Public School. In time of flood the river is dangerous, but in ordinary seasons the river is fordable at several places, and very little difficulty exists in journeying between the two villages. Moreover, in time of freshes in the river the children at untingdon can reach Brombin by means of boats. Nearly all the settlers possess boats, and I am of expiring that this is a case where the parents might reasonably be expected to assist the State in forrying of opinion that this is a case where the parents might reasonably be expected to assist the State in ferrying their children across the river. By so doing the necessity of establishing two small competing schools

Substantial buildings, including a residence, have been erected at Brombin. The opening of a school at Huntingdon will mean the continuance of two provisional schools in lieu of the existing public school.

As may be seen by reference to the accompanying sketch, the site selected is by no means central even for those living on the Huntingdon side of the river. To reach such site the families of Messrs. Johns, T. Carney, Way, Daly, and M'Lennan would have to travel 2 miles over a by no means level country, whilst they can more readily, by crossing the river, reach Brombin Public School. It is true that the majority of the school children live on the right bank of the river; but a school placed at Mr. D. Lindsay's residence would be more inaccessible even to the majority of the petitioners than is the existing

The residents of Brombin oppose a school at Huntingdon, because, by the withdrawal of children, their school would fall to a provisional school. Having made local inquiry, I am led to believe that the

their school would tall to a provisional school. Having made local inquiry, I am led to believe that the present application is the outcome of a family quarrel—the contending families being the brothers Lindsay, of Huntingdon, and their brother-in-law, Mr. J. Summerville, of Brombin.

For some time past a private school has been in existence at Huntingdon, with an attendance of about fifteen pupils. For the December quarter the enrolment at Brombin was thirty-one, several of the former attendants of the private school having returned thereto. The late teacher, Mr. Fox, was not popular. His recent removal will, I believe, cause the withdrawal of most of the children now attending the private school. On the usual printed form I have given full information concerning the petitioners.

A school at Huntingdon would open with an enrolment of about twenty-six, and the prospective average is seventeen. There is no certainty that even that small average will be maintained.

average is seventeen. There is no certainty that even that small average will be maintained.

I am of of opinion that the existing school at Brombin affords reasonable facilities for the education of all children living on Huntingdon side of the river.

I recommend:-

- 1. That a public school be not established at Huntingdon.
- 2. That the petitioners be informed, per Mr. W. Lindsay, that the existing public school at Brombin is considered to afford reasonable facilities for the education of the children residing at Huntingdon.

W. NOLAN, Inspector.

Port Macquarie, 2 June, 1891.

Chief Inspector,—I concur.—A.L., 9/1/91. Unteted.—E. J., 14/1/91. Approved.—J.H.C., 15/1/91. Under Secretary,-I concur.-W.M., 14/1/91. Submitted.—E. J., 14/1/91.

[Enclosure.]

4

#### | Enclosure.

#### Department of Public Instruction.

Queries to be answered by Inspectors when reporting upon applications for the establishment of Public Schools.

Proposed Public School at Huntingdon.

Describe position of the proposed school in regard to—

 (a) Nearest town: Wauchope, 7 miles distant.
 (b) Nearest State school: Brombin Public School, I mile away

(b) Nearest State school: Brombin Public School, I mile away

2. What is the population of the school District? About 100.

3. Is the locality likely to be permanently inhabited? Yes.

4. State any information you have obtained relative to the circumstances of the people for whose children the school is intended, especially whether they have a permanent interest in the locality? Four families—D. Lindsay, J. Lindsay, G. Lindsay, and W. Lindsay—are permanently settled, being well-to-do farmers. The remaining signators are not permanent. Mr. J. Daly, with six children, is a road-maintenance man—he may be removed at any time; Mr. P. Carney, six children, has removed from the district; Mr. R. Richardson holds a rented farm; Mr. James Richardson is, I believe, a permanent resident.

5. What schools already exist in the neighbourhood, and at what distances from the proposed school are they situated; do they provide sufficient accommodation for the whole number of children in the district? Brombin Public School is 1 mile distant from the proposed site. That school affords sufficient accommodation for all the children in the district. Beechwood Public School is 5 miles from Huntingdon.

Becchwood Public School is 5 miles from Huntingdon.

6. State the number of pupils expected to attend this school:

Number likely to be enrolled, 11 boys, 15 girls; total, 26.

Probable average attendance, 7 boys, 10 girls; total, 17.

How many of these live within 2 miles of some existing school? 11 boys, 15 girls; total, 26.

7. Have you inspected the proposed site;—what are its dimensions;—is it suitable? (1) yes; (2) 4 acres; (3) yes.

8. Furnish, on a separate paper, a rough sketch, showing the site of the proposed school, and the relative distances of the homes of children expected to attend, as well as any local physical features, such as mountains or rivers, which would be likely to interfere with the regular attendance of children. [Vide plan].

9. If this be a case in which you recommend the erection of schoolrooms, &c., state that fact, and furnish the required information on the proper form, as to the size and material of the necessary buildings. If a temporary slab or weatherboard building could be put up by local persons rapidly and reasonably, you should state the cost, make such recommendations as you think might be acted on, and name one or more trustworthy persons who would be willing to act for the Department m seeing that the buildings are properly creeted.—I do not recommend the creetion of school buildings.

10. If you advise the purchase of existing buildings by the Department, give a description of them, and specify the materials of which they are constructed, their condition, and estimated value. How do you propose that furniture should be provided?

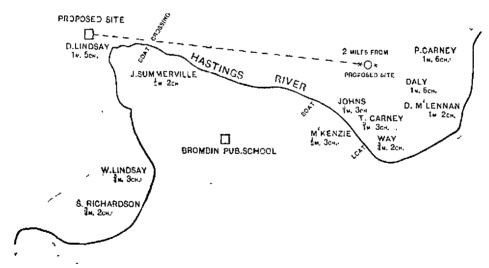
provided?

11. If buildings are offered on lease to the Department, furnish the same information as in the previous question (10), and forward a properly executed lease. If not, state if there is a building available in which the school could be opened temporarily, pending the provision of vested premises.—An old building, 22 ft. x 13 ft. x 9 ft., the property of Mr D. Lindsay, can be secured at a nominal rental as a temporary school-house. It is in fair order; two desks, two forms, and a

blackboard have been provided.

12. Who are the promoters of the proposel school;—state their respective professions or occupations, and religious denominations;—who is the present correspondent? Mr. H. Clark, farmer, Church of England; Mr. J. Paterson, farmer, Presbyterian; Mr. J. Polley, farmer, Church of England; correspondent is Mr. W. Lindsay.

Rough sketch showing residences at Huntingdon and Brombin. The distances given are measured from Brombin Public School.





#### No. 6.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 January, 1891.

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice Gentlemen, the formal application, dated 1st August last, presented by you, for the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon, together with communications from you on the subject, and a report upon the merits of the case by an officer of this Department.

2. Having read the facts adduced in support of the application, and carefully considered the whole of the circumstances, the Minister has arrived at the conclusion that the public school at Brombin affords reasonable facilities for the education of all children living on the Huntingdon side of the river, and that the establishment of a school to compete with the existing one, and thus reduce the status of the latter, would not be justifiable. Mr. Carruthers is, therefore, unable to see his way to grant the application of I have, &c., E. JOHNSON, the residents of Huntingdon.

Under Secretary.

#### No. 7.

# The Under Secretary, Public Instruction, to Mr. W. Lindsay.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 January, 1891. Sir, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice the tormal application, dated 1st August last, for the establishment of a Public School at Huntingdon, together with a report on the matter.

2. Having giving the case full and careful consideration, the Minister is of opinion that the existing Public School at Brombin, affords reasonable facilities for the education of all children living on the Huntingdon side of the river, and is therefore not prepared to grant the application. Moreover, the establishment of a school at Huntingdon, which would tend to reduce the status of the school at Brombin would not be warranted. I have, &c., J. GIBSON

(For Under Secretary).

#### No. 8.

# J. H. Young, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

I have lately been visiting my electorate, and when in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon the question of establishing a Public School there was again brought under my notice by those residing on that wide of the piper Hastings. The property that will be stated as the first property of the piper Hastings. Sir, that side of the river Hastings. I am aware that your Inspector has reported against the new school, principally on the grounds that it would be detrimental to the status of the school at Brombin, and that

there is no difficulty, in his opinion, for the children crossing the river near Mr. David Lindsay's.

Now in regard to the first—the children who would attend the new school, do not, and will not attend the Brombin School, so that the status of that school cannot be affected, and with regard to the second I have no hesitation in saying that were I living at Huntingdon, I would not allow my children to run the risk of crossing the river daily for any consideration. I lived in the neighbourhood myself for many years, and have an intimate knowledge of the locality, and know that the crossing is one of large stones or boulders, where the stream runs fast with the least freshet, and so far as I know there is no deep hole there which would be comparatively still water.

I should be glad if you will cause a report to be made by your District Inspector, after his personally visiting this crossing, and that you will take such action as may be found necessary.

I enclose a list of thirty-six children who are stated are likely to attend a school at Huntingdon. Yours, &c., J. H. YOUNG.

I quite concur in Mr. Young's reasons herein.—W. H. VIVIAN. [Very urgent.] District-Inspector Lobban. For report. In view of the new grounds advanced by Mr. Young, your careful attention is invited to this case.—J.M.G. (for Chief Inspector), 10/3/91.

#### [Enclosure.]

Children likely to attend a school at Huntingdon, 5th March, 1891.

Sarah Lindsay, George Lindsay, Annie Lindsay, May Lindsay, Isabella M. Lindsay, Jessie Lindsay, Jane Lindsay, James Lindsay, Alexander Lindsay, Islet Lindsay, Emily Richardson, Samuel Richardson, Frederick Richardson, George Trotter, Douglas Trotter, Mary Richardson, Marcella Richardson, Gertrude Richardson, Albert Richardson, James Richardson, James Carney, William Carney, Robert Carney, Ann Carney, Herbert Carney, Kate Carney, William Murray, Ada Murray, James Johnson, George Johnson, Matthew Johnson, Albert Johnson, Allan Johnson, Samuel Wisely, Harriet Polly, Isabella C. Lindsay.

#### No. 9.

# The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 March, 1891. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 5th instant, and endorsed by Mr. W. H. Vivian, M.L.A., requesting that the application for the establishment of a Public School at Huntingdon may be reconsidered.

2. In view of your representations, the District Inspector has been instructed to furnish a further report, and it is expected he will do so at an early date to enable the Minister to arrive at a final decision in the case. As soon as possible, a communication conveying the Minister's decision will be I have, &c., J. GIBSON addressed to you.

(For Under Secretary).

## No. 10.

# The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to W. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 March, 1891.

With reference to the letter of 5th instant from Mr. J. H. Young, M.L.A., endorsed by you, and to your personal interview of this date, I am directed to state that, in view of the further representations and the state of the further representations and the state of the further representations and the state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations and the state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representations are stated as a state of the further representation and the stated as a state of the further representation and the stated as a stated tations as to the necessity of a public school at Huntingdon, all the papers have now been forwarded to the District Inspector, and that it is expected he will furnish a report at an early date, in order that the Minister may be in a position to deal finally with the case.

I have, &c., J. GIBSON

(For Under Secretary).

#### No. 11.

## Mr. District-Inspector Lobban to The Chief Inspector.

I HAVE never visited this part of the Hastings River, and, therefore, cannot advise from a personal knowledge of the facts of the case. But my experience on these rivers, which are so frequently flooded, has impressed me with the opinion that rapid streams like the Upper Hastings, upon which no punt or ferryboat plies, should be regarded as a sufficient obstacle to prevent the operation of the compulsory clauses of the Act, and when sufficient people reside upon the opposite side of one of these streams from an existing school, to warrant the establishment of either a public or a provisional school there, I think the claims of the applicants should receive special consideration, in view of the danger and difficulty of crossing the rivers.

If the statements made by Mr. Young can be accepted--and I am aware that he knows the Hastings thoroughly--I think a school should be opened at Huntingdon. Mr. Nolan states in his report, "In times of flood the river is dangerous, but in ordinary seasons the river is fordable at several places. Moreover, in times of freshets in the river, the children at Huntingdon can reach Brombin by means of boats." Mr. Nolan says the establishment of a school at Huntingdon would lead to the reduction of the Mr. Nolan says the establishment of a school at Huntingdon would lead to the reduction of the present school at Brombin to provisional rank, and that two provisional schools would take the place of one public school. Mr. Young says, "the children who would attend at Huntingdon do not and never will attend the Brombin Public School." The testimony is somewhat conflicting, but in view of the fact that a suitable building in fair order is offered by Mr. D. Lindsay at a nominal rental, I would suggest that a public school be re-established at Huntingdon. I feel sure that the agitation will not cease until account the complicants evidently believe that their slain is a just one and this opinion is something is done, as the applicants evidently believe that their claim is a just one, and this opinion is supported by Mr. Young.

A.L., 13/3/91.

Under Secretary,-I concur.-W.M., 20/2/91.

Submitted.—E.J., 21/3/91.

Approved .-

Chief Inspector,-Noted. Mr. Nolan informed. Requisition for first supply attached. See also

telegram from Mr. Nolan.—A.L., 13/4/91.

#### No. 12.

## K. Mackenzie, Esq., to The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

Brombin, 30 March, 1891.

Having noticed in the local paper that you are about to reconsider your decision in connection with the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon, and that the same was endorsed by Mr. Vivian, I beg to submit to you a few particulars in connection with the locality, and to enter my protest against the establishment of the proposed school.

First.-Mr. Vivian endorsed the application without making inquiries, simply being asked to do so

by the agitators when attending a banquet at Wauchope.

Secondly.—The establishment of a school at Huntingdon would considerably reduce the status of the present Brombin school, inasmuch as the Brombin school is so situated that it is within sight of all the residents of Huntingdon, and also of easy access to them, not one of them living more than 1½ mile from it, and that during my residence at Brombin, upwards of thirty years, all the children from Huntingdon attended Brombin school, even when it was farther away than it is at present, and the present enrolment

is only twenty-three.

Thirdly.—The application for a school at Huntington is simply caused by a bit of family jealousy. Fourthly.—That fourteen of the present attendance at Brombin school cross the river, and live at a much greater distance than the children at Huntingdon, and if these can attend then those at Huntingdon

Huntingdon could do so too, also that a number of the children whose names are included in the application for the school at Huntingtan live at a much greater distance than 2 miles, some of them even 4 miles from that school.

Fifthly.—That the Department having gone to a deal of expense in establishing a school, with residence, at Brombin, I consider it would be an injustice and extravagance to spend a further sum at Huntingdon, only about 1 mile distant, more especially as the residents at Huntingdon made no protest at the time the Department were spending this money, and as they refused to accept a Government boat which was offered them by the Inspector, and which would have met all their requirements.

I have, &c. KENNETH MACKENZIE.

District-Inspector Lobban for report.—G.K.S. (for Chief Inspector), 10/4/91.

#### No. 13.

Mr. J. Summerville to The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

Re the erection of a school at Huntingdon, I beg to state that if a school is built at Huntingdon, it will be the means of closing the Public school at Brombin. There are fourteen children crossing the same river, and attending Brombin Public School; at the present time there is nothing to prevent the Huntingdon children from crossing the said river as they have done for many years, as the records of the school will show; and I am sorry to say that it is a relative grievance over the said school for many years.

I have, &c. JAS. SUMMERVILLE,

Member of School Board, Wauchope.

District Inspector, Lobban, -For report in connection with former papers referred to you on 6th instant.—G.K.S. (for Chief Inspector), 10/4/91.

#### No. 14.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 April, 1891. Referring to the renewed application, dated 5th March ultimo, for the establishment of a public school, at Huntingdon, and to a further report into the circumstances of the case, I am directed to state that notice of the application has been sent for publication in the Government Gazette, in accordance with the requirements of the 34th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

2. A further communication will be made to you when the necessary notice has been published.

3. The usual form of lease of the building, offered by Mr. D. Lindsay, has been sent for signature I have, &c., J. GIBSON by him in the meantime.

(For Under Secretary).

## No. 15.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to W. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.

Sir. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 April, 1891. Referring to the renewed application, dated 5th ultimo, for the establishment of a public school, at Huntingdon, and to a further report into the circumstances of the case, I am directed to state that notice of the application has been sent for publication in the Government Gazette, in accordance with the requirements of the 34th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

2. A further communication will be made to you when the necessary notice has been published.

3. The usual form of lease of the building offered by Mr. D. Lindsay, has, in the meantime, been

forwarded for his signature. I have, &c J. GIBSON

(For Under Secretary).

## No. 16.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to Mr. W. Lindsay.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 April, 1891. Reforring to the renewed application, dated 5th March ultimo, for the establishment of a public school, at Huntingdon, and to a further report into the circumstances of the case, I am directed to state that notice of the application has been sent for publication in the Government Gazette, in accordance with the requirements of the 34th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

2. A further communication will be made to you when the accompanying form of lease of the building, offered by Mr. D. Lindsay, at a nominal rent, filled up, signed by him, and returned to this office. I have, &c.

J. GIBSON

(For Under Secretary).

#### No. 17.

#### Notice for Government Gazette. New Public School.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 April, 1891. It is hereby notified, for general information, in accordance with the provisions of the 34th section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, that it is proposed to establish a public school at Huntingdon, Hastings

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

## No. 18.

## Lease, David Lindsay to Her Majesty the Queen.

This indenture, made the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1891, between David Samson Lindsay, Huntingdon (hereinafter designated lessor), of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen (hereinafter designated lessee, and who has agreed to take a lease of the lands and hereditaments hereinafter described on behalf of the Department of Public Instruction in the said Colony), of the other part, witnesseth that, in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved, and the covenants, provisos, conditions, and agreements hereinafter contained, and on the part of the lessee, her successors, and assigns, to be paid, observed, and performed, the said lessor doth hereby demise and lease unto the said lessee, her successors, and assigns, all that wooden building, 24 feet by 14, situated on Huntingdon, with 1 acre of land, on which the building is erected, together with all the rights, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to hold the said messuage or tenement and premises hereby demised unto the said lessee, her successors, and assigns, from the 10th day of April, 1891, for the term of ten years thence next ensuing (determinable, nevertheless, as hereinafter provided), yielding and paying yearly and every year during the said term, unto the said lessor, his heirs and assigns, the clear yearly rent of one peppercorn, if demanded. And also shall and will, at all times during the said term, keep the said premises, excepting the roof and external walls, with their appurtenances, in as good and tenantable repair and condition as the same now are. And also that the said lessee, her successors, or assigns, shall not nor will assign or underlet or part with the possession of the said premises hereby demised, or any part thereof, without the consent in writing of the said lessor, his heirs or assigns, for every such purpose first had and obtained. And shall and will at the expiration, or sooner determination, of the said term hereby granted, which shall first happen peaceably and quietly, yield and give up unto the said lessor, his heirs or assigns, the said premises hereby demised or intended so to be, with the appurtenances, in as good tenantable repair and condition as the same now are. Provided always, and it is hereby declared that if the said yearly rent hereby reserved, or any part thereof, shall be in arrear for the space of twenty-eight days next after any hereinafter contained, and on the part of the lessee, her successors, and assigns, to be paid, observed, and hereby reserved, or any part thereof, shall be in arrear for the space of twenty-eight days next after any of the days on which the same ought to be paid as aforesaid, whether the same shall or shall not have been legally demanded, or if all or any of the covenants and agreements hereinbefore contained, on the part of the said lessee, her successors, and assigns, shall not be observed and performed according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, then, and in any of the said cases, it shall be lawful for the said lessor, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, at any time thereafter, into and upon the said said lessor, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, at any time thereafter, into and upon the said demised premises, or any part thereof, in the name of the whole, to re-enter, and the same to have again, ropossess, and enjoy, as of his or their first or former estate, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said lessor, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, doth hereby covenant with the said lessee, her successors, and assigns, that she and they duly and and punctually paying the rent hereby reserved, and observing and performing the covenants, provisos, and agreements hereinbefore contained, and on her and their part to be observed and performed, shall and may peaceably hold, occupy, and enjoy the said premises hereby demised during the said term without any interruption by the said lessor, his heris or assigns, or any person or persons lawfully claiming, or to claim, by, from, or under him or them. Provided also, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if the said premises hereby demised, or any part thereof shall at any time during the said term be destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire or tempered. thereof, shall at any time during the said term be destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire or tempest, then and in such case the payment of the rent hereby reserved, or a proportionate part thereof, according to the extent of the damage incurred, shall be suspended until the said premises shall have been rejustated and again rendered fit for habitation. And if any question shall arise whether the said premises or any part thereof shall have been rendered uninhabitable by reason of fire or tempest within the meaning of the aforesaid provise, or as to what proportion of rent ought to be suspended on account thereof, such question shall be referred to arbitration in the usual way, under and subject to the provisions of the Act or Acts then in force in the said Colony relating to arbitration.

DAVID LINDSAY (L.S.)

Witness,

#### RICHARD RICHARDSON.

The Honorable Joseph Hector Carruthers, Minister for Public Instruction for the time being of the said Colony of New South Wales, doth hereby approve of these presents, as obligatory on Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and on the Government of New South Wales.

As witness his hand this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1891.

#### No. 19.

## Mr. District-Inspector Lobban to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Chief Inspector, I advise that the Minister adhere to his decision to reopen the school at Huntingdon. This will cost the Department little, and will practically decide the relative claims of the two factions. The people on the Brombin side of the river think that the Huntingdon people should be made to send their children across the river; but I venture to assert that they would cry out as bitterly as their opponents if they were asked to send their children to Huntingdon. A.L.

Under Secretary,-I concur.-W.M., 22/4/91. Submitted.—E.J., 25/4/91. Approved .-J.H.C., 28/4/91.

#### No. 20.

Mr. District-Inspector Lobban to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Chief Inspector, Former papers were posted before I received those now on hand. See my recommendation on paper attached.\* I would only add hereon that Mr. Summerville is married to a sister of Mr. No. 19. Lindsay, and I understand that the families are unfriendly; and while there is no school at Huntingdon, a number of children are growing up in ignorance, as the river is a sufficient barrier to prevent successful action being taken under the compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act. I can only repeat the recommendation given on the attached letter from Mr. M'Kenzie, viz., that the Minister adhere to his decision to reopen the school at Huntingdon.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. II. Young, Esq., M.P.

Establishment of Public School.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 April, 1891.

With reference to a letter from this office dated 4th instant, in which you were informed that notice of the application for the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon had been sent for publication in the Government Gazette, I am now directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has finally resolved to establish a public school at that place.

2. The lease of the proposed building having been received at this office, steps are being taken for

the appointment of a suitable teacher.

I have, &c.,
J. GIBSON (For Under Secretary.)

#### No. 22.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to W. H. Vivian, Esq., M.P.

Establishment of a Public School.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 April, 1891. With reference to a letter from this office, dated 4th instant, in which you were informed that notice of the application for the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon had been sent for publication in the Government Gazette, I am now directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has finally resolved to establish a public school at that place.

2. The lease of the building offered by Mr. David Lindsay having been executed, steps are being taken to obtain the services of a suitable person for the effect of translation.

taken to obtain the services of a suitable person for the office of teacher.

I have, &c., J. GJBSON (For Under Secretary).

#### No. 23.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to Mr. W. Lindsay. Establishment of a Public School.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 April, 1891. With reference to a letter from this office, dated 4th instant, in which you were informed that notice of the application for the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon had been sent for publication in the Government Gazette, I am now directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has finally resolved to establish a public school at that place.

2. The lease of the proposed building having reached this office, steps are being taken for the

appointment of a teacher.

I have, &c., J. GIBSON (For Under Secretary).

## No. 24.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to K. Mackenzie, Esq.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 May, 1891. With reference to your letter of the 30th March last, protesting against the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon, I am directed to acquaint you that, having again considered the matter, the Minister of Public Instruction has resolved to adhere to the decision already arrived at, viz., that a public school be opened at that place.

I have, &c., J. GIBSON, (For Under Secretary).

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No.

#### No. 25.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to Mr. J. Summerville.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 May, 1891. With reference to your letter of the 2nd ultimo, protesting against the establishment of a public school at Huntingdon, I am directed to acquaint you that, having again considered the matter, the Minister of Public Instruction has resolved to adhere to his former decision, viz., that a public school be opened in that locality.

I have, &c., J. GIBSON (For Under Secretary).

#### No. 26.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to Mr. District-Inspector ·Lobban.

Huntingdon-Proposed establishment of a public school at-Protests by Messrs. Mackenzie and Summerville.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 4 May, 1891. THE abovementioned gentlemen have been informed that, having again considered this matter, the Minister has resolved to adhere to his former decision, viz., to open a public school at Huntingdon.

J. GIBSON (For Under Secretary).

#### No. 27.

Mr. J. Summerville to The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction.

Orange Grove, Hastings River, 11 May, 1891. In reply to yours of the 4th ultimo, I still protest against the establishment of a school at Huntingdon, as it means closing Brombin Public School within six months. The proposed school at Huntingdon is three-quarters of a mile from Brombin school. The river is a mere excuse, as there is not more than 1 chain of water for the boat to cross, and as still as a millpond. It will be one of the greatest injustices done to any community to break up one school for the establishment of another, which it will do in this case, which has been shown by Inspector Willis and Inspector Nolan, and all local correspondence has been looked upon as unworthy of notice.

I have shown the matter as fair and clear as possible.

JAS. SUMMERVILLE,

Member of Public School Board, Sub-district of Wauchope.

District-Inspector Lobban for report.—J.M.G. (for Chief Inspector), 22/5/91.

#### No. 28.

J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P., to the Minister of Public Instruction. Sir,

Sydney, 14 May, 1891. We have the honor to request that we may be furnished with copies of all correspondence, minutes, reports, &c., connected with the reopening of the public school at Huntingdon.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. YOUNG, W. H. VIVIAN.

Submitted.—This is the first application of its kind.—E.J., 20/5/91. This matter must be declined, as such are only furnished on Parliamentary resolution. -J.H.C., 25/5/91.

#### No. 29.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. H. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 20 May, 1891. Gentlemen, In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, applying for copies of all correspondence in connection with the reopening of a public school at Huntingdon, I have to state that the request has been submitted for the Minister's consideration, and that a further communication in the matter will be addressed to you as early as possible.

I have, &c., E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 30.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. II. Young and W. H. Vivian, Esqs., Ms.P.

Gentlemen, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 May, 1891. With reference to your letter of 14th instant, requesting that you may be furnished with copies of all correspondence, minutes, reports, &c., connected with the reopening of the public school at Huntingdon, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction is not prepared to accede to your application, inasmuch as such documents are only supplied upon a resolution of Parliament. I have, &c..

E. JOHNSON, Under Secretary.

#### No. 31.

Mr. District-Inspector Lobban to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Chief Inspector, I still advise that the Minister's decision be adhered to. The Department will be put to little expense in the matter, and if it be true, as Mr. Summerville asserts, that the opening of a public school at Huntingdon will close the one at Brombin in six months; the only inference I can draw therefrom is that the latter school was established in the wrong place.

A.L..

26/5/91.

#### No. 32.

## Mr. J. Summerville to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir. Orange Grove, Hastings River, 4 June, 1891. Mr. Young will ask for all papers connected with the proposed public school at Huntingdon to be laid on the Table of the House. Would you be kind enough to take the proper steps to have the matter properly discussed. You will see by all the correspondence that it is an unjust act for the Minister of Public Instruction to break up Brombin Public School to erect another within 1½ mile through a small river. The Huntingdon children have attended Brombin school for seven years, and can I remain, &c.

JAMES SUMMERVILLE.

District-Inspector Lobban for report.—J.M.G. (for Chief Inspector), 19/6/91.

#### No. 33.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 19 June, 1891. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. James Summerville's letter, dated 4th instant, presented by you, objecting to the erection of a public school at Huntingdon, on account of the proximity of the public school at Brombin, which is situated upon the opposite side of the Hastings River.

2. I have further to state that upon the urgent representations of the residents of Huntingdon, supported by the Members for the district and in view of the effect of a temporary building at a person

supported by the Members for the district, and in view of the offer of a temporary building at a peppersupported by the Memoers for corn rental, the Minister of Public Instruction authorised one respectively.

The Minister, however, has not decided to erect school buildings.

I have, &c.,

J. GIBSON corn rental, the Minister of Public Instruction authorised the reopening of the public school at that

(For Under Secretary).

#### No. 34.

## Mr. District-Inspector Lobban to The Chief Inspector of Schools.

Chief Inspector, I have no personal interest in this matter, and my recommendation "That a temporary school be opened at Huntingdon in the premises offered free of cost by Mr. Lindsay," was simply due to the fact that I desired to give the residents on that side of the river a chance of availing themselves fully of the means of education afforded by the Department without having to incur the risk of accident in crossing a river which is often swellen, and on which there is no ferry. My proposal, which was adopted by the Minister, will test the matter thoroughly as to where the bulk of the school population is centered; and if the vested buildings are found to be on the wrong side of the river, there should be no hesitation in recommending their removal to a more suitable site on the opposite side of the river. I cannot see that school-buildings should not be removed if they become uncentral, even although a small minority should suffer in consequence. It is, however, not contemplated to close the Brombin Public School, nor has any one except Mr. Summerville suggested such a thing.

District Inspector.

Under Secretary. I recommend that Mr. Dibbs, M.P., and Mr. Young, M.P., be informed of the substance of this report.—W.M., 6/7/91. Submitted.—E.J., 8/7/91. Approved.—J.H.C., 9/7/91.

#### No. 35.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to G. R. Dibbs, Esq., M.P.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 July, 1891. With further reference to Mr. James Summerville's letter of 4th June, objecting to the crection of a public school at Huntingdon, Hastings River, and adverting to my communication of 19th June, No. B. 91-6,936, addressed to you, I am now directed to acquaint you that it was the Minister's desire to give the residents on that side of the river a chance of availing themselves fully of the means of education offered by the Department, without having to incur the risk of accident in crossing a river which is often swollen, and on which there is no ferry. The proposal will thoroughly test the question as to where the bulk of the school population is centered. Moreover, it has not been contemplated by the Minister to close the Brombin school on the opposite side of the river, nor has anyone except Mr. Summerville suggested such I have, &c., E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

No. 36.

#### No. 36.

The Under Secretary, Department of Public Instruction, to J. H. Young, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 July, 1891.

Adverting to my letter of 21st May last, No. B. 91-5,946, and to previous correspondence, with respect to the opening of a public school, at Huntingdon, Hastings River, I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice a letter, dated 4th June, from Mr. James Summerville, presented by Mr. Dibbs, M.P., in which objection is taken to the erection of a public school at that place, on account of the proximity of the public school at Brombin, which is situated upon the other side of the river other side of the river.

2. In connection with this matter, I have to state that upon the urgent representations made, and in view of the offer of a temporary building at a peppercorn rental, the Minister authorised the reopening of a school at Huntingdon. It was desired to give the residents on that side of the river a chance of availing themselves fully of the means of education afforded by the Department, without having to incur the risk of accident in crossing a river which is often swollen, and on which there is no ferry. The proposal will test the question thoroughly as to where the bulk of the school population is centered.

3. The Minister also wishes it to be understood that it has not been contemplated to close the

Brombin School, nor has anyone except Mr. Summerville suggested such a thing.

I have, &c., E. JOHNSON, Under Secretary.

#### No. 37.

## The Chief Inspector of Schools to Mr. District-Inspector Lobban.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15 July, 1891.

Huntingdon:—Mr. James Summerville's letter, presented by Mr. Dibbs, M.P., objecting to the erection of a public school. Your report dated 24/6/91.

Mr. Dibbs, M.P., and Mr. J. H. Young, M.P., have been informed of the substance of your report, and that it is not contemplated to close the Brombin school, no one except Mr. Summerville having suggested. I have, &c.

J. GIBSON (For Chief Inspector).

## 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LAND PURCHASED AND RESUMED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES IN CANTERBURY ELECTORATE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 December, 1891.

LAND purchased and resumed for School purposes in Canterbury Electorate.

Situation.	Area Cost.	From whom purchased.		
Carlton ILurstvillo West Marrickville	4 3 51 573 15 0	Imperial Land, Building, &c., Company.  New South Wales Property Investment Co.  Mr. James M'Shane.		
-	Additions to Exis	iting Sites.		
Kogarah	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Resumed. Mr. B. Backhouse. Resumed.		

In these cases the cost is an estimate only; the exact amounts are not yet settled.
 Cost in this case includes buildings on the land purchased.

#### 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# EDUCATION.

(RETURN, &c.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 October, 1891.

[Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No. 9 of Wednesday, 7 October, 1891.]

## Question.

(9.) Workshors, Cookery Classes, Garden Work, &c., established in Schools:—Dr. Ross asked The Minister of Public Instruction,—In how many schools have workshops, cookery classes, garden work, tree-planting, bee-keeping, &c., been established, and the name of the school and district in each case respectively?

#### Answer.

#### Workshops.

Fort-street. Sydney.
Crown-street ...
Blackfriars ...
Sussex-street ...
\*Maitland High School, Maitland.
\*West Maitland

\*East Maitland, Maitland.

\*St Ethel's "

†Goulburn, Goulburn.

†North Goulburn "

†South Goulburn ",

#### COOKERY CLASSES.

Fort-street, Sydney. Blackfriars ,, Crown-street ,, Glebe ,, Newtown, Sydney. Balmain ,, Bathurst. Bathurst.

No special classes for garden work or bee-keeping have been established, but wherever good practical instruction in those subjects has been given the teacher is awarded a bonus. Last year thirty-five teachers received bonuses. The names of the teachers and their schools are published in the Annual Report of the Department.

† One workshop provides for these schools.

<sup>\*</sup> One workshop provides for these schools.

## Schools in which Trees were planted during the current Year.

Alfredtown Wagga Goulburn. Arnidale Armidale Carlingford Metropolitan Bathurst. Actunga Springs Armidale. Adelong Wagga Sub-Metropolitan Canowindru Broke Maitland.  Broke Maitland.  Broken Hill, North Bando Armidale.  Broke Goulburn.  Broken Hill, North Bando Armidale.  Broke Goulburn.  Broke Goulburn.  Broken Hill, North Bando Armidale.  Broke Goulburn.  Broke Goulburn.  Broken Goulburn.  Cookburn River Armidale.  Broken Grafton.  Broken Grafton.  Broken Grafton.  Comamble Wellington.  Broken Graft	Bathurst. Sub-Metropolitan Maidland. Grafton.  Gouburn. Grafton. Gouburn. Bathurst. Maitland.  Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Grafton.  Grafton.  Bathurst. Armidale.
Alfredtown Wagga Goulburn. Araluen Goulburn. Armidale Armidale. Ashfield Metropolitan Maitland Goulburn Gooyal Wellington Goulburn Maitland Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Maitland Grafton Goulburn Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Metropolitan Maitland Grafton Goulburn Metropolitan Metropol	Sub-Metropolitan Maidland. Grafton.  Armidale.  Gouiburn. Grafton. Gouiburn. Bathurst. Maitland.  Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Bathurst. Armidale.
Alfredtown Wagga Goulburn. Araluen Goulburn. Armidale Armidale. Ashfield Metropolitan Mainland Goulburn Gooyal Wellington Goulburn Gooyal Wellington Goulburn Goala Maitland Gooyal Wellington Goulburn Goodk's Hills Maitland Goorangool Metropolitan Maitland Gregra Metropolitan Me	Sub-Metropolitan Maidland. Grafton.  Armidale.  Goulburn. Grafton. Goulburn. Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Bathurst. Armidale.
Araluen Goulburn. Armidale Armidale. Aberglasslyn Maitland. Metropolitan. Ashfield Metropolitan. Ashfield Metropolitan. Armidale. Armidale. Camperdown Metropolitan. Camperdown Metropolitan. Armidale. Camperdown Metropolitan. Camperdown Metropolitan. Camperdown Metropolitan. Canowindru Bathurst. Canowindru Bathurst. Canning Gunning Gunning Gunning Gunning Gunning Gunning Gunning Gunning Grafton. Cadia Bathurst. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cadia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cadia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Bathurst. Cardia Grafton. Cardia Grafton. Coorangool Goorangool Gerangool Castle Hill Sub-Metropolitan Castle Hill Sub-Metropolitan Castle Hill Sub-Metropolitan Castle Hill Sub-Metropolitan Castle Grafton. Carroll Grafton. Catle Grafton. Carroll Grafton. Chatsworth Island. Chatsworth Island. Cooramble Grafton. Chatsworth Island. Cooramble Grafton. Clarkson's Crossing. Carnidale. Croce Hille Croca Hille	auth Grafton.  Armidale.  Goulburn.  Grafton.  Goulburn.  Road Sub-Metropolitan  Bathurst.  Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Sub-Metropolitan  Grafton.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Sub-Metropolitan  Grafton.  South  Grafton.  South  Grafton.
Aberglasslyn Maitland. Ashfield Metropolitan. Astunga Springs Armidale. Wagga Sub-Metropolitan Goulburn. Adaminaby Grafton. Broke Maitland. Booligal Wagga. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Booligal Wagga. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Castle Hill Soligal Grafton. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Contagal. Contagal. Cookburn River Armidale. Contagal. Contagal. Cookburn River Armidale. Contagal. Contagal. Contagal. Cookburn River Armidale. Contagal.	Armidale.  Goulburn.  Grafton.  Goulburn.  Sub-Metropolitan  Bathurst.  Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Bathurst.  Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Grafton.  Grafton.  Grafton.  South  Wagga.
Ashliekl Metropolitan. Attunga Springs Armidale. Wagga. Boligal Wagga. Cook's Hills Metropolitan Booligal Wagga. Castleragh Carroll Castleragh Broken Hill, North Bando Armidale. Broke Goulburn. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookal Wellington. Coornable Grafton. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookal Wellington. Costoral Wellington. Cooklassorth Island. Costoral Wellington. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn River Armidale. Coornable Grafton. Cookburn River Armidale. Cookburn Greta	Armidale.  "Goulburn. Grafton. Goulburn. Road Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan Sub-Metropolitan Grafton.  Sub-Metropolitan Grafton.  Wagga.
Attunga Springs	Gowburn. Grafton. Grafton. Goulburn. Road Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Maitland. Bathurst. Armidale. Sub-Metropolitan Grafton. Wagga.
Adelong Wagga.  Australian Farm Sub-Metropolitan Adaminaby Goulburn.  Shlea Grafton.  Sondia Bathurst.  Gooyal Wellington.  Cadia Bathurst.  Cook's Hills.  Maitland.  Cook's Hills.  Maitland.  Cook's Hills.  Mollington.  Castle Hill Sub-Metropolitan  Gounning Goulburn.  Goulburn.  Goulburn.  Cadia Bathurst.  Gardener's  Gardener	Gomburn. Grafton. Goulburn. Goulburn. Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Maitland. Bathurst. Armidale. Sub-Metropolitan Grafton. Grafton. Wagga.
Australian Farm   Sub-Metropolitan   Copmanhurst   Grafton   Goulburn   Goulburn   Cooyal   Wellington   Goulburn   Gardener's Broke   Maitland   Cook's Hills   Maitland   Gregra   Goornagool   Goorna	Goulburn.  Road Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst.  Maitland.  Bathurst.  Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  Graftou.  Wagga.
Adaminaby Goulburn. Ashlea Grafton.  Ashlea Grafton.  Broke Mathand.  Armidale.  Browling Alley Point.  Booligal Wagga.  Baltanald  Broken Hill, North  Bando Armidale.  Bracktown Parramatta.  Bronte Goulburn.  Bendenine Grafton.  Braidwood Grafton.  Braidwood Goulburn.  Boulburn.  Cooxal Wellington.  Gardener's Gradener's Wellington.  Cook's Hills Muitland.  Wellington.  Cook's Hills Wellington.  Cooxan Wellington.  Cooxan Wellington.  Gardener's Gradener's Gradener's Muitland.  Gregra Goornagool Goornagool Goornagool Glanmire Glanmire Grafton.  Gratton.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Goulburn.  Cookburn River Armidale.  Grantide.  Glandmire.  Glandmire.  Glandmire.  Glandmire.  Glandmire.  Glan	Road Sub-Metropolitan Bathurst. Maitland. Bathurst. Armidale. Sub-Metropolitan Grafton. Wagga.
Broke Matland. Cook's Hills Maitland. Gregra Goorangool Gooligal Wagga. Castle Hill Sub-Metropolitan Glanmire Garroll Armidale. Grafton. Glanmire Grafton. G	Bathurst. Maitland. Bathurst. Armidale. Sub-Metropolitan Grafton. Wagga.
Boggulpri Armidale.  Rowling Alley Point.  Booligal Wagga.  Borken Hill, North Bando Armidale.  Bracktown Parminatta.  Bronte Goulburn.  Bendenine Grafton.  Braggumbil Grafton.  Braggumbil Grafton.  Braidwood Grafton.  Braidwood Goulburn.  Bronte Goulburn.  Braidwood Grafton.  Connamble Wellington.  Cockburn River Armidale.  Connamble Grafton.  Cockburn River Grafton.  Connamble Grafton.  Coulabyra Wagga.  Coolab Wellington.  Columber Wellington.  Coren Hille  Coulabyra Wellington.  Conadian Lead Wellington.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Goulburn.  Canoblas Bathurst.  Gayong Gardon.  Claremont Goulburn.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Goulburn.  Gardon.  Gardon.  Goulburn.  Gardon.	Maitland.  Bathurst. Armidale.  Sub-Metropolitan  South Graftou. Wagga.
Rowling Alley Point.  Booligal Wagga.  Balranald Carroll Armidale.  Broken Hill, North Bando Armidale.  Blacktown Parramatta.  Bronte Goulburn.  Bendenine Grafton.  Braidwood Grafton.  Braidwood Goulburn.  Bombala Wellington.  Canadian Lead Wellington.  Carroll Armidale.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Granville, Sab-Metropolitan  Glanmire Grafton.  Grafton.  Glen Innes  Granville, Sab-Metropolitan  Glanmire Grafton.  Grafton.  Glen Innes  Grafton.  Granville, Sab-Metropolitan  Glanmire Grafton.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Cockburn River Armidale.  Grafton.  Cockburn River Armidale.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Grafton.  Gradagai.  Guudagai.  Bathurst.  Guyong Garlon.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.  Gerelambon  Grafton.	Bathurst. Armidale. Sub-Metropolitan Graftou. Wagga.
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Barrandd Broken Hill, North Bando Armidale. Chatsworth Island Grafton. Coonamble Wellington. Blacktown Parmanatta. Bronte Goulburn. Bendenine Courabyra Wagge. Braidwood Grafton. Braidwood Goulburn. Braidwood Goulburn. Braidwood Goulburn. Braidwood Goulburn. Braidwood Goulburn. Braidwood Goulburn. Canadian Lead Wellington. Botobolar Wellington. Claremont Goulburn. Canadian Courabyra Grafton. Gerelambor Garatton. Gerelambor Grafton. Gerelambor Grafton. Gerelambor Grafton. Claremont Goulburn. Gerelambor Grafton. Consider Grafton. Gerelambor Grafton. Claremont Goulburn. Consider Goulburn. Gerelambor Grafton. Claremont Goulburn. Consider Grafton. Consider Grafton. Consider Grafton. Consider Grafton. Consider Grafton. Consider Gerelambor Grafton. Consider Grafton.	Sub-Metropolitan  South
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Blacktown Blacktown   Parramatta.   Cockburn River   Armidale.   Granville, Stacktown   Goulburn.   Clarkson's Crossing.   Grafton.   Graen Hills   Granville, Stacktown   Goulburn.   Colah   Wagga.   Guadagai, Stacktown   Goulburn.   Canoblas   Bathurst.   Guyong   Guyong   Guyong   Gerelambot   Goulburn.   Goulburn.   Goulburn.   Goulburn.   Grafton   Grafton   Grafton   Grafton   Grafton   Grafton   Goulburn.   Grafton	South Grafton. Wagga.
Bronte Goulburn. Clarkson's Crossing. Grafton. Wagga. Gundagai, Sendenine Goulburn. Collab. Wellington. Gundagai Gundaga	Grafton.  Wagga.
Bendenine , Courabyra , Wagga. Gundagai , Boggumbil , Grafton. Coolah , Wellington. Buthurst. Guyong , Bombala , Wellington. Claremont , Goulburn. Grafton  Courabyra , Wagga. Gundagai , Wellington. Gundagai ,	South Wagga.
Boggumbil Grafton. Coolah Wellington. Gundagai Guyong Bombala Canadian Lead Wellington. Garelambor Grafton Grafton Claremont Goulburn. Grafton	
Braidwood Goulburn Canoblas Bathurst Guyong Bombala Canadian Lead Wellington Gerelambor Grafton	
Bombala Wellington. Canadian Lead Wellington. Gerelambor Claremont Goulburn. Grafton	
Botobolar Wellington. Claremont Goulburn. Grafton	1 ~ ~ ~
Rellinger Heads   Grafton   Clarencetown   Maitland.   Ginnindern	Grafton.
$\mathbf{D}$	
Delmore Atter	
Disposition	Wagga.
	on Goulburn.
Ben Bullen Bathurst. Cassilis Maitland. Hurstville	
Ringara Armidale Coolaman Wagga Hobby's Y	
Borambil Maitland. Come-by-Chance Armidale. Hanging B	
Broken Hill Wagga. Cattai Creek Grafton Howlong	
25 Hillion (1,111)	ry, Lower  Sub-Metropolitan Armidale.
	Wagga.
Beechwood	
Broadwater Grafton. Coogee Metropolitan. Hill End	Wellington.
Buckendoon   Coomber   Wellington   Hae Hue	
Brolgan Bathurst Delegate Goulburn. Jennings	Armidale.
Breadalbane   Goulburn.   Drummoyne   stetropolitab.   June June	ction Wagga.
Brokenback Maitland Double Bay , Inverell Bloomer Bathurst Daudman Goulburn Jeir	
471d 111d 111d 111d 111d 111d 111d 111d	Wagga.
Diack Broundaries II	Goulburn.
Blakeburst Sub-Metropolitan Dungon Maitland Jerry's Pl.	in 'Maitland.
Brawlin Wagga Dunkeld Bathurst. Jondja	Bowral.
Blandford Martland, Dalton Goulburn, Kogarah	Sub-Metropolitan
Binglong Wagga, Demondrille Wagga, Kemp's Ci	reek . Bathurst.
Blowering Wagge, Dora Creek Maitland, Kellyville Beneree Bathurst, Dural Sub-Metropolitan Kilrush	·
Beneree Bathurst Dural Sub-Metropolitan Kirush Barrengarry Bowral Denman Maitland Kirkton	
Baulkham Hills Sub-Metropolitan Darling Road Metropolitan. Kayuga	Maitland. Metropolitan.
Blackfriars Metropolitan. Drake Grafton. Kierson	Bathurst.
Belltrees Maitland. Dunolly Metropolitan. Kelso	
Bunninyong Dubbo Wellington. Kelly's Pk	ains Armidale.
Bolton Vale Bathurst. Dungowan, Lr. Armidale. Rentituret	Sub-Metropolitan Lower Grafton.
Tracelline annual in agent	Dower Granon
	t Metropolitan.
Baker's Swamp Wellington, Lastgrove Sub-Metropolitan Lake Alog	ert Wagga.
Rolling Grafton Elsmere Armidule. Leichhard	lt West Metropolitan.
Bexhill Bathurst. Long Rea	ch Bowral.
Borenore Bathurst.   Emmore Metropolitan.   Lake Cud	
Dungachamore in the same and th	dale Sub-Metropolitan
Tombton	l
Burrawang Bowral Edwardstown Wagga Lambton Liverpool	Sub-Metropolitar
	r Maitland.
Burraga Grafton. Ferndale Wagga. Little Riv	
Cusino Forest Hill Linburn	Wellington.
Collector Goulburn. Fernmount Grafton, Martland	West Maitland.
Canada in the case of the case	ia Goulburn.
Agging	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	ourrah Goulburn.
Cooba Creek	Island Grafton.
	Goulburn.
Grordon Metropolitan Gordon Sub-Metropolitan Mortlake	Sub-Metropolita
Cullarin Goulburn. Gundaroo Wagga Marshall	Mount ,
Captain's Flat Giadesville Sub-Metropolitan Mosquito	Island   Maitland.
The state of the s	Goulburn.
Mitteger	ng, Lower Bowral.
Cummeragunja Wagga. Goonellebah Gratton. Mittagon	D

# Schools in which Trees were planted during the current year—continued.

				a/	<del></del>
School.	District.	School.	District	School.	District.
Muswellbrook	Maitland.	Rushford	Grafton.	Whiteman's Creek	Grafton.
Miumi	J. Linearite	Ryhanna		Woodhouselee	Coulburn.
Maryvale	Wellington.	Rydal	Bathurst.	Waratah	Maitland.
Meringlo	Goulburn	Rockdale	Sub-Metropolitan		Grafton.
Moree	Armidale.	Rouse Hill		Warkworth	Maitland.
Milltown	Bathurst.	Redfern, West	Metropolitan.	Woodlawn	Grafton.
Maryland	Armidale.	Rockley		Wentworth	Wagga.
Mount Il unter	Maitland.	Roughit	Maitland.	Wallbrook	Bathurst.
Muttama	Wagga.	Rawdon Island	Grafton.	Wentworthville	Sub-Metropolita
Marrangaroo	Bathurst.	Rydolmere	Sub-Metropolitan		i'
Mudgee	Wellington.	Sutton	Goulhurn.	Wallgrove	",
Mittagong	Bowral.	Shaw	, ,	Warialda	Armidale.
Merewether	Maitland.	Seven Hills	Sub-Metropolitan	Whittingham	Maitland.
Mumbil	Wellington.	Singleton	Maitland.	Walang	Bathurst.
Mount Marshall	Bowral.	Sofala	Bathurst.	Wullalong	Martland.
Moor Creek	Armidale.	St Ives ,	Sub-Metropolitan	Willmmtown	,,
Mount Kembla	Sub-Metropolitan	Sackville Reach	ļ ·,	Wellington	Wellington.
Malucrindi	Armidale.	Salisbury Plains	Armidale.	Walcha Road	Armidale.
Merriwa	Maitland,	Stony Creek	Goulburn.	Wallsend, West	Maitland
Mount Macquaric	Bathurst.	Springside	Bathurst.	Woodfordale	Grafton.
lilton	Bowral.	Scone	Maitland.	Woolgoolga	,,
Inngrove Creek	Sub-Metropolitan	Smith-street	Metropolitan.	Yarralumla	Goulhurn.
Mimosa Dell	Bathurst.	St. Peter's	. 27	Yass	.,
Millsville	Wellington.	Sunnyside	Armidale.	Yarra	Bathurst.
Marsden	Bathurst.	Silverton		Yerong Creek	Wagga.
Middle Falibrook	Muitland.	Seclands	Grafton.	Yeo Yeo	33
Mount Nooby .	,,	St. Mary's	Sub-Metropolitan		,,
Mount Keira	Sub-Metropolitan			Yetman	Armidale.
Maitland, East	Maitland.	Stony Creek	Goulburn.	Young Wallsend	Maitland.
Minto	Bowral.	St. Leonarde, North	Metropolitan.	Yarrunga	Sub-Metropolita
Mossman'ь Вау	Sub-Metropolitan	, East	1	Young ,	Wagga.
Mandurama	Bathurst.	Sherwood	Bathurst.	Randwick	Metropolitan.
Michelago	Goulburn.	Simpson's Ridge	Grafton.	Woodfordleigh	Gratton.
Marrickville, West	Sub-Metropolitan		Wagga.	Annandale	Sub-Metropolita
McDonald, Upper	)ı	Stanhope	Armidale.	Brocklehurst	Wellington.
McDonald, Central	,,	Stockyard Creek	,	Burragan	Grafton.
Newtown, North	2*	Smithtown	Grafton.	Glen William	Maitland.
Naremburn	_	Tarago	Goulburn.	Gunbar	Wagga.
Nimitybelle	Goulburn.	Taliagandra	1	Southgate	Gratton.
Nubba	Waggi.	Tingba	Armidale.	Birchgrove	Metropolitan.
Norwood	Goutburn.	Tenterfield		Garfield	Goulburn.
Narrandera	Wagga.	Towrang	Goulburn.	Toll Bar Creck	0001310111
Nyngan	Wellington.	Toothdale	0.041041111	Wollongong	Sub-Metropolita
Namhucca Heads	Grafton.	Telegherry	Maitland.	Gladesville	owo identoponia
Neutral Bay	Metropolitan.	Tumworth, West	Armidale.	Hoxion Park	"
Nelanglo	Bowrul.	Toongabbie			**
Newcastle, South	Maitland.	Thornford	Goulburn.	Campbelltown	Bowral."
Sarrabri	Armidale.	Thurgoona		Galston	Sub-Metropolita
Yundle		7D		Bungendore	Goulburn.
Nymboida	Grafton.	Taralgu	Bowral.	Maitland, West	
Yerrigundah		Tirranna	Goulburn.	St. Ethel's	
Vicholson-street	Metropolitan.	The Meadows	Batburst.	Horseshoe Bend	11
North Ryde	Sub-Metropolitan	The Rock	Wagga.	Raglan	Bathurst.
New Lambton	Maitland.	Tambaroora	Wellington,	Peel	25444444
Narara	Sub-Metropolitan		Bathurst,	Ultimo	Metropolitan.
Varellan	Wellington.	Tipperary Gully	Wagga	Wallerawang	
Drange, East	Bathurst.	Thorpe's Pinch	Bathurst,	Tumbarumba	Wagga,
Dboron		Trunkey	"	Stanmore	Metropolitan.
Oakhampton	Maitland.	Taloumbi	Grafton.	Temora	Wagga.
ort Macquarie	Grafton.	Trelowarren	Bathurst.	Mumbulla	Goulburn.
Cenrith	Sub-Metropolitan	Three-mileWaterhole		Moonan Brook	Maitland.
itt Town	·,	Turlingah	Goulburn.	Moorfields	Sub-Metropolita
rospect	j	Tamworth	Armidale.	Lambing Hill	Wellington.
arramatta	,,	Tomingly		Humula	Wagga.
arkville	Maitland "	The Forest	Bathurst.	Mandurama	Bathurst.
lattsburg		Tilbuster	Armidale	Limekilns	43
	Bathurst .	Tilba Tilba	Goulburn.	William-street	Metranolitan
	Bowral.	Tintinhull	Armidale.	Wilbertree	
	Goulburn,	Tomago	Martland.	Windeyer	ommgrom.
erth	Bathurst.	Tighe's Hill		Wingen	Maitland.
itt Row	Sub-Metropolitan		Bowral.	Wyrallah	Grafton.
imlico, North	Grafton.	Urana	Wagga.	Wybong	Maitland.
	Wellington.	Uranderra	Sub-Metropolitan	Menangle	Bowral
		CARRESCOTOR CONTRACTOR	Armidale.	Bellawongarrah	20112841
yramul, Upper		Trolls			Bathurst.
yramul, Upper rospect Reservoir	Sub Metropolitan	Uralla		Blackheath	ALCOHOLISTS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
rospect Reservoir ennant Hills	Sub-Metropolitan	Vere	Maitland,	Blackheath	
ramul, Upper rospect Reservoir ennant Hills ikedale	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga."	Vere	Maitland, Wellington.	Barmedman	Wagga.
yramul, Upper rospect Reservoir ennant Hills ikedale uipolly Creek	Sub-Metropolitan	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst,	Barmedman Chain of Ponds	Wagga. Goulburn,
Yrumul, Upper Prospect Reservoir lennant Hills likedale luipolly Creek luirindi	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga." Armidale.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst,	Barmedman Chain of Ponds Eagleton	Wagga. Goulburn, Martland.
yrumul, Upper rospect Reservoir ennant Hills ikedale pripolly Creek uirindi unndong	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga." Armidale. Bathurst.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst, Armidale,	Barmedman	Wagga. Goulburn, Martland. Grafton.
yramul, Upper respect Reservoir ennant Hills ikedale unipolly Creek uirindi uandong	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga." Armidale. Bathurst, Wellington.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst, Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan	Barmedman	Wagga. Goulburn, Martland. Grafton. Wellington.
yrumul, Upper rospect Reservoir ennant Hills likedule uipolly Creek uirindi uundong ylstone	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga. Armidale. Bathurst. Wellington. Bowral.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst, Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan Wagga,	Barmedman	Wagga. Goulburn, Matland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale.
rospect Reservoir eennant Hills ikedale uipolly Creek uirindi uandong elstone ooky Hall	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga." Armidale. Bathurst, Wellington.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst, Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan	Barmedman	Wagga. Goulburn, Mattland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale. Maitland.
rospect Reservoir ennant Hills	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga. Armidale. Bathurst. Wellington. Bowral. Goulburn.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst, Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan Wagga, Armidale,	Barmedman Chain of Ponds Eagleton Casino Galwadgeric Manuka Vacy Brookfield	Wagga. Goulburn, Matland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale. Maitland.
yramul, Upper rospect Reservoir ennant Hills ikedale juipolly Creek uirindi uandong ylstone obertson ocky Hall ossi ose Hill	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga. Armidale. Bathurst. Wellington. Bowral. Goulden. Sub-Metropolitan	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst,  Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan Wagga, Armidale, Bathurst,	Barmedman Chain of Ponds Eagleton Gasno Galwadgeric Manuka Vacy Brookfield Willoughby	Wagga. Goulburn, Matland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale. Maitland. Sub-Metropolita
Pyramul, Upper Prospect Reservoir Jennant Hills Jennant Hills Juicolle Creek Juirindi Juandong Jelstone Jobertson Josef Hall Josef Josef Hill Javensworth	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga. Armidale. Bathurst. Wellington. Bowral. Goulburn.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst, Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan Wagga, Armidale, Bathurst, Bowral,	Barmedman Chain of Ponds Eagleton Casino Galwadgerie Manuka Vacy Brookfield Willoughby Wickham	Wagga. Goulburn, Matland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale. Maitland. Sub-Metropolital Maitland.
Pyramul, Upper Prospect Reservoir Pennant Hills Pennant Hills Pikedale Puipolly Creek Puirindi Puandong Pylstone Pobertson Pocky Hall Possi Poss	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga. Armidale. Bathurst. Wellington. Bowral. Goulburn. Sub-Metropolitan Maitland.	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst,  Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan Wagga, Armidale, Bathurst, Bowral, Armidale	Barmedman Chain of Ponds Eagleton Casino Galwadgeric Manuka Vacy Brookfield Willoughby Wickham Blayney	Wagga. Goulburn, Mattland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale. Maitland.  Sub-Metropolita Maitland. Bathurst.
Pyramul, Upper Prospect Reservoir Pennant Hills Prikedale Paipolly Creek Puirindi Punadong Pustone Pobertson Pocky Hall Possi	Sub-Metropolitan Wagga. Armidale. Bathurst. Wellington. Bowral. Goulden. Sub-Metropolitan	Vere	Maitland, Wellington, Bathurst,  Armidale, Sub-Metropolitan Wagga, Armidale,  Bathurst, Bowral, Armidale,	Barmedman Chain of Ponds Eagleton Casino Galwadgerie Manuka Vacy Brookfield Willoughby Wickham	Wagga. Goulburn, Matland. Grafton. Wellington. Armidale. Maitland. Sub-Metropolitar Maitland.

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Schools in which Trees were planted during the current year—continued.

School,	District.	School.	District.	School.	District.
Hexham Currawang Newtown, North Watson's Bay Tantawanglo Hinton Carwoola Cobbora Milton Bulga Burra Lake Holly Brook Canowindra Hobby's Yards	Currawang. Metropolitan.  Goulburn. Maitland. Grafton. Wellington. Bowral. Maitland. Bowral. Bathurst.	Bellirees Belmore Wattle Grove Marrickville Aberdeen Brewarrina Moronglo Creek Emmaville Murrurundi Steinbrook Bankstown Kentgrove Eurenderee Spring Valley	Bathurst. Sub-Metropolitan Maithand. Wellington. Bathurst. Armidale. Maitland. Armidale. Sub-Metropolitan Wellington.	Sandringham Irvington Moruya Newstead Kiora Bergalia Kiamu Bondi	Wagga. Sub-Metropolita Grafton. Goulburn.  " Sub-Metropolita Metropolitan. Sub-Metropolita

Total, 571 schools.

#### 1891-2.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE PROPOSED WOMEN'S COLLEGE WITHIN THE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 March, 1892.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers relating to the proposed charge upon the Supplementary Estimates for 1891, viz., £5,000 for the Women's College, and all minutes and documents showing authority for charging the same to the services of the year 1891."

(Mr. Alfred Allen.)

NO	SCHEDULE.	PAGE.
	Chancellor to Minister of Public Instruction, with Minister's minute. 3 April, 1891	. 2
	A. M. M. Minister of Duklia Instruction, with suclosures	•
	as as 1 to 11. Jon Connectors Dublic Instruction VI April 1891	-
_	Art 1 f. Cl. 1. f. Cl. 1. mills Minister's mignto 12 April 1841	
_	77 3 10 D. blie Testenskien to Mr. Mourham Hi April 1891	. 5
9.	Mr. Newham to Under Secretary, with Minister's minister. 23 April 1891	. 5
	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Chancellor. 29 April, 1891 Under Secretary Public Instruction to Mr. Newham. 29 April, 1891	
11.	Chancellor to Minister of Public Instruction, with Minister's minute. 25 April, 1891	. 6
24.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Chancellor. 16 July, 1931.	10
25.	Under Secretary Public Instruction to Mr. Newhalm. 10 July 1671	. 10
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av.	1 October 1891	. 11
23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28.	Minute of Executive Council. 9 June, 1891  Under Secretary Public Instruction to Chancellor. 16 July, 1891  Under Secretary Public Instruction to Mr. Newham. 16 July, 1891  Under Secretary Public Instruction to Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. 16 July, 1891  Mr. Newham to Under Secretary Public Instruction. 2 July, 1891  Under Secretary Public Instruction to Mr. Newham. 6 July, 1891  Under Secretary Public Instruction to Mr. Newham. 6 July, 1891  Letter returning Supplementary Estimates to Treasury from Under Secretary, Department Public Instruction 1 October, 1891	10 10 10 10 10 10

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

#### No. 1.

The Chancellor to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Wallaroy, 3 April, 1891. I have the honor to inform you that at a large meeting held on the 18th ultimo, under the presidency of the Countess of Jersey, of the committee for obtaining the necessary subscriptions for the proposed Women's College in affiliation to the University, it was reported by the honorary treasurer that the sum of £5,000 required for building, under the terms of the Act of Parliament, for the establishment and endowment of the college, had been fully subscribed, together with a surplus of about £300, and that about £3,000 of the amount had been paid, and that the rest was secure, and principally secured

by writing.

I have further to state that the meeting (many of the members of which were already cognisant of the facts) was satisfied with the report; and that, in view of the fact that it devolved on me as Chancellor of the University to convene a meeting for the election of councillors, and in view of the further facts that the satisfaction of the Governor as to the due contribution of £5,000, and the payments and securities, and the election of the twelve councillors required by the Act, constituted the sole conditions for the proclamation for the incorporation of the college, the meeting requested me to communicate with the Government in respect of the former of these conditions, and to convene a meeting for the election of councillors as required by the latter.

I have since examined the books and vouchers of the treasurer, and am personally and officially satisfied that more than the requisite proportion of actual payments has been made to satisfy (pro rata) the provisions of the General Affiliated College Act, and that the required balance is sufficiently secured.

It would seem, therefore, that as no priority is assigned by the Act to either the satisfaction of the Governor on this subject, or the election of councillors, it would be competent to me now to convene a meeting for the latter purpose, but I have declined to do so, until the "satisfaction of the Governor," in accordance with the first section of the Women's College Act, shall have been signified or become officially assured.

With the view of obtaining this signification or assurance, I now do myself the honor to address you as the Minister, through whom His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, must be approached, and to invite you to make such inspection of the vouchers for the subscriptions, as you may

think necessary.

For this purpose, the honorary treasurer, Mr. A. Newham, B.A., and if practicable, the honorary auditor, Mr. Weigall, will wait upon you with the vouchers at your convenience, and I will myself accompany them.

Should you, as Minister, be then satisfied that the requirements of the Act have been met, I shall be prepared to assume that the formal "satisfaction" of the Governor will be signified in due course;

and I will at once convene the meeting for the election of the councillors.

I may state that the surplus over £5,000 already announced, together with further contributions which will be sought by the committees, will be applied to the equipment of the college, which will be at the sole cost of the subscribers. Meanwhile, the existing surplus of subscription constitutes a margin which may be relied on as more than sufficient to cover any supposable deficiency, and in realising portions of the requisite £5,000.

The committee are anxious to secure the incorporation of the college without delay, so that the council may be in a position to proceed promptly to the practical establishment of the college, and the discharge of all incidental functions. I would therefore ask the favour of an early appointment for

examining the subscription lists and vouchers.

Perhaps you will permit me to state that Monday next, 6th instant, 2.30 p.m., would very conveniently fall in with my arrangements for University work.

I may add that I am desirous of announcing the completion of the money conditions in my Commemoration address on the 11th instant.

Mr. Newham and I, and perhaps Mr. Weigall will therefore be at your offices at that time, in the hope of finding you disengaged, unless warned that it will not be suitable to yourself.

I have, &c., W. M. MANNING,

Chancellor, Sydney University. I think that as this matter involves a large sum, £5,000, my honorable colleague, the Treasurer should be asked to depute an officer to attend and investigate this matter. I should prefer it to be left to our respective Under Secretaries. See Mr. McMillan to get an appointment made, if he concurs, and inform the Chancellor that I cannot receive him to-day, owing to other business, but will let him have an appointment later in the week.-J.H.C.

Sir W. Manning informed by telegram and note.—T.G.W., 6/4/91, a.m. Letter to Sir William

Manning, 10/4/91.

#### No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chancellor.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 10 April, 1891. Sir. With reference to your letter, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the vouchers and other documents submitted by the honorary treasurer of the Women's College Fund do not contain sufficient information to enable the matter to be dealt with under clause 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act.

2. Mr. Newham has been communicated with for further necessary information, but, in any case,

the approval of His Excellency the Governor could not be obtained for at least a fortnight.

I have, &c. E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

## No. 3.

Mr. A	L. I	Newham	to	The	Minister	of	Public	Instruction.
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Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street. Dear Sir, I beg to enclose the statement of our account current and deposits received from the Commercial Bank.

The amount in account current is about £1,000 greater than when I made my statement for your perusal, showing that Miss E. Walker's subscription is now paid. Yours, &c., A. NEWHAM,

Hon. Treasurer.

[Enclosures.]

The Hon. Treasurer, Women's College.

Hon. Treasurer, Women's College.

Dear Sir,

I beg to advise you that the amount at the credit of your account is £1,19 ) 10s.

Yours, &c.,

F. A. SCRIVENER

(Pro. Accountant).

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY (HEAD OFFICE). Statement of fixed deposits held on account of Women's College Account.

Number of F.D.R.	
0,985	

E. & O. E. Sydney, 10th April, 1891. For the Commercial Banking Company, F. A. SCRIVENER

(Pro. General Manager).

STATEMENT of the position of the Women's College Fund, 6th April, 1891, prepared for submission to the Honorable J. II.

Carruthers, M.L.A., Minister of Public Instruction.

Subscriptions actually received	1,956	11 4	<b>4</b> 0
Money received invested as follows:—  On deposit for twelve months with the Commercial Banking Company  Balar ce in account current with Commercial Bank	89	s. 19 9 0	d. 9 0 0

I have examined these accounts and the vouchers, and find them to be quite correct.

W. M. MANNING

President of Committee.
A. NEWHAM,

Hon. Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Women's College Fund, secured by promises in writing:-000 0 100 0 5 0 25 0 5 0 5 0 20 0 10 0 10 0 15 15 1,000 Miss Edith Walker R. Chadwick, Esq. ... 100 Prof. Scott Prof. McCallum
Rev. A. St. J. Gray Mrs. H. E. Russell
Hon. J. E. Salomons
B. R. Wise, Esq.
Rev. E. Harris, D.D.

SCHEDULE A.

G. H. Reid, Esq.
Prof. Liversidge 15 15 10 0 25 0 60 0 3 3 80 0 10 10 Hon. Mr. Justice Windeyer

Hon. Sir William M. Manning

Laurens Armstrong, Esq. Prof. Anderson 1 1 10 10 Mrs. McDougall (Grafton)
Mrs. R. Smart
Mrs. Renwick Б б 0

> 4 1.956 A. NEWHAM,

Hon. Treas. SCHEDULE

#### SCHEDULE B.

Subscriptions to the Women's College Fund, not secured by any document	in wri	ting	;	
	3,	e.	ď,	
Rev. H. Plume	5	5	0	
J. R. Fairfax, Esq.	100	Ó	0 .	
Bishop Barry	50		Ó	
Mrs. Harvey Armstrong		Ô	Ó	
C. B. Stephen, Esq.	10	Ô	Ó	
A. C. Wylie, Esq.		0	Ó	
Rev. J. Kinross, D.D.		Ö	Ō	
Prof. Wilson	10	ō	Ō	
Prof. Wilson W. C. Bundock, Esq	5	Ō	ò	
Mrs. Bundock		ō	ō	
Miss Bundock	6	ō	ŏ	
Miss L. A. Bundock	3	ŏ	ā	
H. F. Smith, Esq.	5	ŏ	ň	
Mrs. T. T. Ewing	2	ž	Õ	
Mrs. A. Campbell	ī	ĩ	ŏ	
Hon. E. Barton	ī,	ō	ň	
Mrs. Curnow	8	ŏ	ň	
MIR VILLEY THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE				
Total	240	8	0	
	,	A,	NEW.	HΔM,
				Hon.

Dear Sir,

Chambers, 89, Elizabeth street, 16 April, 1891.

There is a meeting of the Ladies' Committee of the Women's College to-morrow, at 11 a.m. I should be very much obliged if you could let me have the Women's College books back some time to-day, so that I may be able to get them entered up, and use them at the meeting.

I should like to announce to the meeting that the Minister and the Governor are satisfied with the state of the

I have, &c., A. NEWHAM. subscription list if such is the fact.

E. Johnson, Esq., Under Secretary of Public Instruction, -Received three books for Mr. Newham. -M. Francis, 16/4/91,

## No. 4.

## Mr. A. Newham to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street, 21 April, 1891. Sir, I am in receipt of your favour of the 16th instant, the contents of which, I will own, disappointed me. I had understood from the Minister that it was not his intention to insist on any extreme formality in the securities so long as it was certain that the subscriptions would be paid.

I have no doubt that I can get more formal securities if the Minister insists upon it; but before doing so, I should like to hear from you what are the Minister's views on the subject, and which of our present ones he regards as insufficient.

I will do myself the honor of waiting upon you at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), if quite convenient to you, to learn from you what form of security would be regarded as sufficient within the I have, &c., A. NEWHAM, meaning of the Act.

Hon. Treasurer, Women's College Fund.

Informed that Under Secretary will be engaged on Wednesday, at 230, but that he would be glad to see Mr. Newham at 230 on Thursday.—H.W., 21/4/91.

#### No. 5.

## Minute of The Chief Clerk.

Women's College.

13 April, 1891.

Two certificates have been received from the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, stating that there is to the credit of the fund on a fixed deposit £2,957 19s. 9d.; on current account, £1,190 10s.; total, £4,148 9s. 9d. Written promises to pay certain sums, ranging from £1 1s. to £600, at various periods extending in some instances over three years, are furnished, amounting in all to £956 4s., but it is a question if such promises can be accepted in terms of clause 1 of the Act (copy herewith), as the contributions are not secured, only promised.

J. GIBSON, Chief Clerk.

Submitted.—E.J., 13/4/91. Securities not approved of.—H.P., 13/4/91. Inform Sir William Manning and Mr. Newham that the subscriptions are not secured to the satisfaction of the Minister.— Inform Sir William J.H.C. Informed.—A.R.C., 16/4/91.

## No. 6.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chancellor.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 April, 1891.

With reference to my letter of 10th instant, respecting the Women's College Fund, Mr. Carruthers desires me to acquaint you that the subscriptions alluded to in Schedule A, furnished by Mr. Newham, are not secured as required by section 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act. J have, &c., E. JOHNSON,

Under Sccretary.

#### No. 7.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. A. Newham.

Sir. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 April, 1891. With reference to your letter, received at this office on Saturday last, enclosing statements of accounts in connection with the Women's College Fund, Mr. Carruthers desires me to acquaint you that the subscriptions, referred to in Schedule A, furnished by you, are not secured as required by section 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act. I have, &c., E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 8.

## Mr. A. Newham to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir. Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street, 23 April, 1891. With reference to your letter of the 16th instant, and a conversation that I had yesterday with the Chief Clerk of your Department on the subject of subscriptions to the Women's College Fund promised, but not at present paid, I have the honor to request that you will kindly ascertain what security for the due payment of such subscription would be considered sufficient by the Honorable the Minister I have, &c., A. NEWHAM, of Public Instruction.

Hon. Treasurer, Women's College Fund.

A security will be accepted as sufficient when there is a promise which can be enforced either against the promissor or his personal representatives. At present the securities tendered could be repudiated in case of the death of the promissor. Letters from the principal donors, stating that, in consideration of the Government and the council proceeding with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, they promise to pay the several sums set out, will be sufficient.—J.H.C.

Sir William Manning and Mr. Newham informed.—T.G.W., 29/4/91.

#### No. 9.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. A. Newham,

Sir. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 27 April, 1891. 1 am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 23rd instant, inquiring what security for the payment of promised subscriptions to the Women's College Fund would be considered sufficient by the Minister of Public Instruction.

1 have, &c., l have, &c., J. GIBSON

(For Under Secretary).

#### No. 10.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chancellor.

Sir. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 April, 1891. I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter dated 25th instant, in which you suggest that he should personally look into the matter of the security of certain promised subscriptions to the proposed Women's College.

2. In connection with this matter, Mr. Carruthers has now made the following minute:-A security will be accepted as sufficient when there is a promise which can be enforced either against the promissor or his personal representatives. At present the securities tendered could be repudiated in case of death of the promissor. Letters from the principal donors, stating that, in consideration of the Government and the council proceeding with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, they promise to pay the several sums set out, will be I have, &c., E. JOHNSON, sufficient.'

Under Secretary.

## No. 11.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. A. Newham.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 29 April, 1891. Sir. I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letter dated 23rd instant, in which you inquire what security for the payment of certain promised subscriptions to the proposed Women's College would be regarded as sufficient.

2. In connection with this matter, I am instructed to subjoin a copy of the Minister's minute:-"A security will be accepted as sufficient when there is a promise which can be enforced either against the promissor or his personal representatives. At present, the securities tendered could be repudiated in case of death of the promissor. Letters from the principal donors stating that in consideration of the Government and the council proceeding with the carrying and the provisions of the Act they promise to pay the several summent and the council proceeding with the carrying and the council proceeding with out of the provisions of the Act, they promise to pay the several sums set out, will be sufficient."

I have, &c., tc., E. JOHNSON, Under Secretary.

#### No. 12.

## The Chancellor to The Minister of Public Instruction.

25 April, 1891.

I daresay you will recollect my telling you that I was calling a meeting for the election of councillors for the Women's College on 2nd May, and that you told me to the effect that you had no doubt that the question of the Governor's satisfaction as to the subscriptions would be all right by that

This was at the Commemoration.

Since then I have received two official letters from your Under Secretary suggestive of some difficulties about the securities for the unpaid amounts, but without stating their nature. The honorary treasurer of the committee has also been in communication with that officer, but without as yet obtaining any light as to the nature of the difficulties, if any: If they were mentioned, they could be removed

oither by explanation or by the application of a remedy.

I cannot myself conceive how there can be any substantial difficulty, as more than £4,000 is actually in hand, and for the rest—up to the further sum of £1,000—the securities are such as no man can question within the meaning of the Act. So at least I should think.

But this hanging on of the supposed difficulties is very embarrassing to me, and I must carnestly

ask you to take the matter in hand personally—you will see that in my statutory position as convener of the election meeting, I shall be expected to explain about the money question, and it would be very unpleasant to tell the subscribers that there was an undisclosed hitch on the part of the Government as to the security of some of their subscriptions.

But I feel sure that you have only to look into the matter yourself, from the higher point of view of adviser to his Excellency, to be satisfied at a glance either that there is nothing unsatisfactory or that

it is outside the limits of the £5,000.

Yours, &c., W. M. MANNING.

Mr. Gibson will personally submit the papers at 11 a.m., to-morrow, Tuesday.—J.H.C.

## No. 13.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chancellor.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 April, 1891.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 25th instant, in which you suggest that the Minister of Public Instruction should personally look into the matter of the security of the subscriptions to the proposed Women's College, and to acquaint you that the matter is under consideration.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON, Under Secretary.

## No. 14. Memorandum of The Crown Solicitor.

Memo. re Women's College.

Sir. Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 29 April, 1891. It appears to me under the Act 18 Vic. No. 37 sect. 2. the Governor is bound to see that the balance is satisfactorily secured.

A more promise or even a bond is not sufficient, unless there is a good and satisfactory penalty

properly and sufficiently secured.

A mortgage on land, or a deposit receipt in a bank, or a bond with two good and sufficient sureties in a penal sum of, say, £1,800 to secure the balance, is a sufficient security.

If no other security can be obtained, then a joint and several bond of a sufficient number of the subscribers might be taken limiting the liability of each to an amount, say in all, not exceeding 20 nor subscribers might be taken limiting the liability of each to an amount, say in all, not exceeding 20 per cent. in excess of his promised subscription or contribution.

Or a bank could discount (as it were) the promises, and give their deposit receipt for the amount

payable at the expiration of the time fixed in the Act.

I have, &c., E. S.

(Pro John Williams), Crown Solicitor.

Submitted.—E.J., 29/4/91. Send the letter on my minute as noted.—J.H.C., 29/4/91. William Manning and Mr. Newham written to.—T.G.W., 29/4/91.

## No. 15. The Chancellor to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Women's College.

Sir, 30 April, 1891. I have to acknowledge your favour of the 29th instant, and to state in reply that I will advise

the honorary treasurer of the committees for the fund to obtain undertakings in the form you desire, and that I anticipate no difficulty in the matter.

I take the opportunity for saying that although I am acting as Chancellor of the University, I do so only in virtue of the Women's College Act, and not otherwise officially as Chancellor, or on behalf of the Senate. The University will not be concerned with the college until it has been incorporated. For the Senate. The University will not be concerned with the c this reason I write personally and not through the Registrar. I have, &c., W. M. MANNING.

Submitted.—E.J., 4/5/91. I have replied.—J.H.C., 4/5/91.

#### No. 16.

## Mr. A. Newham to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street, 12 May, 1891. I have the honor to forward, for the inspection of the Honorable the Minister of Public Sir, 1. Letter from Professor Scott, securing his subscription of £600 in the form given by the

Minister's minute communicated by you to me in your letter of the 29th ultimo.

2. Certificate by Commercial Banking Company that the fixed deposits on account of the Women's College Fund amount to £4,477 19s. 9d.

3. Certificate that the amount to the credit of the Women's College, in account current, is £2 13s.
4. These sums, together with the £600 subscription of Professor Scott, amount to £5,080 12s. 9d.

This is in addition to £285 3s. promised in writing, and included in my former schedule, and which the Minister regarded as not sufficiently secured, and which is still outstanding.

There is also £140 16s. 10d. promised, but not secured in any way by writing.

The necessary expenses of the fund up to date have amounted to £90 13s. 7d., against which we have received interest to the amount of £49 19s. 9d.

There is also interest accruing on the fixed deposits to the extent of about £212.

I have, &c. A. NÉWHAM.

/91. I think all is now satisfactory, and the Executive minute may be Executive minute prepared, 21/5/91. Mr. Newham and the Honorable Submitted.—E.J., 18/5/91. prepared.—J.H.C., 20/5/91. E Sir William Manning asked to furnish names of the twelve elected councillors, 22/5/91.

#### [Enclosures.]

Dear Sir Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, 11 May, 1891. I beg to advise you that the amount at the credit of your account is £2 13s.

Yours, &c. ROBERT DEANE

(For Accountant).

A. Newham, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, Women's College, 89, Elizabeth-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY (HEAD OFFICE). Statement of fixed deposits held on account of Women's College Account.

No. of F.D.R.
85

E. & O. E. Sydney, 11th May, 1891. For the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, ROB. E. DEANE (Pro General Manager).

Sir,

Hearing from you that in the opinion of the Minister of Public Instruction the security for unpaid subscriptions required by the Women's College Act must be of such a nature that it can be enforced either against the promissor or his personal representatives, and having been requested to give such security for the payment of my subscription of £600 already promised, I hereby promise that, in consideration that the Government and the council of the college, when elected, will proceed with the carrying out of the provisions of the Women's College Act, I, or my personal representatives in case of my decease, will pay to you, as treasurer of the aforesaid committee, or to the Women's College if and when incorporated, £200 a year for three years, the payments to be made on 31st December, 1891, 31st December, 1892, and 31st December, 1893, respectfully.

WALTER SCOTT.

A. Newham, Esq., B.A., and Barrister at-Law, honorary treasurer of the committee of the Women's College Fund.

#### No. 17.

#### The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chancellor.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 May, 1891. I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction is prepared to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the papers and statements furnished by the hon. treasurer, showing the subscriptions paid, and secured to be paid, towards the endowment of the proposed Women's College, but before doing so he would be glad to receive the names of the twelve elected councillors for the government of the said college in order that the whole matter may be submitted to the Governor at the one time.

I have, &c., I have, &c., E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 18.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. A. Newham.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22 May, 1891.

With reference to your letter, dated 12th instant, 1 am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction is prepared to submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the papers and statements furnished by you showing the subscriptions paid, and secured to be paid, towards the endowment of the proposed Women's College, but before doing so he would be glad to receive the names of the twelve elected councillors for the government of the said college in order that the whole patter was the submitted to the Covernment of the said college in order that the whole matter may be submitted to the Governor at the one time.

I have, &c., E. JOHNSON, Under Secretary.

#### No. 19.

### Mr. A. Newham to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street, 22 May, 1891. Sir. With reference to your letter, dated of even date with this, I have the honor to inform you that the election of councillors will take place on the 30th instant, and that the names of those elected will be certified to the Minister by the Chancellor of the University immediately the result is known. I have, &c., A. NEWHAM,

Hon, Treasurer, Women's College Fund.

#### No. 20.

#### Mr. A. Newham to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street, 27 May, 1891. Sir, The Chanceller of the University, Sir William Manning, has forwarded to me your letter of the 22nd instant, and requests me to convey to the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction through you his thanks for the communication, and requests me also to state that the election of twelve councillors, of whom four at least shall be women, is to take place on Saturday, the 30th instant, under nominations already made of twelve gentlemen and eighteen ladies, and that he will forward to the Minister a return of the results of the ballot as soon after its termination as practicable.

1 have, &c., A. NEWHAM, Hon. Treasurer, Women's College Fund.

#### No. 21.

#### The Chancellor to The Minister of Public Instruction.

University of Sydney, 6 June, 1891.

I have the honor to certify for the information of His Excellency the Governor that, in accordance with the Act passed in the 53rd year of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to establish and endow a college for women within the University of Sydney."

The following persons were, on the 30th May now last past, duly elected by the subscribers and contributors to the endowment fund mentioned in that Act to be the twelve elected councillors of the college. That is to say:—Walter Scott, M.A.; James Thomas Walker; Mungo M'Callum, M.A.; Richard Teece; George Edward Rich, M.A.; William Henry Suttor, M.L.C.; Albert Bythesea Weigall, B.A.; Johanna Cornelia Gurney; Mary Isham Garran; Mario Florence Fairfax; Jane Foss' Russell, M.A.; Emmeline Mary Woolley.

2. It will be seen that the requirement of the Act that of the number of twelve councillors "at least four shall be women "has been fulfilled; five women having been elected.

3. This report is made by me as being the officer directed by the Act to convene the meeting for the election, and on whom, therefore, has impliedly devolved the duty of certifying the result for the information and satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor, under the first section of this Act.

I have, &c, W. M. MANNING, Chancellor of the University of Sydney, and President at the ballot. Sir,

University of Sydney, 6 June, 1891.

Referring to my accompanying certificate of the due election of twelve councillors for the Women's College, and to the communications you have already received as to the subscriptions and contributions to the endowment funds, I have now the honor to express the hope that you will be good enough to lay them before His Excellency the Governor, and to move His Excellency to issue the proclamation contemplated by the first section of the Act for the incorporation of the college.

2. I may be permitted to observe that the election of the twelve elected councillors only is required to precede the proclamation, and that the addition of two ex-officio councillors by the Senate must be subsequent to the incorporation, inasmuch as the college will not until then be legally affiliated to the University.

I have, &c.,

W. M. MANNING,

Chancellor of the University.

### No. 22. Proclamation.

New South Wales, to wit.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency the Right Honorable Victor Albert George. Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South

(L.S.) JERSEY. Governor. Wales and its Dependencies.

In pursuance of section 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act 53 Vic. No. 10, I, Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Conneil, do hereby notify that it has been shown to my satisfaction that the sum of £4,480 18s. 9d. has been paid towards the endowment of the proposed college for women, within the University of Sydney, and that a further sum of £600 (making a total of £5,080 12s. 9d.) has been secured to be paid, and that the undermentioned twelve councillors for the government of the said college, in accordance with the constitution thereof, have been duly elected:-

Walter Scott, M.A. James Thomas Walker. Mungo M'Callum, M.A. Richard Teece. George Edward Rich, M.A. William Henry Suttor, M.L.C. Albert Bythesea Weigall, B.A. Johanna Cornelia Gurney. Mary Isham Garran. Marie Florence Fairfax. Jane Foss Russell, M.A. Emmeline Mary Woolley.

Given under my hand and scal at Government House, Sydney, this seventh day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

#### No. 23.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

No. 503.

University of Sydney-Endowment of Women's College.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 June, 1891.

Pursuant to section 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act (53 Vic. No. 10), I submit, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, papers and statements showing that the sum of £4,480 12s. 9d. has been paid towards the endowment of the proposed college for women, within the University of Sydney, and that a further sum of £600 (making a total of £5,080 12s. 9d.) has been secured to be paid; and that the under-mentioned twelve councillors for the government of the said college in accordance with the constitution thereof has been dally elected. college, in accordance with the constitution thereof have been duly elected :-

Walter Scott. James Thomas Walker. Johanna Cornelia Gurney. Jane Foss Russell Emmeline Mary Woolley. Mungo M'Callum. Richard Teece. Mary Isham Garran. George Edward Rich. William Henry Suttor. Marie Florence Fairfax. Albert Bythesea Weigall.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

The Executive Council advise that authority be granted in terms of section 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act for the necessary notification of the payment of the endowment and the election of twelve councillors.—Alex. C. Budge, Clerk of the Council, 16/6/91.

Jersey, 16/6/91. Min. 91-29,—confirmed, 23/6/91. Sir William Manning, Mr Sir William Manning, Mr. Newham, and Colonial Treasurer written to, 16/7/91.

#### No. 24.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Chancellor.

Sir, Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 July, 1891.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that, the necessary authority having been obtained from His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, it was notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette of Friday, the 10th July instant, in pursuance of clause 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act, that it had been proved to the satisfaction of His Excellency that the sum of £4,480 12s. 9d. had been paid towards the endowment of the college, and that a further sum of £600 (making a total of £5,080 12s. 9d.) had been secured to be paid, and that twelve councillors for the government of the college, in accordance with the constitution thereof, had been duly elected.

2. The papers (including the proclamation and a copy of the Act) have now been forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer with a view to payments being made on account of the college, as provided in clauses I have, &c., E. JOHNSON, 2 and 3 of the Act.

Under Secretary.

#### No. 25.

## The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. A. Newham.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 July, 1891.

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you that the necessary authority having been obtained from his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, it was notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette of Friday, the 10th July instant, in pursuance of clause 1 of the Women's College University Endowment Act, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of His Excellency that the sum of £4480 12s 9d had been poid towards the order work of the college and that a first order was a sum of £4480 12s 9d had been poid towards the order work of the college. sum of £4,480 12s. 9d. had been paid towards the endowment of the college, and that a further sum of £600 (making a total of £5,080 12s. 9d.) had been secured to be paid, and that twelve councillors for the government of the college, in accordance with the constitution thereof, had been duly elected.

2. The papers (including the proclamation and a copy of the Act) have now been forwarded to the Colonial Treasurer, with a view to payments being made on account of the college, as provided in clauses 2 and 3 of the Act. I have, &c.

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 26,

#### The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 16 July, 1891.

In transmitting herewith a copy of the Women's College University Endowment Act, and other papers, I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you, for the information of the Colonial When we that the Minister of Public Instruction to acquaint you, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that, pursuant to clause 1 of the Act, it was notified, by proclamation in the Government Gazette of Friday, the 10th July instant, that it had been proved to the satisfaction of His Excellency the Governor that the sum of £4,480 12s. 9d. had been paid towards the endowment of the college, and that a further sum of £600 (making a total of £5,080 12s. 9d.) had been secured to be paid, and that twelve councillors for the government of the college, in accordance with the constitution thereof, had been duly elected. had been duly elected.

2. The papers are now forwarded to you with a view to payments being made on account of the college, as provided in clauses 2 and 3 of the Act.

I have, &c.,

Under Secretary.

Examiner, for report.—F.K., 20/7/91.

Herewith.—S.R.C.

#### No. 27.

### Mr. A. Newham to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Re Women's College.

Sir.

Chambers, 89, Elizabeth-street, 2 July, 1891.

Could you kindly inform me how the above-mentioned institution stands in the matter of incorporation, and when the proclamation of the incorporation is likely to be issued.

I am, &c.,

## A. NEWHAM,

Hon. Treasurer, Women's College Fund. Informed that proclamation of incorporation of college is now before the Governor for signature and Seal, and will be published in the Government Gazette immediately on receipt. -- 6/7/91.

#### No. 28.

#### The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Mr. A. Newham.

Sir,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 6 July, 1891.

Referring to your letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed to acquaint you that the proclamation of incorporation of the Women's College is now before the Governor for signature and Seal, and will be published in the Government Gazette immediately on receipt.

I have, &c., J. GIBSON

(For Under Secretary).

No. 29.

#### No. 29.

### Memo. of Examiner of Accounts, Treasury.

[Copy of Treasury Minute].

This is a notification to us, that the preliminary steps have been taken in connection with the Women's College, and that the endowment for the building, amounting in the aggregate to £5,000, payable from the Consolidated Revenue, will be required from us, as the subscribed funds are expended from time to time, on the erection of the college. As to the Principal's salary, £500, that will be paid monthly, but of course not until she commences the duties of her office.

Ex. Br.—S.R.C., 24/7/91. Approved.—W.M., 25/7/91. Noted for Estimates.—J.J.11., 28/7/91. Mr. Hinchey to note.—F.K., 25/7/91.

#### No. 30.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to forward herewith the Series in connection with this Department, for the year 1891 and previous years.

I have, &c.,

E. JOHNSON,

Under Secretary. Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 1 October, 1891. I am directed by the Minister of Public Instruction to forward herewith the Supplementary

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

#### **1891–2.**

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(MINUTE BY THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, DATED 7TH FEBRUARY, 1890, ON THE SUBJECT OF FREE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 March, 1892.

RETURN to an Order made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th February, 1892, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,-

"Copies of all papers, minutes, and documents of record in the Department " of Public Instruction upon the general subject of free education in public "schools."

## (Mr. Alfred Allen.)

## Minute by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Subject :- Free Elementary Education.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 February, 1890.

I RECOMMEND for the consideration of my honorable colleagues, that a Bill be introduced into Parliament to make elementary education free, and I do so on these grounds:—

1. That the Legislative Assembly, by a resolution passed on the 6th February, 1883, decided "that payment of fees for elementary education in the Public Schools of the Colony should be discontinued.

2. That, inasmuch as the Public Instruction Act makes it obligatory on parents and guardians of all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years to cause such children to attend school for a period of not less than seventy days in each half-year, the State has no inherent right to demand payment for schooling

less than seventy days in each half-year, the State has no inherent right to demand payment for schooling received by children under such conditions.

3. That at present a nominal fee of 3d. or something less per week is charged for each child attending school, whereas the actual weekly cost of a child's education is 2s. 6d., and free conveyance to school by public railways, &c., is provided. Any allegation, therefore, to the effect that to abolish this nominal fee would tend to pauperise the people can have no force, as the people are already subsidised by the Government to the extent of nine-tenths of the cost of their children's schooling.

4. That education is undertaken by the State on account of the good resulting to the people as a whole, and not on account of any benefit to be derived by individual parents or guardians; that payment therefore by the people, i.e., by the State, is justifiable on the grounds of value received.

5. That the yearly amount now received in fees is £70,000, out of a total expenditure of about £600,000 for school purposes; that the cost of collecting this sum is over £4,800, while the teaching staffs are largely withdrawn from their proper functions to attend to this duty of collection; that inquisitorial work of a very annoying, and often-times offensive character, has constantly to be undertaken by the officers of the department, from the highest to the lowest.

6. That in innumerable instances, the lower courts are occupied in adjudicating upon cases in

6. That in innumerable instances, the lower courts are occupied in adjudicating upon cases in which parents are sued for fees; and by such proceedings, not only are teachers and others brought into antagonism with sections of the community, but a doubtful poverty is paraded before the public to the detriment of a full appreciation of the Public Instruction system.

7. That in some respects, therefore, the administration of the Act operates very inequitably as regards the children of the rich and the children of the poor. A rich man's child may receive free railway travelling and a present of nine-tenths of the cost of his child's schooling without any brand of pauperisation; whilst the poor man's child, who begs and receives forgiveness for the paltry mite now charged as a fee, whist to bear the stamp and repreach of a poverty ascertained through departmental inquiry of a probing and silting character often involving testimony of a most painful nature.

8. That the collection of the fee operates unfavourably on school attendance, inasmuch as, when a public holiday or a wet day occurs on the first or second day of a week, many parents keep their children at home for the rest of the week, simply because they object to pay the fee for only a part of the week's instruction.

instruction.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

#### 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(AMENDED REGULATION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF RESIDENCES FOR TEACHERS.)

Bresented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. So. 23, sec. 37.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 March, 1892.

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.—AMENDED REGULATION AS TO THE PROVISION OF RESIDENCES FOR TEACHERS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended regulation in substitution for that relating to the provision of residences for teachers in charge of Public Schools, of date 1st July, 1891:—

111. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EDUCATION.

(REGULATIONS FRAMED UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. Ao. 23, sec. 37.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

An Act to make more adequate provision for Public Education. [16 April, 1880.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in

Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:-

1. The Act thirty Victoria number twenty-two known and cited as the "Public Act 20 Vic. No. Schools Act of 1866" shall be and is hereby repealed and the Council of Education 22 reported and created by the provisions of that Act is hereby dissolved and all the powers and council of Education discoved. authorities hitherto exercised by the said Council shall be and are hereby transferred to the Minister of Public Instruction or the Member of the Executive Council acting on his behalf. And all the lands represent securities and personal property verted in an his behalf And all the lands moneys securities and personal property vested in or held in trust for or belonging to the Council of Education shall by virtue of this Act revert to and be held by the Crown under the direction control and authority of the Minister for the time being subject however to the contracts liabilities and claims lawfully made or incurred by the said Council at the date of the passing of this Act.

2. All sums of money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of Public sums approInstruction except such as are otherwise appropriated by special enactment shall be priated by Parexpended by the Minister under the provisions of this Act

3. All persons employed under the Department of Public Instruction shall be expended,
appointed and removed by the Governor and all Inspectors and Teachers of Schools and Officers

2. All sums of money appropriated by Parliament for the purposes of Public Sums approciation how to be expended.
Appointment of officers appropriated therewish so appointed shall be Civil Servants of the Crown all officers connected therewith so appointed shall be Civil Servants of the Crown Provided that until such Inspectors Teachers and other officers as may be necessary shall be so appointed the persons employed by the Council of Education shall be continued in their respective offices.

4. All lands acquired under this Act or by grant purchase or bequest in future Land for the for the purposes of Public Instruction shall be held by the Crown in trust for the purposes of Education. maintenance of the several classes of schools herein provided for and for no other except in cases wherein other conditions shall be imposed by law and the Minister shall have power subject to the Governor to sell any such lands and to convey the same to the purchasers thereof and to invest the proceeds arising therefrom in the purchase of other lands or in the erection of school buildings for the purposes aforesaid.

5. All schools hitherto established and maintained by the Council of Education Public Schools.

as Public Schools shall become and are hereby declared to be Public Schools under the provisions of this Act.

6. The several classes of Schools herein defined may be established and maintained Classes of schools to be established under this Act as fully organised Schools namely-

(r.) Public Schools in which the main object shall be to afford the best primary education to all children without sectarian or class distinction.

(II.) Superior Public Schools in towns and populous districts in which additional lessons in the higher branches of education may be given under such regulations for the purpose as may be approved by the Governor.
 (III.) Evening Public Schools in which the object shall be to instruct persons who

(v.) High Schools for girls. 161-A

may not have received the advantages of primary education.

(IV.) High Schools for boys in which the course of instruction shall be of such a character as to complete the Public School curriculum or to prepare students for the University.

7.

Secular instruction.

7. In all schools under this Act the teaching shall be strictly non-sectarian but the words "secular instruction" shall be held to include general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology and lessons in the history of England and in the history of Australia shall form part of the course of secular instruction.

Public Schools may be established.

8. A Public School may be established in any locality where after due inquiry the Minister shall be satisfied that there are at least twenty children who will regularly attend such school on its establishment.

Superior Public Schools.

9. On the advice of the Minister after due inquiry any Public School may by proclamation in the Gazette by the Governor be appointed to be a Superior Public School.

Evening Public Schools.

10. If in any locality where a Public School has been established the parents guardians or other residents apply by petition on behalf of not fewer than ten persons for the establishment of an Evening Public School the Minister may on being satisfied of all the circumstances establish such school Provided that all such schools shall be

Public School fees.

in the charge of a properly trained teacher.

11. In all Public Schools the weekly fees shall not exceed threepence for each child up to four children of one family and for four or any larger number of the same family the total amount of fees shall not exceed one shilling And in every case the fees shall be payable to the teacher in charge of the School or other person appointed by the Minister to receive them and may be recovered by the person so appointed in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace and under regulations to be made for such purpose shall be remitted to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fees in Evening Public Schools.

12. The fees for the teaching in Evening Public Schools shall be fixed by regulations approved by the Governor and all such fees shall be paid to the teachers performing such special duties and may be recovered by such teacher in a summary way before any

Payment of school fees no enforced in certain cases. not Justice of the Peace.

13. The Minister or the Public School Board of the district under regulations to

Free railway passes to school children.

be made for that purpose may relieve parents or guardians from the payment of school fees in any case where their inability to pay such fees is satisfactorily shown.

14. It shall be lawful for any Station-master on the Government Railways to issue a free pass to any child to travel in a suitable railway carriage or van to and from any school established or declared to be certified under this Act Provided that such school if a Public School shall be the one nearest the residence of the parents or

Class-rooms to be provided for Public Schools.

guardians of such child. 15. Every Public School where there is a regular attendance of not fewer than fifty pupils shall have attached to it a class-room adapted for the more efficient conduct of the said school and the buildings of larger Public Schools shall have attached to them one or more similar class-rooms as may after due inquiry be considered necessary for the

Apportionment of space in School buildings

number of pupils attending such schools.

16. In the construction of all Public Schools the apportionment of space inside the building shall not be less than one hundred cubic feet for each child ordinarily in attendance Provided that no child shall be refused admission to or be entitled to claim exemption from attendance at any such school by reason of the space for each child

Hours for secular estruction. Heligious Instruction may be given.

falling temporarily below such rule of apportionment.

17. In every Public School four hours during each school-day shall be devoted to secular instruction exclusively and a portion of each day not more than one hour shall be set apart when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion but in all cases the pupils receiving such religious instruction shall be separated from the other pupils of the school. And the hour during which such religious instruction may be given shall be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board in consultation with the teacher of such school and the clergyman of the district or such other person as may be duly authorised to act in his stead and any class-room of any Public School may be used for such religious instruction by like agreement Provided that if two or more clergymen of different persuasions desire to give religious instruction at any school the children of each such different persuasion shall be so instructed on different days Provided also that the religious instruction to be so given shall be the religious instruction authorised by the Church to which the clergyman or other religious teacher may belong Provided further that in case of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher during any portion of the period agreed to be set apart for religious instruction such period shall be devoted to the ordinary secular instruction in such school.

Objection to religious instruction.

18. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the last preceding section no pupil in a Public School shall be required to receive any general or special religious instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction

Public School Districts and Boards.

- being given 19. The Governor by proclamation in the Gazette may constitute and define Public School districts containing one or more Public Schools and may appoint a Public School Board for any such district to consist of not more than seven persons And the
- duties of every Public School Board shall be—

  (1.) To regularly visit inspect and report upon the School placed under their supervision.
  - (11.) To suspend any teacher for misconduct in cases not admitting of delay and to
  - report immediately the cause of such suspension to the Minister.
    (111.) To use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school and to report the names of parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children.

- 20. After the expiration of three months from the passing of this Act it shall be buty of parents obligatory upon the parents or guardians of all children between the ages of six and fourteen years (unless just cause of exemption can be shown) to cause such children to attend school for a period of not less than seventy days in each half-year But any of the following reasons shall be held to be a just cause of exemption-
  - (I.) That the child is being regularly and efficiently instructed in some other manner.
  - (II.) That the child has been unable to attend school from sickness or infirmity or from fear of infection or other unavoidable cause.

That there is no school maintained under this Act within two miles by the nearest road of the residence of the child.

nearest road of the residence of the child.

(iv.) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education required.

21. The Governor by proclamation in the Gazette may declare any Public School runishment for District to be a portion of the Colony where the obligation upon parents enacted by the end children to last preceding section may be enforced and any parent or guardian in such proclaimed school. district who shall neglect to send his children to school without just cause of exemption may be summoned by any person appointed for that purpose by the Minister before two or more Justices in Petty Sessions assembled and on conviction of the first offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings and for every succeeding offence a sum forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings and for every succeeding offence a sum not exceeding twenty shillings and in default the person so offending may be imprisoned

for a term not exceeding seven days.

22. In remote and thinly populated districts where no Public School may exist Provisional the Minister may establish Schools which shall not be classed as fully organised but as Schools may be provisional only under Regulations for that purpose to be approved by the Governor certain cases. Provided that in all such schools the course of instruction shall be wholly secular and that all such schools shall be subject to the same control and inspection as are prescribed for Public Schools Provided further that so soon as twenty children shall have been in regular attendance at any such school for three months the said School shall be converted

into a Public School.

23. In districts where from the scattered state of the population and from other Itinerant causes it is not practicable to collect a sufficient number of children to form a permanent teachers may be causes it is not practicable to collect a sufficient number of children to be appended. school the Minister may appoint itinerant teachers under Regulations to be approved of by the Governor.

24. Training Schools shall be established for the education of teachers both male Training Schools and female and the teachers so trained and educated shall be classified according to their to be established, attainments and skill in teaching and shall receive certificates of competency which shall

qualify them for corresponding grades in the School Service.

25. High Schools for boys may be established in which instruction shall be given High Schools for in ancient and modern languages in history in literature in mathematics and in physical lished.

26. High Schools for girls may be established in which instruction shall be given High Schools for Schools for girls may be established in which instruction shall be given High Schools for in modern lauguages history music the elements of mathematics and physical science girls to be established.

together with such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time direct.

27. The fees to be charged and the discipline to be maintained in High Schools rees and disand for the higher classes in superior Public Schools and all other matters necessary to schools. be done for the efficient conduct of such Schools shall be determined by Regulations approved by the Governor.

28. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained all Denominational Schools and to Denomic certified by the Council of Education at the passing of this Act shall be continued and national Schools to cease. held to be so certified until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two after which date all aid to such Schools from the Consolidated Revenue shall wholly cease. Provided that all such certified Denominational Schools shall in the meantime be subject to the same course of secular instruction the same Regulations and the same inspection as may be prescribed by this Act or by the Regulations made thereunder in respect to Public Schools.

29. It shall be lawful for the Minister at any time to withdraw the certificate withdrawal or certificate.

from any Denominational School for either of the following reasons—

(I.) The regular attendance of pupils falling below the minimum of thirty.

(II.) The dilapidated or unhealthy state of the building in which the school is held.

30. In all Denominational Schools held to be certified under this Act and during rees payable at the currency of the certificates the fees payable for pupils attending such schools shall benominational be the same as those payable at Public Schools and shall in like manner be remitted by the teacher in charge of the school to the Colonial Treasurer and shall be paid into the

Consolidated Revenue Fund. 31. At the expiration of the term allowed for the continuation of Certified Public Schools Denominational Schools the place of such schools shall be supplied where necessary by place of Public Schools and steps shall be taken previous to the thirty-first day of December Denominations Schools. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two wherever it may be deemed expedient for the establishment of such Public Schools.

32. It shall be lawful for the Minister to purchase the buildings of such Denomi-Buildings of national Schools as may be discontinued after the Government aid shall have been with-discontinued drawn the value of such buildings in every such case to be ascertained by arbitration in Schools may be accordance with Regulations under this Act Provided that in every such case the building shall be suitable for the purposes of a Public School.

33. In addition to any sum which may be specially appropriated by Parliament for scholarships and any such similar purpose any private person may collect raise or give a sum of money to-exhibitions. wards founding a scholarship or exhibition at the University of Sydney in connection with any Public School and money or land or both may be bequeathed for that purpose And every such scholarship or exhibition shall be open to any child on the roll of such school

and in the event of any school for which a scholarship or exhibition shall be founded being discontinued the Minister may direct that the scholarship or exhibition shall attach to some other Public School.

Notification of new schools.

34. Notices of all proposals to establish schools as classified under section six of this Act shall be published four times in the Gazette previous to the final decision thereon of the Minister.

Certificate to pupils.

35. When any child attending a Public School is educated up to the standard of education required by this Act such child shall receive a certificate in the form of Schedule A hereto.

Annual report.

36. On or before the thirty-first day of March in every year the Minister shall lay before the Governor his report on the condition and progress of the several classes of Schools established and maintained under this Act together with a detailed statement of the expenditure in the maintenance of such schools and copies of the same shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not sitting then within one month after the commencement of the

Regulations to have the force of law.

next ensuing Session thereof.

37. It shall be lawful for the Governor to make Regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act and copies of all such Regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within one month if Parliament be then sitting and if Parliament be not then sitting then within one month after the commencement of the next ensuing Session thereof and if not disallowed by resolution of both Houses within one month of their being so laid before Parliament such Regulations shall have the force of law and shall thereupon be published in the Gazette for general information.

No action or suit shall be maintalned against the Minister,

Interpretation of terms,

38. No action or suit shall be brought or maintained against any person who may have held or shall hold office as Minister of Public Instruction for any nonfeasance or misfeasance in connection with the duties imposed upon him by this Act.

39. In the construction and for the purposes of this Act the following terms shall if not inconsistent with the context or subject matter have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them that is to say-

"Governor" shall mean the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.
"Denominational School" shall mean the schools certified as such under the ninth

section of the "Public Schools Act of 1866."
"Minister" or "Minister of Public Instruction" shall mean any Member of the Executive Council holding a political office who may administer this Act. "Teacher" shall include assistant or pupil-teacher or any person forming part of

the educational staff of a school.

"Guardian" shall mean any person legally appointed as such or any person known to have habitual charge of a child.

"History of England" shall mean and include the History of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Standard of Education" shall mean and include competency in reading writing and arithmetic to the satisfaction of a duly appointed Inspector of Schools. "Gazette" shall mean the Government Gazette of the Colony.

Commencement of Act. Short title.

40. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of the month next following its passing and becoming law and shall be called and may be cited for all purposes as the "Public Instruction Act of 1880."

#### SCHEDULE A.

Certificate of a child being sufficiently educated.

I HEREBY certify that has been educated up to the standard of education required by the "Public Instruction Act of 1890."

Dated at the day day of A.D. 18 Inspector.

# REGULATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT OF 1880.

Department of Public Instruction,

Sydney, 1st July, 1891.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, for carrying out the provisions of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, being made in accordance with the 37th section of that Act. These Regulations are intended to supersede those of 12th February, 1883, and of subsequent dates.

	J. H. CARRUTHERS.
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.	
1. Application for the establishment of a Public School m	ust be made in the following form:
Application for the establishment of a Public School at	
Post Town,	
Date, The undersigned, on behalf of the residents at may be established at that place, under the provisions of the Publ	hereby request that a Pullic School lic Instruction Act.
On behalf	
of the residents.	
	(
<del></del>	
Information to be supplied by app	olicants.
(I.) Describe the position of the proposed School, namely:-	-
County,— Porish,— Post Town,— Post Town,—	
Distance from Post Town,—  (2.) What other Schools, maintained or aided by the State proposed School?	, are within two miles of the site of the
(3.) If none are within two miles, give the name of and the	distance to the nearest State School.
(4.) Are there any Primary Schools, not aided by the St School? If so, of what character, and how many childs	ate, within two miles of the proposed
(5.) State the number of children, from four to fourteen year miles of the site of the proposed School:—	rs of age, living within a radius of two
Boys	
Total	
Religious denominations— Church of England Roman Catholic Presbyterian Wesleyan Other	···
Total	1111
(6.) Is there a building available in which the school could be What land is available for a site on which school bu necessary? Give a description, and, if possible, a plant	ildings may be erected by the State, if
Annex to Application for establishment of a Public School	at

WE, the undersigned Parents (or Guardians) of Children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Public School at hereby undertake that our Children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said School regularly and punctually.

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself.*)	Distance from proposed School,	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Full Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
		:		!	j
			1		

<sup>•</sup> If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by one of the Promoters of the School.

2. A Public School may be established in any locality where a regular attendance of twenty children between the ages of 6 and 14 years is guaranteed.

3. In the case of every Public School, whether the property be vested in the Minister or not, the words "Public School," shall be put up on the outside of the building in a conspicuous position.

#### Uses of Public School Buildings.

4. No use shall be made of any Public School building tending to cause contention—such as the holding of political meetings, or bringing into it political documents or petitions for signature—or for private purposes. And no such building shall be used as a place of public worship, unless built and kept in repair without aid from the Minister; nor in such case, if objected to in writing by one-fourth of the parents of the children attending the school.

#### Fees.

6. The Fee payable for each pupil shall be 3d. per week up to four children of one family, and for four, or any larger number from the same family, the total amount of fees shall be 1s. weekly. Such Fees shall be paid to the Teachers in charge on or before school closing on Friday in each week.
6. The Teacher shall demand and receive such Fees and shall record the receipt thereof, at the time, in the Roll Book of the School.

7. All sums received by Teachers as School Fees must be remitted weekly, or monthly, to the Cashier of the Department of Public Instruction, for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, together with statement in the following form, marked B or B1. At the same time the statement in one of the following forms, marked A or A1, shell be forwarded to the Accountant of the Department:—

This Voucher should be forwarded, addressed to the Accountant, on the last Friday in each Month.

NOTE.—This form is NOT required in duplicate. 4 FORM. Teacher. (\* See note below.) \* Norz.—If the School is closed for any portion of a month, the period and cause of closing should be stated in the "Remark" column.

Should the frest fees not be collected for any week that the School is in operation, an explanation should also be given.

If this is the frest fee Return turnished by you for this School, state in the "Remark" column the date of your entry on duy.

† In the event of your removal before the fact Friday in a month, you should forward the fees up to the date on strict you have the School. Remarks. District :-I Certify the above Satement to be a true return of all Fees received by me for the period stated. Post Town DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. Less Commission on P. O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B children at 3d, upwards, Total. Total No. Ņ. families of five children and \* Here insert the number of Children who have actually paid \$d, per week. † Here insert the number of families who have actually paid is per week. Ohildren in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back 5th week. 6th week. Ÿ. No. ‡ State here form in which remittance is made. 4th week, 4th week. Š Š RETURN of FEES for the Month ending Payment on account of arrears Number of Free Pupils in attendance during Month School at 189 3rd week, 3rd week. Children who are members of paying 1/- per week per family:--Š ţ Payment on account of arrears Children who paid 3d, per week Amount remitted to Cashier on 2nd week. 2nd week. No 1No. No. of Receipt, 1st week. 1st week. tNo. No.

RETURN

No. of Receipt-

RETURN

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

£

d.

RETURN of Fees for the Week ending

Payment on account of arrears

₹.	h	00	1	n i

Children at 3d. per week

FORM Al.

Remarks. See Note below. Coshier,
Department of Public I
Enclosed herewith is t
pence, being the

ated here should be the net amount collected after payment of commist a forms A and B.

189 .
). Order, Registration

Return, unless special nuti ount of School Fees due up

to the date of its

shillings and

Children who are members of families of five children and upwards, paying 1s. per week per family ..... Payment on account of arrears ..... Less Commission on P.O. Order Registration Fee (if any), and postage on Forms A and B ..... Amount remitted to Cashier on † State here form in which remittance is made. Number of Free Pupils in attendance during week ..... Children in attendance who have not paid Fees, as per Statement at back...... I Certify the above Statement to be a true Return of all Fees received by me for the period stated. 189 . Teacher.

children at 3d......

\* Note.—If the School is closed for any period, such period and the cause of closing should be stated in the "Remark" column.

If this is the first Fee Return furnished by you for this School, state in the "Remark" column the date of your entry on duty.

RETURN of

School Fees in arrear, with the

Amount due in

## RETURN of School Fees in arrear, with the Amount due in each case.

Name,	Address,	Number of Children,	Aı	nount.
:				
i				
		Total£		

Note.—All arrears of School Fees must be included in this return, unless special authority has been received for cancelling the debt; i.e., this return should show the total amount of School Fees due up to the date of its preparation.

FORM B. 1.

MEMORANDUM from

Teacher of the Post Town

School

To the Cashier,

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney.

shillings and

pence, being the amount of Fees collected by me for the week ending as shown in my return to the Accountant of to-day's date.

Date

\*The sum stated here should be the net amount collected after payment of commission on P.O. Order, Registration Fee, and Postage on forms A and B.

When personal payment, or by Messenger, is made, the Departmental receipt should be obtained from the Cashier at the time of such payment.

[This form is to be forwarded to the Cashier, with the Fees collected, on Friday in each week. If the remittance is made in Stamps the letter must be registered.]

#### Relief from Poyment of School Fees.

8. Application to be relieved from payment of school fees shall be made according to the following

APPLICATION TO BE RELIEVED FROM PAYMENT OF SCHOOL FEES.

(CLAUSE 13 OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ACT.)

I, the undersigned, residing at hereb or my named in the margin, for a period of hereby apply to be relieved from payment of School Fees riod of months, dating from on the grounds that for my

Information to be furnished by Applicant:-

Occupation-Amount and source of income-

Total number of children in family-Number between ages of 6 and 14 years-

Date 189 .

(Signature of Applicant.)

Report of Teacher.

Memo, to the District Inspector.

Having inquired into the circumstances of this case, I consider that the applicant is able to pay School Fees, and that, therefore, h request should be . A full report is given at the back of this form.

189 .

(Signature.) (School.)

Memo, to the Teacher.

emo. to the Teacher.
You are hereby authorized to relieve Mr.
med on the margin hereof, for months from from payment of School Fees for the child named on the margin hereof, for

months from
By order of the Minister of Public Instruction.

District Inspector.

Note.—Supplies of these forms will be sent to Teachers of Schools under this Department, from whom only they can be obtained parents or guardians of children.

#### SUPERIOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

9. Any Public School may be declared a Superior Public School, if, after due inquiry, it shall be found that the attendance thereat is sufficient to enable a class to be formed of not less than twenty pupils, who have been educated up to the standard that completes the course prescribed for a Fourth Class.

10. In addition to more advanced work in the ordinary subjects, lessons in other branches shall be given to the highest class, as under:

To Boys.—In Mathematics, Latin, Science, and Drawing.

To Girls.—In French, Drawing, and Sanitary Science.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the Minister may from time to time consider expedient.

Instruction may also be given in such other branches as the minister may from time to time consider expedient.

11. No special fee shall be charged.

12. Necessary text-books shall be supplied by the Minister.

13. In cases where the regular staff is unable to teach any prescribed subject efficiently, the Minister may employ a special teacher for such subject, and pay him such salary as he may deem expedient, provided that the special class so taught shall be drafted from the highest class, and contain not less than twenty pupils

not less than twenty pupils.

14. The course of instruction to be carried out in the highest class of a Superior Public School shall be that prescribed for a fifth class in the Standard of Proficiency; and such portions of the course shall be studied each year as will coincide with the subjects prescribed annually for the Junior or Senior Examinations of the Sydney University.

#### EVENING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

15. Application for the establishment of Evening Public Schools must be made by petition to the Minister of Public Instruction in the form quoted after Regulation 30.

#### Signatures to Petition.

16. Every such petition must be signed, on behalf of not fewer than ten persons, by the parents, guardians, or other residents of the locality in which it is desired to establish an Evening Public School.

#### Persons not eligible to be Pupils.

17. No person below the age of fourteen years shall be received as a pupil in any Evening Public School, until such person has received a certificate under section 35 of the Public Instruction Act; and no teacher or pupil-teacher employed in any school established or maintained under this Act shall be eligible for admission into such Evening Public School unless authorised by the District Inspector.

Appointments of Teachers.

18. Teachers of Evening Public Schools will be appointed by the Minister, but no teacher can be appointed unless he has been trained and classified.

#### Place of holding Evening Public Schools.

19. An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School-room, in any class-room attached thereto, or elsewhere in a suitable place.

#### Furniture and Apparatus.

20. The ordinary school furniture and apparatus of any such Public School may be used in the management of an Evening Public School.

21. Necessary supplies of reading books will be granted to Evening Public Schools.

#### Time of Meeting.

22. The pupils of an Evening Public School shall meet for instruction three times weekly at least, and every such meeting shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

Course of Instruction.

23. The course of instruction shall comprise Reading, Writing, Dictation, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Geography, and such other subjects as the Minister may from time to time determine.

### Instruction to be Secular.

24. The instruction imparted must be secular, in accordance with section 7 of the Public Instruction Act.

Fees.25. Every pupil in an Evening Public School shall pay to the teacher weekly, in advance, a fee not exceeding one shilling; but the Minister may relieve any pupils from the payment of school fees where inability to pay is satisfactorily shown, and shall make good the payment to the teacher.

#### Salaries.

26. The salaries of teachers of Evening Public Schools shall be at the following rates:—

For an average attendance of 10 to 15, £20 per annum.

15 to 20, £26

16 to 20, £26

17 to 20, £26

20 to 30, £32 30 to 40, £38

#### Fuel and Light.

27. The expense of providing fuel and light must be borne by the Teacher.

## Registers.

28. A class roll for recording the attendance of pupils, and a lesson register, shall be kept in every Evening Public School. Returns.

29. Quarterly and annual returns shall be furnished in the same form as in Public Schools.

## Inspection and control.

30. Evening Public Schools shall be subject to the same inspection and control as Public Schools.

#### FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction.

The petition of the undersigned parents, guardians, and other residents, humbly showeth:—

THAT your Petitioners desire that an Evening Public School may be established at in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

That your Petitioners guarantee the regular attendance for a period of months at such school, when established, of the persons named in the annexed Schedule.

That your Petitioners undertake, on behalf of the said persons, that they shall conform to the Regulations for the conduct of Evening Public Schools now in force or that may hereafter be framed by authority. authority.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

#### Schedule showing the names of persons who will attend an Evening Public School at

Full Name. Age next birthday.		Occupation (if any).	Signature of parent, guardian, or employer.

#### PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

31. Examinations for admission to Public High Schools as well as for Scholarships and Bursaries shall be held half-yearly, in June and December, and at these examinations Scholarships and Bursaries may be awarded to those who gain the most marks and show the requisite proficiency, as follows:—

#### SCHOLARSHIPS.

- 15 (7 to boys and 8 to girls in June; 8 to boys and 7 to girls in December), Sydney High School.
  5 Bathurst Girls' High School.
  10 (5 to boys and 5 to girls), Maitland High School.

#### BURSARIES.

- Bursaries.

  10 half bursaries for Metropolitan and Sub-metropolitan children tenable at the Sydney High, Grammar, or Superior Schools.

  5 full bursaries (2 to boys and 3 to girls in June; 3 to boys and 2 to girls in December) for country children tenable at the same schools.

  2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Maitland Girls' High School.

  2 full bursaries in June and 3 in December, Bathurst Girls' High School.

  5 full bursaries, Maitland Boys' High School.

  In the case of children whose parents reside within convenient access of the country schools only half bursaries will be awarded, and no child so residing will be permitted to compete for a Sydney bursary. Vice versa, no Sydney child may compete for a country bursary.

  Every applicant for either a scholarship or a bursary must state in his application what schoole intends to enter.

  Country children are expected to attend the High School nearest by a practicable route to their
- Country children are expected to attend the High School nearest by a practicable route to their places of residence. In exceptional circumstances, however, the Minister may, on application being made, sanction a departure from this rule. The application should accompany the form notifying intention to compete.
- 32. There shall be two groups of subjects for examinations, one for Scholarships and one for Bursaries. They are

#### FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

- Grammar.—To parse the more difficult words in a passage of about six lines. To distinguish the true subjects and the true predicates in sentences. To correct inelegant or ungrammatical expressions. To exemplify the correct usage of picked words.
   Dictation.—To write a passage of about fourteen lines, dictated from some standard author or from an ordinary newspaper, with correct spelling and punctuation.
   Arithmetic.—To solve questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Interest and Discount.\*
- and Discount.\*
- (4.) French (for girls) As prescribed for Fifth Classes in Public Schools, First Half-year. Latin (for boys) As prescribed for Fifth Classes in Public Schools, First Half-year.
  (5.) Euclid (for boys only).—Book I, Definitions, &c.; Propositions 1 to 20 inclusive.
  (6.) Algebra (for boys only).—First Four Rules.

#### FOR BURSARIES.

- Grammar.—As for Scholarships.
   Dictation.—As for Scholarships.
   Arithmetic.—As for Scholarships.
   History.—Henry VII to Victoria inclusive, as prescribed for fourth classes in Public Schools; History of Australia as taught in Public Schools.
   Geography.—Europe, Asia, America, and Australia, as prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools.
- (6.) Drawing and Music.—As prescribed for third and fourth classes in Public Schools. Candidates shall be eligible for admission to a High School who pass satisfactorily in the subjects numbered (1), (2), and (3), and in one other subject selected from Nos. (4), (5), and (6) in either group.
- in either group.

  33. A Scholarship will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in a State High School. A bursary will be tenable for three years, subject to good reports from teachers, and will entitle a pupil to a free grant of text-books and to free education in Sydney High School, in a Sydney Superior Public School, or in the Sydney Grammar School, or in one of the Country High Schools. When a pupil holding a Bursary must necessarily board away from home in order to attend one of these schools, an allowance not exceeding £30 a year, in addition to free education and text-books, will be made.

  34. No pupil will be awarded a Bursary whose parents or guardians are in a position to pay for his education; but, subject to this proviso, the examination for Bursaries will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age who have attended a Public School with reasonable regularity for the two years preceding the date of examination.

  35. The examination for scholarships will be open to all boys and girls under fourteen years of age.

  36. Candidates who compete for a Bursary or Scholarship more than once will be eligible for a Bursary or Scholarship only for the period remaining out of three years from the date of their first competition, and no candidate will be permitted to compete after having attended a High School.

  37. The fee to be charged at a High School shall be £2 2s. per quarter payable in advance.

  38. The fees shall in no case be the property of the teachers but shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

  39. The parents or guardians of candidates for Bursaries or Scholarships must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application at least six weeks before the date of examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

## STATE BURSARIES FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

- 40. Ten Bursaries, six to boys and four to girls, tenable for three years at the Sydney University, will be awarded annually on the position of candidates at the March Matriculation Examination.

  41. Candidates must be under eighteen years of age, and must have attended a State High School, a Public School, or, as State Bursars, the Sydney Grammar School, for the year previous to the examination; and they must produce satisfactory testimonials of character from the headmasters of the school they have attended. they have attended.

- 42. They must satisfy the Minister of Public Instruction that their own and their parents' means are unequal to the expense of the University education. To a successful competitor who resides at such distance from the University as to be unable to travel to and fro daily a full bursary will be awarded, while to one who resides in the metropolitan or sub-metropolitan inspectoral district, within easy access of the University, part of a Bursary only will be awarded. The candidate's status as to whether he can be deemed eligible for a full Bursary or part of a Bursary will be decided by the Minister before his admission to examination.
- admission to examination.

  43. A Bursary shall entitle pupils to text-books and free education, together with an allowance not exceeding £20 per annum to those who need not board away from home, and not exceeding £50 to those who must necessarily do so.

44. Every Bursar must matriculate at the University and attend lectures; and he shall continue to hold the Bursary only on condition that his conduct be good, and that he pass creditably the examination at the end of the first and second years after his matriculation.

45. The parents or guardians of candidates must fill in and forward to the Under Secretary the necessary forms of application for University Bursaries at least six weeks before the date of the Matriculation examination. Such forms may be obtained at this office.

#### PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

46. Application for the establishment of a Provisional School must be made in the form shown

46. Application for the establishment of a Trouble after Regulation 55.

47. A Provisional School may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school: provided that no Provisional School shall be established within four miles, by the nearest route practicable for children, of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

48. The necessary school buildings and furniture for a Provisional School, as well as the requisite heads and appearance will be provided at the cost of the Department, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That the grant in aid of the building and furniture shall be limited to £45, when, in the opinion of the Inspector, the average attendance will be from 12 to 15, and to £60 when the average attendance is likely to be 18; that payment shall not be made until the building has been erected, and reported by an Inspector or other officer of the Department of Public Instruction to be ready for occupation.
- (b) That the building shall be placed on Crown lands, if a site thereon central to the school population and otherwise suitable can be obtained, and that, if built on private land, the right-of-way shall be secured, and the property leased to the Minister of Public Instruction for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, at a peppercorn remet, the Minister having the right to remove the building before or at the expiration of that term.
- (c) That where the average attendance is expected to range from 12 to 15, the schoolroom shall measure 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, and the following articles of furniture supplied, viz.:—

2 desks, each 10 feet 6 inches long. 2 forms, each 10 feet 6 inches long.

1 book-press or box. I table, 3 feet by 2 feet.

(d) That when the average attendance is expected to be 18, the schoolroom shall measure 17 feet in length, 14 feet in width, and 9 feet in height to the wall-plates, and shall have a pitched roof, two windows, a boarded floor, and a fireplace; two out-offices must also be provided, together with the following articles of furniture, viz.:—

4 desks, each 7 feet 6 inches long.

4 forms, each 7 feet 6 inches long.

1 book-press or box.

1 table, 3 feet by 2 feet.

1 chair.

1 chair.

- (e) That the applicants for a Provisional School state, on the usual form of application, the arrangements which they deem best for having the building erected, and the furniture supplied, with the least possible delay.
- 49. Teachers of Provisional Schools will be appointed by the Minister, after their competency for the office has been ascertained.
- 50. To ensure the continuance of a Provisional School, the provisions of the Public Instruction Act must be duly observed, and an average attendance of not less than 12 pupils maintained.

  51. Provisional Schools shall be classified in the following manner:

Schools with an average attendance below 20, but not } First-class Provisional Schools.

Schools with an average attendance below 18, but not Second-class Provisional Schools. below 15. Schools with an average attendance below 15, but not

Third-class Provisional Schools, below 12.

The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:

52. The Salaries of Teachers of Provisional Schools shall be at the following rates:

In First-class Provisional Schools, £96 per annum.
In Second-class Provisional Schools, £84 per annum.
In Third-class Provisional Schools, £72 per annum.

53. School fees shall be paid at the same rate as prescribed for Public Schools, and the sums received shall be paid to the Consolidated Revenue.

54. Provisional Schools must be conducted in every respect as Public Schools, and be subject to all the provisions of the Public Instruction Act with respect to religious instruction.

55. The course of secular education shall embrace Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History, with needlework for girls, whenever practicable; and the instruction must be imparted in accordance with the prescribed standards of proficiency.

#### Schedule.

Form of application for the establishment of a Provisional School at Post Town, Date.

THE undersigned, on behalf of the residents at school may be established at that place, in accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

On behalf of the residents	) ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
(	C 199131

Information 4 8 1

#### Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Where is the proposed school situated?

In what county :

In what county?
In what parish?
Distance from post town?
What other schools, maintained or aided by the Minister of Public Instruction, are within four

miles of the site of the proposed school by the nearest practicable route?

If none are within four miles, give the name of, and the distance to, the nearest State school.

Are there any primary schools, not aided by the Minister, within four miles of the proposed school? If so, what is their character, and by what number of pupils are they attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two

miles of the site of the proposed school :-

the life of the proposes consult	
Boys	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Total
Religious denominations—	<del></del>
Religious denominations— Church of England	
Wesleyan	
Other	
	Total

If a school building has been provided without cost to the Department, or can be rented, describe it.

Can a suitable and central site be obtained on Crown land? If not, is there a site on private property that can be rented by the Department for a term of years at a poppercorn rental, on the understanding that any building erected by the Minister may be removed before or at the expiration of that term ?

What arrangements are deemed best for having the requisite building erected and furniture supplied with the least possible delay, in accordance with article 3 of the Regulations for Provisional Schools?

## Annex to Application for the establishment of a Provisional School,

We the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances of the proposed Provisional School at , hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school regularly and punctually:—

Name of Parent or Guardian. (*To be written by) himself.)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Full Name of Child.	Age.	Religious Denomination.
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				1	

\*If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write, his mark must be write-sed by one of the local promoters.

#### SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY ITINERANT TEACHERS.

#### (A) Half-time Schools.

- 56. Wherever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, the Itinerunt Teacher shall visit two such places only, and the schools so established shall be designated Half-time Schools.
- 57. Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools must be made in the form appended; but aid will not be granted towards the maintenance of such schools unless suitable school-houses be provided by the applicants.
- 58. No schoolroom shall be approved unless it be at least 10 feet in width, be floored, be provided with a fireplace, and be properly lighted and ventilated.
- 59. A full supply of furniture and school books shall be granted as a first stock to all schools newly established, and further grants will be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.
  - 60. The same Registers are to be kept, and the same Returns furnished as in Public Schools.
- 61. Every teacher must divide his time between the schools under his charge, in such a way as to effect the largest amount of good. Where practicable, he is to devote the mornings to the teaching of one school, and the afternoons to the teaching of the other; but, if found more suitable, other arrangements may be adopted, under the authority of the Inspector charged with the supervision of the schools. The purent or guardian of each child is to be supplied by the Teacher with a time-table showing the house at which school owers and classes. the hours at which school opens and closes.
- 62. Half-time Schools shall be classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils at the stations at which teacher gives instruction.
  - 63. Teachers shall be paid the full rates of salary attached to the classification of their schools.
  - 64. The scale of fees for Half-time Schools shall be, for five days teaching-

For one child in a family, three pence.

For two children in a family, six pence.

For four or more children in a family, nine pence.

For four or more children in a family, one shilling.

The sums received shall be forwarded by the Teacher to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Percents.

- 65. Teachers shall be paid an annual allowance of £10, where necessary, for forage, in addition to the salary attached to their schools.
  - 66. As regards instruction, every Half-time School is to be conducted in all respects as a Public School.
  - 67. Teachers are required to ins at on the carrying out of a systematic course of Home Lessons.
- 68. Teachers shall be held directly responsible to the Inspectors under whose supervision they are placed. 69.

69. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during by Teachers to the Inspector.	that period must be furnished
Application for the establishment of Half-time Schools at	end
Post Town	
Date	

Sir. beg to apply to the Minister of Public Instruction for the establishment of Half-time and under the 23rd section of the Public Instruction Act of 1890.

have the honor to be, Schools at

The Under Secretary,
Department of Public Instruction.

Sir, Your most obedient Servant ,

#### Information to be supplied by Applicants.

Describe the position of the proposed schools and their distance from each other. What other schools maintained or aided by the Minister are within two miles of the site of the proposed schools, respectively?

If none are within two miles, give the name of, and the distance to, the nearest State school.

Are there any Primary Schools not aided by the Minister within two miles of the proposed schools? If so, of what character, and how attended?

State the number of children from four to fourteen years of age, living within a radius of two miles of the site of each of the proposed schools:—

At	1 At
Boys	************************************
Girls	THE CONTRACTOR OF A SECTION ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CO
Total	Total
Religious Denominations—	** .,,,,,,,,,.,.,.,.,.,
Church of England	4811-1
Roman Catholic	
Presbyterian	••••
Wesleyan	***************************************
Other	***************************************
Total	Total

What is the character of the proposed school building at each place?

#### Annex to application for establishment of a Half-time School at

Wr, the undersigned, parents (or guardians) of children residing within the undermentioned distances from the site of the proposed Half-time School at hereby undertake that our children, whose names are inserted below, shall attend the said school.

Name of Parent or Guardian. ("To be written by himself.)	Distance from proposed School.	Distance from nearest existing State School.	Name of child.	Religious Denomination,	Age.
				1	
			[ 	· ·	

<sup>\*</sup> If the parent or guardian be unable to write, his mark must be witnessed.

#### (B.) House-to-house Schools.

70. Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching; they must be persons of good moral character, and must satisfy the Inspector that they are capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education.

71. The mode in which their time shall be apportioned between the several families visited by them will be determined by the Minister, on information furnished by the Inspector.

72. The subjects of Instruction shall be limited to Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic.

73. It is required that the teacher shall supplement his oral instruction by a systematic course of Home Lessons.

Home Lessons. 74. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished

74. At the end of each month a report upon the work done during that period must be furnished by the Teacher to the Inspector.

75. The remuneration of teachers engaged in the work shall be at the rate of £5 per annum for each pupil in average attendance, up to a maximum salary of £100 per annum.

76. In addition to such remuneration, they shall be allowed, where necessary, a sum of £10 per annum as forage allowance. Application for payment should be made at the end of each quarter.

77. As a condition to payment of salary, they must keep a record of the pupils' attendance in a satisfactory manner, and furnish punctually and accurately such returns as may be required by the Department.

78. Necessary text-books and materials will be supplied on requisition, as in the case of other

schools.
79. The school fees payable shall be at the same rate as prescribed for half-time schools, and the sums received shall be forwarded to the Cashier for payment into the Consolidated Revenue.

Application for the appointment of an Itinerant Teacher for the District of

Place, Post Town,

Date

Sir,

We hereby request that the Minister of Public Instruction, in accordance with the provisions of section 23 of the Public Instruction Act, will be pleased to appoint an Itinerant Teacher to instruct the children residing in the vicinity of , and within 10 miles of that place.

The information necessary for the Minister's decision is appended heroto.

We remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servants.

Information to be supplied by Applicants for the appointment of an Itinerant Teacher.

NAMES of Teaching Stations, their distances from the most central position, and the number of children to be instructed at each:—

		Name.	Distance.	No. of Children.
1]	Residence	of		*****************
2.—	$\mathbf{D}_{0}$		*****************	*********************
3.—	Dо	**************		144 - 14 1-1 1-4 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1
4.—	$\mathbf{D}_{0}$	**************	*******************	***************************************
5. <del></del>	Dо	**************	**********************	********
6	Do	191 **** 191 **** 191 **** ***	**********	
Nature of pro	vision ma	de at each station f	for school accommodation	1
Local provision	n toward	ls the support of T	eacher	

WE, the undersigned, hereby promise that we will place under the instruction of the Itinerant Teacher to be appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, the children whose names are inserted in the subjoined Schedule, and send them regularly and punctually to school:—

Place.	Distance from nearest existing State School,	Children's Names.	Religious Denominations.	Ages.	Parents' Signatures.	
					i	
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#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

#### Grants of School Books, &c.

80. Grants of school books and apparatus shall be made from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, to all schools under supervision of the Minister, in proportion to the average number of children in attendance. A full supply will be granted to schools newly established.

#### Requisitions for School Materials,

81. Requisitions for supplies should be forwarded at the end of a quarter only,

#### Character of School Books.

82. Such books only as are supplied or sanctioned by the Minister shall be used in any school for ordinary instruction.

#### Apparatus.

83. The term Apparatus shall be held to include maps, diagrams, pictures, black-boards, easels, ball-frames, and Kindergarten appliances.

#### Registers, &c., to be kept.

84. The undermentioned Registers and Forms shall be kept, according to directions supplied with them, by every teacher: (a) Admission Register, (b) Class Roll, (c) Daily Report Book, (d) Punishment Book, (e) Lesson Register, (f) Time-table, and (g) Programme of Lessons for each Class.

#### Relarne

85. Quarterly and Annual Returns shall be furnished from every school. Each Quarterly Return must be neatly made out in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the teacher as a record, and the other to be furnished to the Inspector on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations, and in other cases on the last Saturday in the months of March and September. The Annual Return must be forwarded, with the Quarterly Return, immediately after the close of the December quarter.

#### Default as to Returns or Registers.

86. Negligence in compiling or sending Returns, or in keeping School Registers, shall render a teacher liable to a fine, or, if repeated, to a loss of classification. Any teacher guilty of fraudulently making false entries in any Register or Return will be dismissed.

#### Appointment and Training of Teachers.

87. Every applicant for employment as a teacher, unless he be a University graduate, or a person holding a certificate from a recognized training institution, must show that he has gained in the Colony, either as a pupil in a State School, or otherwise, a sufficient experience of the established Public School system to warrant his employment. Every untrained applicant must undergo a course of training before being permanently appointed, and he must sign an undertaking to accept such employment in any locality indicated by the Minister.

#### Position of Teachers.

88. Teachers employed under the Department of Public Instruction are Civil Servants of the Crown, and are entitled to the advantages and subject to the restrictions of that position.

#### Teachers not to seek Outside Influence.

89. Teachers are appointed, promoted, and removed on a due consideration of their claims and merits. They are, therefore, prohibited from seeking the interest of influential persons outside the Department to obtain promotion, removal, or other advantage. Any infringement of this Regulation will be severely dealt with.

#### General Qualifications.

90. As a general rule, no person will be appointed as a teacher unless he has been examined and classified. In some cases a teacher may be appointed provisionally who has not undergone examination; but his appointment will not be ratified until his competency has been tested in that manner.

#### Examination and Classification.

91. The attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, shall be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and, according to such attainments and skill, they will be classified in the following grades:—The first, or highest, class, will have three grades, distinguished as IA with Honors, IA (without Honors), and IB; the Second Class will have three grades, distinguished as IIA with Honors, IIA (without Honors), and IIB; and the Third Class will have three grades, distinguished as 3A, 3B, and 3C. A classification awarded to a Teacher, a Student of the Training School.

School, or a Candidate for employment, after his first successful examination, shall be provisional only, and be confirmed at the end of three years from the date of examination if the Inspectors' reports upon his school work be fully satisfactory: provided that the classification of any Teacher in the School Service shall be liable to reduction or cancellation for in-flicioncy, gross neglect of duty, or serious misconduct on the part of the person helding such absolute. the part of the person holding such classification.

#### Commencement of duty.

92. When a teacher is appointed to a school, he must report to the Inspector of the District the fact of arrival at his post, and the date of commencing duty.

#### Resignation of a Teacher.

93. A teacher is required to give not less than one month's notice of his intended resignation, which shall take effect on the last day of the month indicated. Before receiving salary for the last month, he must hand over to a person duly authorized all school property belonging to the Minister, and make out, in duplicate, an inventory of the same: one copy, to be forwarded to the Inspector, the other to be left with the School Records.

#### Teachers not to engage in other Occupations.

94. Teachers in the service of the Minister are prohibited from engaging in any occupation not having a distinctly educational character, unless the sanction of the Minister has been previously

#### Duties of Teachers.

Duties of Teachers.

95. The duties of Teachers shall be:—
To observe faithfully these Regulations.
To carry out the suggestions of Inspectors.
To teach according to the Course of Secular Instruction.
To maintain the discipline prescribed in the Regulations.
To keep the School Records nearly, and to furnish Returns punctually.
To see that the undermentioned documents are kept posted in a conspicuous place in the school-room, namely:— (a) The Regulations; (b) Notice to Visitors; (c) Course of Secular Instruction; (d) Time-table; (e) Programme of Lessons; (f) Scale of Fees; (g) Proclamation as to obligatory attendance; List of Public School Board.

To take charge of the school buildings and all property belonging to the Minister, and to be responsible for keeping the school premises in good order and tenantable repair—reasonable wear and tear excepted—and to see that they are not used for any private purposes without the Minister's permission. without the Minister's permission.

#### Teachers' Wices.

96. In a school containing female children but no female teacher, it will be the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needle-wook to the girls during at least four hours in each week. In forming an estimate of the efficiency of a school, the competency and usefulness of the teacher's wife, and the time she devotes to school duties, will be taken into account.

97. Assistant teachers may be appointed to schools in which the average daily attendance exceeds seventy. They may be (a) persons who have served for four years as pupil-teachers, or, (b) persons who have been examined and classified.

#### Pupil-teachers.

98. Pupil-toachers may be employed to serve for not less than four years in any school in which the average attendance has not been less than fifty for the preceding quarter, provided that the teacher holds a classification not lower than Class II.

#### Conditions of Appointment.

99. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must be not less than thirteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in the subjects specified in Regulation 101.

#### Remuneration.

100. The remuneration of a pupil-teacher will consist partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, for at least one hour on every school day, and partly in a yearly salary.

#### SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

101. The subjects in which teachers and pupil-teachers shall be examined for classification are those stated hereunder.

#### FOR A THIRD-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Reading—Full value, 800 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing and Dictation—Full value, 1,000 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting in round hand, half-text, and small hand.

and small hand.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis of Sentences, Meanings and Applications of Words, Saxon and Latin Prefixes and Affixes, and Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar and Laurie's Composition. For special study—the Text-book prescribed for the Junior University Examination of the current year.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Europe and Australia in detail. Mapping in connection with those Continents. those Continents.

those Continents.

Text Books—Hughes' Class Book of Geography.
Geography of New South Wales (Wilkins').

History—Full value, 600 marks. Outlines of British History from the Conquest to the reign of Victoria inclusive; date of Accession of each Sovereign; leading Men; and most important events. General sketch of Australian History.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.
History of Australia.

School Management—Full value, 800 marks. Organization, Discipline, and Instruction of Schools—in outline.

Text Books--Gladman's School Method.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Domestic Economy - (Female Teachers only) - Full value, 500 marks. Plain Needlework, Food, Clothing, FOR A SECOND-CLASS CERTIFICATE. Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-lines, Ornamental Writing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 1,000 marks. The full Course, with Elementary Mensuration.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic. Hambin Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males), Chaps. I to XVII, omitting Chap. VI.

Grammar—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Derivations, Meaning and uses of Words, Composition, and Analysis.

Text Books—Hunter's Grammar.

Meiklejohn's Book of English.

Subject for Special Study—Same as that prescribed for the Senior University Examination of the current year. Subject for Special Study—Same as that prescribed for the Senior Christian, the current year.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Europe, Australasia, and North America, in detail.

Mapping within these limits.

Text Books—W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography, and

W. Hughes' Physical Geography, or

Geikie's Physical Geography, or

Geikie's Physical Geography.

History—Full value, 600 marks. British History, from the Conquest to the present times.

Text Books—Ransome's Short History of England.

Australian History. Australian History. British Literature—Full value, 600 marks. Period for study—Elizabeth to Cromwell, inclusive.

Text Books—Smith's Smaller History of English Literature.

Smith's Specimens of English Literature.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 1,000 marks. Organization, Discipline, Method, and Instruction of Schools in greater detail. in greater detail.

Text Books—Gladman's School Work.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sauitary Science (Female Teachers only)—Full value, 500 marks.

Text Books—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. Geometrical and Model Drawing.

Text Books—Nesbit and Brown's Handbook of Model and Object Drawing.

Rawle's Practical Plane Geometry.

Veral Marie, Full value, 500 marks. Pulliprents of Music, either notation, with Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music, either notation, with increased proficiency.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course to Step VI inclusive, or

Dunstan's Teacher's Manual of Music.

Köhler's Elements of Music Köhler's Elements of Music.
(Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chaps. I to IV. \* Alternative Groups for Males. Group I. Ruclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. First three Books of Euclid's Elements, with Deductions.
Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations, including Surds.
Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Todhunter's Euclid. Group II. Latin-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Cæsar: De Bello Gallico, Books I to IV inclusive. Text Books-Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar. Ihne's Latin Syntax. Group Ill. Euclid—700 marks. Books I and II, with deductions.

Algebra—700 marks. To Quadratics, without Surds.

Science—600 marks. Any one mentioned in Group IV for Females. \* Alternative Groups for Females. Group I. French-Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Translation from an easy author. Text Books—(For translation.) Book prescribed for Junior University of current year. Havet's French Class Book (complete), or Hallard's French Grammar. Group II. Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Composition. Casar, De Bello Gallico, Books I, II. Text Books—As for Males. Group III. Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I and II, with easy Deductions from them.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratics, omitting Surds. Text Books-As for Males. Group 1V. Any two of the following Sciences:-Experimental Physics—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Balfour Stewart's Lessons on Elementary Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry.

Geology—

<sup>\*</sup> Nove.—These groups of subjects are styled Alternative, because candidates are allowed to choose from them the Group in which they wish to be examined. Candidates are required to confine themselves to one group.

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    Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks,

Text Book—Geikie's Class Book of Geology.

Wilkinson's Notes on the Geology of New South Wales.
    Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
    Physiology-
                                     Text Book-Huxley's Lessons in Elementary Physiology.
                                                                                                                     FOR A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
    Reading—Full value, 500 marks. Prose and Poetry from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 500 marks. Specimens of Copy-setting and Letter-writing, Ornamental Printing.

Arithmetic—Full value, 900 marks. The whole theory and practice.

Text Books—Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.
    Colenso's Arithmetic (as revised by Hunter).

Todhunter's Mensuration (for Males only). Chaps. 1 to 32.

Grammar—Full value, 900 marks. Including Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Composition, Prosody, and
                   Derivations.
   Derivations.

Text Books—Mason's English Grammar.

Meiklejohn's English Language.

Geography—Full value, 800 marks. Physical Geography.

Astronomical Geography. Map Drawing.

Text Books—Geikie's Physical Geography.

Lockyer's Astronomy.

Art of Teaching—Full value, 900 marks. Organization, Method, Discipline, with a knowledge of the Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Rooks—Rain's Education as a Science.
  Constitution of the Human Mind.

Text Books—Bain's Education as a Science.

Morell's Mental Philosophy.

Public Instruction Act and Regulations.

Sanitary Science—(Female Teachers only)—Fuli value, 500 marks.

Toxt Book—Wilson's Healthy Life and Healthy Dwellings.

Drawing—Full value, 500 marks. To complete the full D Certificate.

Text Book—Dennis' Perspective.

Vocal Music—Full value, 500 marks. Rudiments of Music and Elements of Harmony, either notation.

Text Books—Curwen's Standard Course, or same as for Class II, with Stainer's Rudiments of Harmony, Chapters 1 to 8.

History—Full value, 700 marks. History of England in detail. History of Australia.

Text Books—Smith's Student's Hume. (Brewer.)

Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

History of Australia.
   Creasy on the English Constitution. Chapters 10, 11, 15, 16.

History of Australia.

English Literature—Full value, 800 marks. Elizabeth to Anne.

Text Book—Morley's English Literature. Chapters VII to XI inclusive.

For Special Study—Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Milton's "Paradise Lost." Book I.

Addison's Essays, 12 (Clarendon edition), Nos. 3, 15, 25, 61, 105, 106, 135, 159, 165,

409, 458, 487.
                                                                        Bacon's Essays, 6. Civil and Moral. Blackie's edition.
                                                                                                                              Alternative Groups for Males.
                                                                                                                                                                Group I.
  Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Including the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—Colenso's Algebra, as revised by Hunter, or
Hamblin Smith's Algebra.

Euclid—Full Value, 1,000 marks. Books 1 to VI, with Deductions

Text Books—Mackay's Euclid, or
Todhunter's Euclid
   Text Books—Incary's Encirc, of
Todhunter's Euclid.

Plane Trigonometry—Full value, 1,000 marks.

Text Book—Todhunter's Trigonometry for Schools and Colleges.
 # Group II.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil, first two Books of Æneid; Livy, Book 21. Horaco's Odes, Books I, II. Questions on Grammar. Composition.

Text Books—Dr. Smith's Latin Grammar.

Abbott's Latin Prose through English Idiom.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. (Bradley.)

Greek—Full Value, 1,000 marks.

Text Books—Xenophon's "Memorabilia." Books I and II.

Smith's Smaller Grock Grammar.

Abbott's Greek Prose Composition.

French—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Hallard's French Grammar.

German—Full value, 1,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for Senior University Examination of the current year.

Otto's German Grammar.
                                                                                                                                                          * Group II.
                                                                                                                                                        †Group III.
  Physics—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Ganot's Physics.

Chemistry—Full value, 750 marks. Inorganic.

Text Book—Rosco's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry (Macmillan).
Text Book—Roscoe's Class Book of Elementary Chemistry
Geology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Jukes' or Geikie's Geology.

Botany—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Oliver's Lessons in Elementary Botany.

Physiology—Full value, 750 marks.

Text Book—Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology.

Sanilary Science—Full value, 760 marks.

Text Book—Wilson's Handbook of Hygiene.
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Group 4

<sup>\*</sup> Note.—In this group at least two languages must be taken, one of them being Latin.

Any four of these Sciences may be taken.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books, I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Latin—Full value, 1,000 marks. Cæsar, De Belle Gallico. First two books.

Virgil's Æneid. Book I.

Text Books—As in Group II.

Group V.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to VI, with Deductions.

Text Books—As in Group I.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000. Inclusive of the Binomial Theorem.

Text Books—As in Group I.

And any two Sciences of the Science Group already specified in Group III. Full value, 1,000 marks.

Group VI.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Virgil's Æneid. Books I, II.
Livy. Book XXI.
Horace's Odes. Books I, II.
Grammar and Composition.
Text Books—As in Group II.
Together with any two of the Sciences in Group III.
Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As in Group III.

Text Books-As in Group III.

Alternative Groups for Females.

Group I.

French—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—Subjects as for the Senior University Examination of the current year,

Havet's French Grammar.

Hallard's French Grammar.

Group II.

German—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group III.

Latin—Full value, 2,000 marks. Grammar, Translation, Composition Text Books—As for Males.

Group IV.

Euclid—Full value, 1,000 marks. Books I to IV, with Deductions.

Text Books—As for Males.

Algebra—Full value, 1,000 marks. To Quadratic Equations including Surds.

Text Books—As for Males.

Group V.

Any two of the following Sciences:

Experimental Physics—Full value, 1000 marks.
Chemistry—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Geology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Botany—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Physiology—Full value, 1,000 marks.
Text Books—As for Males of First Class.

Note 1. In lieu of the Alternative Subjects of examination herein prescribed for a Second-class or a First-class Certificate, the subjects of the Sydney University Arts' Course (as set forth in the By-laws and annually published in the Calendar) shall be taken up in the Training Schools by those students who have passed the University Matriculation Examination and who may desire to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the special privilege of remaining a third year in Training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

NOTE 2. Graduates of any recognised British or Colonial University of not more than five years standing may be exempted from examination in the Alternative Groups for Class I or Class II.

NOTE 3. Any Teacher who can show, to the satisfaction of the Minister, that he is unable to take Music or Drawing, may substitute for each or either of these any one of the Sciences specified in Group IV, Class II.

Note 4. Certificates issued to Teachers and Pupil Teachers by the Technical Education Branch in the undermentioned subjects, will exempt the holders from further examination in such subjects;—

Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology,
Freehand Drawing (first year)—any grade—for applicants for employment as Pupil Teachers.
Freehand Drawing (second year)—any grade—for Teachers and Pupil Teachers.
Model Drawing (first year)—any grade; Perspective Drawing (first year)—any grade—Section 1.
Geometrical Drawing (first year)—any grade.

#### SUBJECTS OF STUDY FOR PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Before Appointment-Candidates.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read an advanced Class Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with ease, fluency, and expression, to spell well, and to understand the meaning of the passage read.

Writing-Hull value, 100 marks. Specimens of penmanship, not fless than two lines, in round and small hand.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. As for a Fourth Class.

Arithmetic-Full value, 100 marks. To know the Arithmetical Tables, and to work the rules in Vulgar Fractions, Proportion, and Practice.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. To Parse and Analyse correctly a passage taken from an ordinary Class-book; to know the Elements of Grammar, including Prefixes, Affixes, and Common Roots.

Geography—Full value, 100 marks. To understand the Geographical Terms, to have a general knowledge of the Map of the World, and the Outlines of the Geography of Australia.

Drawing-Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Tests, as prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of

Vocal Music-Full value, 50 marks. As prescribed for a Third Class in the Standard of Proficiency.

Skill in Teaching-To Teach a Junior Class in the presence of an Inspector.

#### Pupil-teachers-Class IV.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read the Fifth Reading Book, sanctioned by the Minister, with fluency and expression, give synonymous words and phrases, and answer upon the subject matter; to repeat from memory 50 lines of Poetry.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of copy-setting.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor, to page 41.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. To work questions in Proportion, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and Practice.

and Practice.

-Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Text Book—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, and Composition.

Text Book—Lennie's Grammar (revised).

Special Text Book—Same as prescribed for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. Cycle of Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes. Outlines of each continent, together with—

1890—Africa and South America, in detail. Physical Geography, Chaps. I to VI.

1891—Asia and North America, " Chaps. VII and VIII.

1892—Australia and Polynesia, " Chaps. IX to XI.

1893—Europe, " Chaps. XII to end,

and so on in cycles of four years.

Note—One guestion at least, may be given on the Geography of Naw Scott Wales in a street water and the set.

None-One question at least may be given on the Geography of New South Wales in each year, and Mapping within the limits of each year's study.

the limits of each year's study.

Text Books—Wilkins' Geography of New South Wales.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Physical Geography.

W. Hughes' Class Book of Geography.

W. Hughes' Class Book of the chief events of each Reign.

Cycle of Special Study for Pupil-teachers of all classes:—

1890—George I to present time. Australian History from 1859 to present date.

1891—Commencement of Book to Stephen (1154). Australian History to 1808.

1892—Henry II to Elizabeth (1603). Australian History to 1851.

1893—James I to Anne (1714).

"1859.

And so on in cycles of four years.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

Australian History.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. I to VIII.

Geometry (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. Props. I to XXVI.

Text Books—Todhunter's Euclid.

Algebra (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Hamblin Smith's Algebra. Chaps. I to V inclusive.

Latin (for Males)—Full value, 100 marks. Macmillan's French Course, First Year.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle. Gladman's School Method.

Lauric's Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. The Kindergarten Principle. Gladman's School Method.

Diunfore. 2. A Sampler showing the princips stitches in peellework of the chief events and tack drawers, chemise, and Diunfore.

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks.
 1. In Paper, cut out and tack drawers, chemise, and pinafore.
 2. A Sampler, showing the various stitches in needlework as done by pupils in Classes 1, 2, and 3.

#### Pupil-teachers-Class III.

Reading—Full value, 100 marks. To read with improved intonation and expression.

Writing—Full value, 100 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands.

Dictation—Full value, 100 marks. Coutie's Word Expositor to page 81.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, and Square Root—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennie's Grammar (revised), and Text Book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

Text Books—As for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History. Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Text Books—Nelson's Royal History of England.

History of Australia.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Freehand Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Singing Class Book, Chaps. IX to XII inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Euclid. Book I. With easy deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value—100 marks. Fractions and Simple Equations, to Chap. XIV inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 48; Appendix II, pages 200 to 205; Appendix V, page 226.

V, page 226.

\*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Exercises pages 77-103. Grammar, pages 1-19. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-17.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten. Laurie's Kindergarten Manual.

Needlework (for Females). Full value, 50 marks. 1. A small shirt or dress. 2. A sampler, showing all the stitches required from pupils in Classes 4 and 5.

#### Pupil-teachers-Class II.

Pupit-teachers—Class II.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. A standard author, with correct intonation and emphasis.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimens of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Cube Root, Discount, Stocks, Proportional Parts—as in Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, or Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Books—Lennic's Grammar and Special Text-book as for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle for Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History and Australian History: see cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Model Drawing.

Vocal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chaps. XIII to XV inclusive.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I and II, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Simple Equations, to Chapter XIX inclusive (H. Smith).

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 72; appendix 2, pages 206-210; appendix V, page 227.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina to Exercise 72; appendix 2, pages 205-210; appendix v, page 227.

\*French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Grammar, pages 1 to 38. Exercises, pages 104-140. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-43.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle (Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. Cut out young child's dress in paper, and tack.

2. A patch in calico print and flannel. 3. A sampler as for last year, but showing greater skill.

Pupil-teachers-

#### . Pupil-teachers-Class I.

Pupil-teachers—Class I.

Reading—Full value, 50 marks. To read with case and expression from a standard author.

Writing—Full value, 50 marks. Specimen of Penmanship; three hands, with increased skill.

Arithmetic—Full value, 100 marks. Application of Rules and Principles. Mensuration of Surfaces.

Text Books—Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.

Todhunter's Mensuration. Chapters 7 to 17 inclusive.

Grammar—Full value, 100 marks. Accidence, Parsing, Analysis, Derivations, Composition.

Text Book—Lenuic's Grammar, and Special Text-book for Junior Examination of current year.

Geography—Full value, 80 marks. See Cycle in Class IV.

History—Full value, 70 marks. English History, and Australian History. See Cycle for Class IV.

Drawing—Full value, 50 marks. Advanced proficiency expected in the three sections.

Focal Music—Full value, 50 marks. Stimpson's Class Book, Chap. XVI to end.

Geometry—Full value, 100 marks. Books I, II, and III, with deductions from Book I.

Algebra—Full value, 100 marks. Quadratic Equations, with Surds, to Chap. XXVI, inclusive, omitting Chapter XXII.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina, to exercise 93; Appendices 2 and 5. Easy translations.

Chapter AAII.

Latin—Full value, 100 marks. Via Latina, to exercise 93; Appendices 2 and 5. Easy translations.

Casar, De Beilo Gallico. (Chaps. I to III).

French (for Females)—Full value, 150 marks. Macmillan's French Course, Second Year. Macmillan's First French Reader, pages 1-73.

School Management—Full value, 50 marks. Gladman's School Method. The Kindergarten Principle

(Laurie's Kindergarten Manual).

Needlework (for Females)—Full value, 50 marks. 1. A young child's dress, showing gathering and stroking, ornamented with various stitches as shown in former samplers; tucks to be run, frill-whipped and hem-stitched to be used as a trimming. Also cut out any garment required as in former classes. 2. A six-inch sampler done in coloured silk with threads drawn showing all the various stitches used in needlework.

Note 1.—The course herein prescribed is for all pupil-teachers alike. It is recommended, however, that the Sydney University Matriculation subjects (as set forth in the by-laws and annually published in the Calendar) be also studied by those pupil-teachers who may desire or intend, after admission to the Training School, to present themselves at the Matriculation examination and to compete, in subsequent University examinations, for the privilege of remaining three years in training and proceeding to the final examination for the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Note 2.—Any pupil-teacher who may have passed the Junior or the Senior University examination in Euclid, Algebra, Latin, or French may be exempted from further examination in such subject or subjects in Classes IV, III, and II.

Note 3.—Drawing must be taken by all candidates for scholarships, even though the standard has been proviously satisfied.

satisfied.

Note 4.—See also Note 4, at end of Subjects of Study for Teachers.

#### Examinations.

102. An examination of teachers shall be held yearly in each Inspector's district. Teachers who desire to be examined, with a view to promotion, must apprise the Inspector of their wish at least one month before the date of examination, and furnish him with a list of the alternative subjects, if any, upon which they are prepared for examination.

#### Promotion for Good Service.

103. Teachers can be promoted from one class to another by examination only. But in each class a teacher may, without examination, be advanced to a higher grade for good service, counting from 1885; that is to say, if in the last five years during which he has held his classification, his school has increased in efficiency, if the Inspectors' Reports throughout that period have been satisfactory, and the Report for the fifth year indicates that the applicant's practical skill is equal to that required for the grade sought, and if his general conduct has merited the Minister's approval.

#### Promotion by Removal.

104. Teachers desirous of being promoted to more important schools must intimate their wishes to the Inspector of the district, in writing. A list of such teachers will be kept in the Department of Public Instruction; and, except in special cases, promotions will be made in accordance with the principle of classification and seniority.

#### Efficiency of Teachers.

105. In judging of the efficiency and usefulness of Teachers and of their claims to promotion, the successful work carried on by them in connection with (a) the initiation and management of School Savings' Banks. (b) the planting and beautifying of school grounds, (c) the instructing and drilling of Public School Cadet Corps, and (d) the passing of pupils at the Junior or Senior Examinations, will have full value awarded to it. have full value awarded to it.

### Classification of Schools.

106. Primary schools established or maintained under this Act shall be classed as follows :-

#### First Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Second Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than four hundred children nor more than six hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Third Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than three hundred nor more than four hundred in three departments, boys', girls', and infants', and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Fourth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than two hundred nor more than three hundred in two departments, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Fifth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than one hundred nor more than two hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

<sup>\*</sup> From female pupil-teachers in country districts the following will be accepted in lieu of French, where it can be shown that the examinee has had no means of acquiring a knowledge of the language in question:

Latin, or

Exclude and Algebra.

As for Males.

#### Sixth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than fifty nor more than a hundred children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Seventh Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than forty nor more than fifty, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Eighth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than thirty nor more than forty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Ninth Class Schools.

All schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than twenty nor more than thirty children, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of school is fully reached.

#### Tenth Class Schools.

All Public Schools in which the average daily attendance does not reach twenty.

#### Condition of Retention in Class.

107. Where a school fails to meet the conditions above specified, the Minister may remove such school to a lower class.

### Eligibility of Teachers for appointment to certain Schools.

108. Teachers who have gained their classifications by examination, or by promotion under Regulation 103, shall be eligible for appointment to any school or department, in accordance with the following Schedule:-

Class of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
II	
III	
IV	
<u>_Y</u>	
<u>VI</u>	
VII	
VIII	<u>III</u> . <u>B</u> .
IX	
X	,

109. A teacher may be removed from the school in which he is employed to another of a lower class, should he fail, through any default on his part, to maintain the requisite number of pupils in average attendance, or to satisfy the conditions of the standard of proficiency.

#### Teachers' Emoluments.

110. The salaries of male teachers shall be according to the following scale:-

For a teacher	in charge	of a school of	the First Class	£400
Do	ďo	do	Second Class	336
Do	do	do	Third Class	252
Дo	do	do	Fourth Class	240
Do	do	do	Fifth Class	228
Лο	do	do	Sixth Class	216
Dо	do	do	Seventh Class	180
$\mathfrak{D}_{0}$	do	дo	Eighth Class	156
Do	do	do	Ninth Class	132
Do	do	do	Tenth Class	108

In schools ranking below the fourth class, the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation 96, and of female teachers in charge, shall be £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

111. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, shall be provided for classified male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools; but a residence rented for a teacher shall be as near as practicable to his school.

112. The salaries of mistresses shall be according to the following scale:-

	ge of a girls or infants department of a	
School of the	First Class	£300
$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{o}}$	Second Class	
$\mathbf{Do}$	Third Class	
$\mathbf{p}_{\mathbf{o}}$	Fourth Class	192
$\mathbf{D}_{0}$	Fifth Class	

#### Assistant Teachers.

113. Salaries shall be paid to assistant teachers as follow:--

To a First Assistant, holding a First Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	Male. £250	Female. £168
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	150	120
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third Class Certificate, in a school of the	108	100
To a First Assistant, holding a Second Class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	180	144
Fourth, or Fifth Class	150	114

#### Pupil-teachers.

114. Salaries shall be paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates :-

First Class	Male. £72	Female. £48
Second Class	60	86
Third Class	48	30
Fourth Class	42	24

Work-mistress

#### Work mistresses.

115. Work-mistresses may be appointed to schools of the first and second classes; and their salaries shall be at the following rates:-

To Tall All Dr. Co. 1 to 100	Per annum
In a First Class School with an average daily attendance of not fewer than 250 gi	rls £120
In a First Class School with an average daily attendance of not fewer than 250 girls in a First Class School with an average daily attendance of fewer than 250 girls	-6100
In a Second Class School	000
In a Second Class School	£90
116. The time devoted to their duties by Work-mistresses shall be as follows:-	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Days a week.
In First Class Schools with an attendance of 250 girls	5
Ta Find Class Calcal with a section to the gain and the section of the gain and the section of t	
In First Class Schools with an ottendance of fewer than 250 girls	4
In Second Class Schools	. 4

117. Each Work-mistress shall be required to keep a record showing the names of the pupils, as well as the dates of commencing and completing each piece of work. The record is to be preserved for the information of the Inspector, and of the Directress of Needlework.

113. The regular Teachers of such classes as may be receiving instruction in Needlework will be expected to assist the Work-mistress in the performance of her duties.

#### TRAINING SCHOOLS.

#### Classes of Candidates.

Classes of Candidates.

119. The Minister may authorize to be received into the Training Schools, annually, three classes of candidates, namely, First Class, or Scholarship Candidates—Thirty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained the highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully; Second Class, or Half-Scholarship Candidates—Twenty pupil-teachers whose term of service has expired, and who have obtained, after the first thirty, the next highest marks among those passing the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay half the cost of their maintenance while in training; Third Class, or non-Scholarship Candidates—Other Pupil-teachers whose terms of service have expired, untrained teachers who have had charge of schools, and persons entering the teaching profession for the first time, who have passed the entrance examination successfully, and are prepared to pay the whole cost of their maintenance while in training.

#### Qualifications.

120. Candidates must apply for admission in a form prescribed by the Minister. They must, except in the case of pupil-teachers, be not less than twenty years of age, and, as a general rule, not more than thirty; they must be free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as teachers, and be persons of active habits and unblemished reputation. They must also satisfy the Ministers to their previous history and their purity and t Minister as to their previous history and their qualifications,

#### Conditions of Admission.

121. Before admission, every candidate must make a declaration that he intends, in good faith, to tollow the profession of a teacher in schools under the Minister, and that he will accept a situation in any district, as the Minister may see fit. He must also procure a guarantee from two responsible persons that the whole expense of his training defrayed by the State will be refunded, if, from any cause whatever, he shall not enter the service of the Minister, or shall leave it in less than three years from the date of his first appointment.

#### Terms of Training.

122. Entrance examinations shall be held yearly in December; and the periods of training will be one year, two years, or three years, as may be found expedient.

### Allowances during Training.

123. The following allowances may be made to students who satisfy the aforementioned conditions and pass successfully the prescribed examinations:—To scholarship students, £6 per month; to half-scholarship students, £3 per month. When the school is prepared to receive students into residence, these allowances are not paid, board and lodgings being provided instead.

124. The students shall be trained in the practical management of schools by attendance at the Practising School.

#### Examinations.

125. Oral examinations of the students shall be held periodically to test their attention and progress; and written examinations shall take place yearly, in December, when classifications will be awarded according to attainments and teaching skill to students who have completed their course. No certificate shall be given until the Inspector's Report shows that the student is successful in the management of a

#### GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

#### Public School Roards.

126. The Minister reserves to himself the power of controlling, through his officers, the internal management of schools; but, for other purposes, he will avail himself of the assistance of Public School Boards, wherever suitable persons are found to fill the office.

127. Every Public School Board, at the first meeting thereof, shall elect from the members a Chairman, whose duty it will be to correspond with the Minister on behalf of the Board; and the Board may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

may in like manner appoint such other honorary officers, being members of the Board, as the Board may deem expedient.

128. A Public School Board may, by resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting thereof, appoint any member or members to perform the duty, prescribed by the 19th section of the Public Instruction Act, of visiting any of the schools placed under the supervision of the Board; and it shall be the duty of the member or members so appointed to report the results of any such visitation to the Board, who will, if necessary, report to the Minister.

129. The grounds upon which any Public School Board shall exercise the power conferred on it by the section beforementioned to suspend a teacher for misconduct, shall be the following:—Unfitness on the part of such teacher to perform his duties from intemperance, immoral conduct, gross neglect of duty, or continued absence from duty without leave.

130. Public School Boards shall, before leaving the school under visitation, report to the Minister any case in which a teacher is suspended by them, and apprise the Inspector having charge of such school by letter.

131. Public School Boards are expected to use every endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school, and to report the names of any parents or guardians who refuse or fail to educate their children, for which purpose necessary forms will be provided.

132.

132. When the course laid down in Regulations under the 13th section of the Public Instruction Act for relieving parents and guardians from payment of school fees by the Minister is not convenient, application may be made by parents or guardians to the Public School Board of the district; and, if satisfied as to the inability of the applicants to pay school fees, such Public School Board may issue a certificate of exemption from payment thereof for a period not exceeding three months, and shall thereupon report the case to the Minister.

133. In fixing the hour for special religious instruction, in accordance with section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, the Public School Board should take care that the daily routine of the school, as laid down in the Regulations, is not unduly interfered with.

134. In addition to the powers conferred on such Boards by the Public Instruction Act, the Minister entrusts to them the following duties:—(a) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any improper purpose. (b) To see that a sufficient quantity of suitable furniture and apparatus is provided. (c) To take precautions for excluding from the school, during its ordinary business, all books not sanctioned by the Minister. (d) To inspect periodically the School Registers and Records. (c) To see that the school is open on all the usual school days, and that the teacher is present at his work. (f) To observe whether the teacher discharges his duties, to report his conduct to the Minister when he is in fault, and to protect him from vexatious complaints.

Inspectors of Schools.

#### Inspectors of Schools.

135. Inspectors and other persons deputed by the Minister to visit any school shall be furnished with proper credentials. Every teacher is required to treat such persons with deference; to carry out their suggestions for the improvement of the school; and to obey their instructions in all matters relating to the Public Instruction Act and these Regulations.

#### Duties of Inspectors.

136. Inspectors are to enforce observance of the provisions of the Public Instruction Act and of the Regulations; but their decisions shall be subject to appeal to the Minister. They are to examine into condition of the schools, and to inquire into all matters which it may be expedient to report to the Minister. They are authorized to determine all questions of school management, and to take the teaching of a class or of a school into their own hands for a time, to show the teacher how defective methods may be improved. improved.

#### Annual Inspections.

187. Once at least in the year, every school in each Inspector's district shall be visited by him and the pupils be examined as to their proficiency in the several branches of instruction as authoritatively prescribed. He shall, within six days of such inspection, send a report thereupon to the Minister, together with such observations on the state of the school generally as shall appear to him to be called

#### Conduct of Inspectors.

138. In their intercourse with teachers, Inspectors should be guided by feelings of respect for the teacher's office, and of sympathy with his labours. They should exhibit towards teachers every possible courtesy, treating them at all times with the consideration and kindness which the difficulties of their position demand.

#### Observation Book.

139. The Inspector's remarks upon the state of a school visited by him, shall, at the close of the examination, be entered in the Observation Book of the school, which, as a record, is to be carefully preserved. Entries therein must not be erased or altered.

#### SCHOOL ROUTINE AND DISCIPLINE.

#### Punctuality.

140. With a view to the proper training of their pupils, teachers must conduct the operations of their schools with punctuality and regularity.

#### Cleanliness.

141. Habits of personal neatness and cleanliness are to be encouraged among the pupils, not only by precept, but by the personal example of the teachers, and, if necessary, may be enforced. Teachers are also responsible for keeping the schoolrooms and furniture clean and arranged in an orderly

#### Order and Conduct.

142. Teachers are to instil into the minds of their pupils the necessity for orderly and modest behaviour, as well as for obedience to teachers and to the rules of the school. Pupils should also be trained to exhibit respect for the property of others, whether public or private; to regard the feelings of their fellows; to be honest and truthful, attentive under instruction, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty.

#### Government of Pupils.

143. In the government of pupils a teacher must avoid all degrading punishments. His discipline should be mild but firm, his manner kindly, his demeanour cheerful, and his language marked on all occasions by strict propriety. While overlooking no offence, his aim should be to prevent the necessity for punishment by effecting the improvement of the offender.

## Corporal Punishment.

144. Corporal punishment may be inflicted, but by the principal teacher only, or by an assistant with his approval. It should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases; and the teacher must keep a record of the time and place of punishment, its amount, and the nature of the offence.

#### Expulsion of Pupils.

145. No pupil shall be expelled from any school except by the authority of the Minister.

#### Suspension.

146. A pupil may, nevertheless, for gross insolence, persistent disobedience, profanity, or immoral conduct, be, by the teacher, forthwith removed from the school: provided that, in every such case, the matter shall be reported without delay to the Minister; and, until its settlement by him, the pupil shall not be re-admitted.

#### Playground Supervision.

147. The conduct of pupils in the playground must be carefully supervised by the teacher; and he must see that, in proceeding to school and returning from it, their behaviour is orderly.

#### Religious Views of Pupils or of Parents.

143. Nothing must ever be said or done by any teacher, in a pupil's Le ring or presence, calculated to offend the religious views of that pupil, or of any other in the school, or of the parents of any such pupil.

#### Daily Routine

149. In all schools maintained or aided by the Minister, the daily routine shall be that specified hereunder: Provided that, by permission of the Minister, the time of assembling may be half an hour ater than so specified; in which case, the several times stated will be later in the same proportion.

#### Morning.

At 8.45. Pupils to assemble in the playground. All school materials to be prepared for lessons.
 At 8.55. Pupils to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness, and marched into school.
 At 9. Lessons (or Special Religious Instruction) to commence; as noted in the Time-table prescribed by Rule 150.

At 10 30. Recess for ten minutes, to be spent in the playground by pupils and teachers. At 10.45. Lessons to be resumed according to the Time-table.

At 11.55. Class roll to be called and marked.

At 12. The school to be dismissed for mid-day recess.

From 12 to 1.20. Recess for dinner and recreation, under the superintendence of the teachers At 1.20. Pupils to re-assemble in the playground. School materials to be prepared for lessons. At 1.25. Pupils to be arranged, inspected, and marched into school.

At 1.30. The Roll to be called and warked.

At 3.25. The school to be discussed.

At 3:30. The school to be dismissed.

150. The Time-table to be observed in the schools is the following, except that, in cases within the proviso to the preceding Regulation, the time in each instance will be half an hour later than specified:—

From 9 to 10. Special Religious Instruction; or, in Public and Provisional Schools, where no Religious Teacher is in attendance, Ordinary Instruction.

From 10 to 12. Ordinary Instruction.

From 12 to 1:30. Recess for dinner and re-assembling.

From 1:30 to 3:30. Ordinary Instruction.

#### Special Religious Instruction.

151. Where the time specified for special religious instruction is inconvenient, some other hour may be fixed by mutual agreement between the Public School Board, the teacher, and the person giving such instruction.

#### Vucations and Holidays.

152. The vacations sanctioned by the Minister are—three weeks at Christmas, one week at Eas'er, and a fortnight at Midwinter. The holidays allowed, other than those occurring in vacation, are—the Anniversary of the Colony, of the Queen's Birthday, and of the Prince of Wales' Birthday; and Good Wilder. Friday.

Teachers are to enter on their Time-tables these Vacations and Holidays.

#### Closing Schools.

153. No school is to be closed upon any school-day without the written direction of the Minister or other person duly authorized by him on that behalf.

#### Infectious Diseases.

154. The attendance of any pupil suffering from any contagious, offensive, or infectious disease, may be temporarily suspended by the teacher under rules approved by the Minister.

### Instruction in Schools.

#### Course of Instruction.

155. The Course of Secular Instruction, as the term is defined in the Public Instruction Act, shall be as follows for each class :-

#### INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.

#### (Course, 2 years.)

(Course, 2 years.)

Reading—Primer and Reader I—"Australian School Series."

Writing—On slates, from copies and dictation.

Arithmetic—Notation to four places, and Simple Addition on slates; casy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction, and the Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects, Domestic Animals, Common Vegetables, Common Materials.

Form—Lines and Angles, Three and Four-sided Figures, Curved-line and other Plain Figures.

Colour—Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Colours; Combination, Shades and Tints.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill, Free Exercises, Gallery Exercises, Marking Time.

Drawing—On Slates, Lines, Angles, Parallels.

### FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

#### First Class.

#### (Course, 11 year.)

Reading-Primer, Reader I - A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series as far as Book II, Section III, Lesson &

Writing—On slates from copy. Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic— As in Infants' Department.

Singing— Scripture—Nurratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Object Lessons—
Drawing—
As in Infants' Department.

Needlework-Hem, top-sew, make holland or calico work apron or sachet. Name to be marked.

Second

#### Second Class.

(Course, I year.)

(Course, 1 year.)

Reading—Reader II, A.S. Series, or I.N.B. Series, Book II, with Sequel I.

Writing—On slates from copy; in copy-books.

Dictation—From Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation; Simple Rules; Mental Arithmetic—Simple Rules, Tables, Money.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals, Common Objects, and Materials, Common Animals, and Vegetables.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear; Scale Exercises, Two and Three Pulse Measures.

Scripture—I.N.B., Old Testament No. I; Morai Lessons.

Drawing—Freehand, on Slates; Simple Right-lined and Curved Figures.

Drill (for Boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with Intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 25, 26; Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 50; Exercises, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Drill (for Girls)—Dressing with Intervals; Turnings by Numbers; Free Exercises and Body Flexions (six exercises); Marching in Single Rank.

Needlework—Hemming, Top Sewing, Feather Stitch, Satin Stitch; a Pinafore, Pillow-slip, &c.; Seams top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.

Third Class.

#### Third Class.

#### (Course, 2 years.)

Reading - Readers III and IV, A. S. Series; or, I.N.B. Series, Books III and IV; Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition of Poetry, 130 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From the Reading Lessons, with correct spolling and punctuation.

Arithmetic—Compound Rules and Reduction; Simple and Compound Proportion. Mental Arithmetic—Prices of Dozens and Scores, Exercises in Buying and Selling Transactions, and in Proportion.

Grammar—All the Parts of Speech; Accidence, Parsing and Analysis of Simple Sentences; the Rules of Syntax; Composition—Letter-writing, description of places and events.

Geography—School Locality, Cardinal Points, Definitions, Map of World; Outlines of the Geography of Australasia and Polynesia; Physical Geography, and Towns of New South Wales and Europe; Manning. Mapping.

Mapping.

Object Lessons—Animal and Plant Life, with Special Reference to Agriculture; the Human Frame and Laws of Health; Elementary Physiology; Important Manufactures.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England; History of Australia; Outlines of English History.

Singing—Part-singing; Notation, Pitch, Accent, Length of Sound; Double, Triple, and Quadruple Measures; Time Signatures; Scale, &c.

Drawing—On Paper; Freehand Exercises from Models and Common Schoolroom Objects; Geometrical Figures, with Rulers and in Freehand.

Scripture—I.N.B. Old Testament No. 1; New Testament No. 1.

Needlework—Plain Under-gurnents, Stitching, Herring-boning, Eyelet and Button Holes, Felling, Running, Darning, &c.; Sampler showing various stitches used in needlework.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1899"; Physical Training, section V, Exercises 5, 6, 7; Marching—Sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21, and 22; and Squad Drill, sections, 37 to 50.

Drill (for girls)—File Marching; Wheeling in File; Marking Time; Changing Step; Free Exercises while Marching and Marking Time.

Fourth Class.

#### Fourth Class.

#### (Course, 1 year.)

Reading-Reader V to Lesson 56, AS. Series; or I.N.B. Fourth Supplement, to page 155. Repetition of Poetry--100 lines.

of Poetry-100 lines.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—From any portion of books read, with punctuation.

Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Interest; Discount, Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; framing Sentences; simple Essays.

Geography—Physical features and Chief Towns of Asia and America; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As in Third Class (advanced), with the Chemical and Physical principles involved in Agriculture; Health; Elementary Physical Science.

History—Nelson's History of England for Junior Classes, Henry VII to Victoria; History of Australia.

Also Work of Class III.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and

Also Work of Class III.

Singing—As in Third Class; Sharps, Flats, Transition, Staff Notation, Key and Time; Signatures and Intervals fully; Three Part Songs; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, from copies of common objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited manner.

manner.

Scripture—I.N.B. Whole Series.

Ewelid—Book I, to Proposition XII.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.

Drill (for girls)—Marching in line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells (\frac{1}{2}\) ib.).

Needlework—The Work of the Previous Standards, with advanced skill; Patching in Calico, Flannel, and Print; Cutting out Garments, and Setting Work. Ornamental Work and Knitting to be introduced when standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed.

#### (Course, 1 year.)

Reading—As prescribed for University Junior Examination. Writing—As in Fourth Class.

Dictation—On unruled paper, ordinary prose—15 consecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Full Course, from Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent. Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.

Grammar— Geography— As prescribed for Junior and Senior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

History— ) Natural Science--Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for University Examinations or

Examinations or

Cooking: For girls.

Geometry—Euclid, Books I and II, with easy exercises.

Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra to Chapter 13.

Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.

French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader,"

to page 28, or an equivalent.

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Needlework—

Needlework—As for Fourth Class; Child's Frock in Washing Material; Cutting out and Fixing Work
Fancy Work and Knitting at discretion of Work Mistress.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.

Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from Common Objects and from Casts
on Ornaments in Light and Shade; Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids, with sections.

Music—As in Third and Fourth Classes; Major and Minor Modes; Inversions, &c.

Scripture-As in Fourth Class.

Note I.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; also Euclid Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.

Note 2.—Where there are not as many as ten pupils to form a Fourth Class or a Fifth Class, as required, the Fourth Class and Fifth Class courses are to be taken as additions to the courses of the Third and Fourth Classes respectively.

#### THE STANDARDS OF PROFICIENCY FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES IN SCHOOLS SHALL BE AS FOLLOW:-

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

-To read Primer, Part I (Australian School Scries), to Lesson 20.

Writing—To write on Slates—i, u, n, m, v, r, w.

Arithmetic—To count and read up to 10; to know ball-frame exercises in Addition, and Addition of other Concrete Quantities as far as 10.

Object Lessons—Familiar Objects.

Form—The different kinds of Lines and Angles.

Colour—First (Primary) Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—Inspection Drill for Cleanliness; Free Exercises; Gallery Exercises.

Drawing—On Slates—Lines, Angles, and Parallels.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—To read Primer, Part I, to the end.

Writing—To Write on Slates all the Letters of the Alphabet, with easy combinations.

Arithmetic—To Count and Read as far as 20; Addition, in single column, to 20; to add and subtract mentally numbers not involving results higher than 20.

Object Lessons—Domestic Animals.

Colour Lessons—Donnestic Animals.
Form—Three and Four Sided Figures.
Colour—Secondary Colours.
Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.
Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.
Drill—As for last half-year.

Drawing - As for last half-year.

#### Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Primer, Pert II, to the end.

Writing—To Write on Slates from Copies,

Dictation—Words from Lessons Read.

Arithmetic—To Read and Notate as far as 100; Addition to three places—three addends; Mental

Arithmetic up to 30; tables to "4 times."

Object Lessons—Common Vegetables.

Form—Curved Line Figures.

Colour—Tertiary Colours.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear.

Singing—Simple Melodies by Ear. Scripture—Nurratives and Moral Lessons. Drill—As for last half-year.

Drawing-As for last half-year.

#### Fourth Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—Australian School Series—Reader I, to the end.

Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read, 8 lines.

Arithmetic—To read and notate up to 1,000; Addition, 4 places, 4 lines; mental operations in Arithmetic and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Object Lessons—Common materials.

Form—Other plain figures.

Colour—Combination; shades and tints.

Singing—Simple melodies by car.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.

Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons.

Drill—As for previous half-years, with marking time—(1) with left foot; (2) with right foot; (3) with left foot and right foot alternately.

Drawing—As for previous half-year.

Drawing-As for previous half-year.

#### Values of Subjects taught in Infants' Schools.

			-								
Reading									***	•••	100
Writing	•••	•••									60
Arithmetic	***	***	•••	***	•••	***					100
Object Less	ons		***	411							30
Form		***				***	***				20
Colour										,	20
Singing				***			•••	•••			40
Scripture	•••						***		•••		30
Drawing				• • •		.,,	421	***	***	***	40
Dictation	***	***	417				***				60
Drill							***	***			60

FOR

#### FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' DEPARTMENTS.

#### FIRST CLASS,

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent :-

1. Australian School Series: Primer I, to Lesson 40.

2. I. N. B.: Book I, to Sec. II, Lesson 12.

2. 1. N. B.: Book 1, to Sec. 11, Lesson 12.
Writing—To write on slates, from the blackboard, the following letters, with their combinations, in words of four letters—i, u, n, m, o, a, c, e, v, w, r, t, d, l, b, h, j, f, y, g, p, q.
Arithmetic—To count and road any number as far as 20; to add in single columns numbers not involving a higher result than 20; to notate as far as 20; to add and subtract, mentally, numbers not involving results higher than 20.
Drawing—Freehand Drawing, on slates—lines, angles, and parallels.
Object Lessons—As for Infants' Schools; oral lessons on form and colour, on the properties of common objects and materials, and on common animals and vegetables.
Needlework—Hem 2-inch Strips with coloured cotton.
Singing—Simple melodies by ear.
Scripture—Narratives (Old Tostament No. 1)—Moral Lessons. (First and Second Classes may be taken together.)

taken together.)

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-1. Australian School Series: Primer II, to the end.

2. I. N. B.: Book I, to the end. Writing-To write on slates from copies.

Writing—To write on slates from copies.

Dictation—Words from lessons read.

Arithmetic—To read and notate easy numbers as far as 100; to work sums in Addition—three addends; to add, mentally, numbers involving results not higher than 30; Multiplication Tables to "4 times."

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Needlework—Hom and top-sew together strips with coloured cotton, and plain hems.

Singing—Simple melodies by ear.

Seripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons; Old Testament, No. 1.

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, first half-year.

#### Third Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader I, to the end.
2. I. N. B.: Book II, to Section III, Lesson 8.
Writing—On slates from copies.

Dictation—From lessons read.

Arithmetic—To read and notate numbers as far as 1,000; to work sums in Addition to 4 places, 4 lines; to perform easy mental operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to "7 times."

Drawing—As for first half-year.

\*Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

Singing—Simple melodies by car.

\*Scripture—Narratives and Moral Lessons: Old Testament, No. 1.

Drill—As for Infants' Schools, fourth half-year.

Needlework—Make Work-apron or Sachet with holland or calico. Name to be worked.

#### Values of Subjects taught to First Class.

Reading (Read	ing, 60	; Sp	elling, 2	0 : Mes	mings	20)					100
Writing					.,,	,			•••	•••	60
Dictation		•••	• • • •	• • •	•••	•••			***	•••	60
Arithmetic (No	tation,	20;	Slate-w	ork, 60	; Men	tal Ope	eration	s, 20)	• • •		100
Singing	•••		•••	•••	• • •				•••		50
Scripture	•••	•••	***	***	•••		***				30
Object Lessons Drawing	***	* 1 4	***	***		***	***	• • • •	***		30
Thaill	•••		***	***	• • •	•••		*** .	***	• • •	30
Needlework	• • •	•••	•••		***	• • •	1+1	• • •	• • •	•••	60
21CCUIC WOLK	***	• • •	***	***	***	141		* * *	111		60

#### SECOND CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—

1. Australian School Series: Reader II, to Lesson 50.

2. I.N.B.: Book II, to the end.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Bight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation as far as six places, three lines; Subtraction; Multiplication by two digits; Mental

Arithmetic; More difficult operations in Addition and Subtraction; Multiplication Tables to

"12 times."

Singing—Simple melodies by car; Easy Exercises on the Modulator. \*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1.

\*Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.

\*Object Lessons—Properties of common objects and materials, common animals, and vegetables.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Squad Drill with intervals; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4,6, 25, 26;

Marching, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, and 50.

Drill (for girls)—Dressing with intervals; turnings by numbers; free exercises and body flexions (six exercises); marching in single rank.

Needlework—Hem and top-sew a 9-inch sumpler of jaconet with coloured cotton, and feather-stitch all round. Initial or name in satin-stitch.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—I. A. S. S.: Reader II, to the end.
2. I. N. B.: Sequel I, to the end.
Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lossons read.

Arithmetic—Notation to 9 places, 3 lines; Multiplication in full; Short Division; Mental Arithmetic;

Exercises in simple Rules; Tables—Money.

Singing—

<sup>\*</sup> In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually

Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation—Scale Exercises (without accidentals); two and three pulse measures (without subdivision of pulse); simple melodies.

\*Scripture—Old Tostament, No. 1; Moral Lessons. (Moral Lessons to be given orally.)

Drawing—Freehand Drawing on slates, of simple right-lined and curved figures.

\*Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.

Needlework—Make a plain pillow-slip, pinafore, handkerchief, or similar useful article; seams to be top-sewed and felled-finished with tapes.

Drill—As for previous half-year; and Physical Training, section 5; Exercises 1, 2, 3, and 4.

#### Values of Subjects taught to Second Class.

Reading	(Readin	g; 60	; Spellin	g, 20;	Mean	ings, &c.	, 20)	***	•••			100
Writing	171	***	***	• • •		***	***		***			100
Dictation	٠ ١	***	•••				***	***	***	***		100
Arithmet	ic (Nota	dion,	10 ; Slat	te wor	k, 60;	Mental,	30)				***	100
Object L				***						***		60
Singing (	Singing,	30:	Theory.	20)		***			1+1	***		50
Scripture			.,,	,								30
Drawing			•••			***						30
Drill												60
Needlew			•••		•••			***		•••		60

#### THIRD CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—

1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to Lesson 20.

2. I.N.B.: Book III, to Lesson 30.

Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Repetition from memory of twenty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy books.

Dictation—Eight lines from lessons read.

Arithmetic—Notation, Long Division, Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication of Money; Mental Arithmetic—Easy Exercises; Tables—Weights and Measures.

Geography—To know the school locality and the cardinal points; and the names and positions of the Continents, Oceans, and chief divisions of land and water marked on a Map of the World.

Grammar—To define the noun, pronoun, adjective, and verb, and to distinguish each in easy sentences.

†Singing—Tonic Sol-fa Notation: scale exercises; easy time exercises; two, three, and four-pulse measures (pulse, half-pulse, hold marks, and rests); simple two part songs and rounds.

History—Celtic Period to Henry II; to page 21, Nelson's Brief History of England.

Drawing—On paper, from simple rectangular and circular models, and from common objects about the school-room; also simple geometrical figures, to be drawn with rulers and in free-hand.

Scripture—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1; Moral Lessons.

Object Lessons—Lessons on animals and plants, with special reference to agriculture; on the human frame, and laws of health; on elementary physiology; and on important manufactures.

†Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889"; Physical Training as for Second Class; Marching—Sections 7, 8, 10, 11, 20, 21 and 22.

Drill (for girls)—File marching; wheeling in file; marking time; changing step; free exercises while marching and marking time.

Needlework.—A plain chemise, gathered at neck into a stitched band, ornamented with feather-stitching; or similar useful article which can be completed by stitches already taught.

Second Half-year of Enrolment.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader III, to the end.
2. I.N.B.: Book III, to the end.
Repetition from memory of thirty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the reading lessons.

Arithmetic—All the Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic.

Grammar—To distinguish readily all the parts of speech. Composition—To write a letter of not less

Grammar—To distinguish readily all the parts of speech. Composition—To write a letter of not less than twelve lines.

Geography—To know the outlines of the Geography of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Object Lessons—As for previous half-year.

History—To death of Richard III; to page 44 of Nelson's Brief History of England.

Singing—Staff Notation (movable dok system); Treble Clef; Pitch and Time; Names; Relative Value of Notes; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for previous half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Drill (for boys)—"Infantry Drill for 1889;" Physical Training, section 5; Exercises, 5, 6, and 7; Squad Drill, sections 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—A linen sampler, with threads drawn, showing the various stitches used in Needlework, namely: top-sewing, stitching, herring-boning, various feather-stitching, eyelet and button-holes, small square of darning, loops; name done in satin-stitch.

#### Thira Half-Year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader IV, to the end of Lesson 30.
2. I. N. B., Book IV, to end of Section II.
Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry.

Weiling—In carry books

Repetition from memory of forty lines of poerry.

Writing—In copy, books.

Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons.

Arithmetic—Reduction; Miscellaneous Exercises in Simple and Compound Rules; Mental Arithmetic;

Easy Questions in Buying and Selling.

Grammar—Parsing of Simple Sentences; Accidence, and Analysis of Simple Sentences. Composition—

To write on paper a letter of not less than twelve lines.

Geography—New South Wales—Physical Features and Chief Towns; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first liaft, year.

Object Lessons—As for first lialf-year.

History—Nelson's Brief History of England, to page 70; Outlines of English History, to the Abdication of James 11.

Singing—Staff Notation—2 and 2 times; Time Exercises on Minim and Crochet (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff; Two-part Songs and Rounds from Tonic Sol-fa Notation. Drawing-

\* Note.—In Schools below the Sixth Class, the standard in singing for Second Class shall also be that for Third Class. 
‡ Note.—In schools below the Sixth Class, the standard for drill will be that for the Second Class.

<sup>\*</sup> In small schools, the First and Second Classes should be combined for Object Lessons and Scripture, and should receive in each subject not less than one half-hour lesson per week; the inspection to be conducted on the lessons actually

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Drill (for boys)—Same as second half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Needlework—1. Sampler as in last half-year.

2. A pair of drawers, tucked, finished with button-holes in band; or similar useful article.

#### Fourth Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series; Reader IV, to the end.

2. I. N. B., Book IV, to the end.
Synonyms, Meanings, Derivations; Repetition from memory of forty lines of poetry.
Writing—In copy books.
Dictation—Twelve lines from the Reading Lessons, on paper.
Arithmetic—Simple and Compound Proportion, with Miscellaneous Exercises in back Rules
Arithmetic

Arithmetic.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis of Sentences, with a knowledge of the Rules of Syntax; Composition.

Geography—Europe—Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History; Nelson's Brief History, to the end; Outlines of English History to the present time; History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation, \$\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4}, \text{and \$\frac{4}{2}\$ Times; Time Exercises on Minim, Crochet, and Quaver (with corresponding rests); Scale Exercises on the Staff, introducing fe and ta; Two-part Songs and Rounds, from Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year

from Tonic Sol-ia Notation.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons—Old Testament, No. 1; New Testament, No. 1.

Needlework—I. Running and felling seams with tucks run and gathered into band, in chemise or similar useful article; name or initial in satin-stitch.

2. Darning in stocking-web material.

3. Button-holes in cloth.

Drill (for boys)—Same as for second half-year.

Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.

Values of Subjects taught to Third C.	lass.			Marks.
Reading (Reading, CO; Poetry, 20; Meanings, &c., 20)				100
Writing		•••	•••	
Dictation	***	•••		100
		***	166	100
Arithmetic (Slate work, 70; Mental, 30)		***	,,,	100
Grammar (Accidence, 20; Parsing, 40; Analysis, 10; Com	position.	30)		100
Geography	Poning	, 00,	***	2.0
Object Lessons		414		70
	***	***	***	60
History	***			60
Singing (Singing, 30; Theory, 20)	1.01			50
Drawing	•••	•••		50
Scripture Lessons	• • •	•••	***	
Thaift	* 1 *	***		60
				60
Needlework				60

Note 1.—Where there are not ten pupils to form a Fourth Class, the atandard prescribed for the first half-year in the Fourth Class shall be that for the fifth half-year in the Third Class.

Note 2.—The work prescribed in Object Lessons, Scripture, and Drawing, is for the whole period pupils remain in the Third Class. The examination will be on the subjects taught.

Note 3.—When the standard of plain needlework prescribed for the Third Class has been completed, ornamental work, or knitting, or both, should be introduced.

#### FOURTH CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—One of the following books, or an authorized equivalent:—

1. Australian School Scries: Reader V, to end of Lesson 22.

2. I. N. B.; Fourth Supplement, to page 63.

Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Writing—In copy-books.

Dictation—Twelve consecutive lines from Lessons read.

Arithmetic—Practice; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Mental Arithmetic—the full course, as treated in any Standard Work.

Grammar—Parsing passages from Reading Lessons; Accidence; Analysis of a Compound Sentence;

Composition

Composition.

Composition.

Geography—Asia; Physical Features and Chief Towns of each Country; Mapping.

Object Lessons—Lessons on Animal and Plant Life, and on the Chemical and Physical Principles involved in Agriculture; more Advanced Lessons on Third-class Subjects, with Light, Heat, and Air in relation to Health; also Lessons on Elementary Physical Science.

History—English History: Nelson's "History for Junior Classes"—Henry VII to James II revision of Third-class Work; Australian History.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, C, F, and G; Structure of Scale, Tetrachords, Common Marks of Expression, Abbreviations, and Symbols. Time Signatures, 2, 2, 2, 4, and 2 Times; Easy Accidentals; Time Exercises on Minim, Dotted Minim, Crotchet, and Quaver (with corresponding rests); Three-part Songs and Rounds; very easy passages at sight.

Drawing—Freehand Drawing, from copies of Common Objects, which should be enlarged or reduced from the example; Drawing Plans and Electations of Plane Figures and Rectangular Solids, in simple positions; Drawing Geometrical Figures with Instruments; Drawing to Scale in a limited manner.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series (Fourth Class and Fifth Class may be taken together).

Euclid—Definitions of, Book I.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series (Fourth Class and Fifth Class may be taken together).

Euclid—Definitions of, Book I.

Drill (for boys)—" Infantry Drili for 1889"; Company Drill; Formation and Movements—Sections I,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22.

Drill (for girls)—Marching in Line; Balance Step, with and without advancing; Body and Limb

Flexions; Pole Exercises; Dumb Bells (\frac{1}{2} \) lb.)

Needlework—1. Sampler with greater skill than before.

2. A petticout with tucks run, gathered and stroked into band; or similar useful article.

3. Durning and button-holes, as in last half-year.

## Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading—1. Australian School Series: Reader V, to end of Lesson 56.
2. I. N. B., 4th Supplement, to page 155.
Repetition from memory of fifty lines of poetry.

Writing—As for last half years

Writing—As for last half-year.

Dictation—Selected passages of twelve consecutive lines from books read.

Arithmetic-Interest; Discount; Profit and Loss; Mensuration of Surfaces. Grammar—Accidence; Parsing and Analysis generally; Simple Essays.
Geography—America; Physical Features, and Chief Towns of each Country.

Object Lessons—As for first half-year.

History—English History (Nelson's "History for Junior Classes")—William III to present time;

History of Australia.

Singing—Staff Notation only; Key Signatures, B.D. D. Eb. A; Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises as in last half-year, with Dotted Notes, Ledger Lines, Accidentals, Definitions of most common Musical Torms; Three-part Songs and Rounds; Easy Passages at Sight.

Drawing—As for first half-year.

Scripture Lessons-The whole series

Book I, to Proposition 12.
 Drill (for boys)—As for first half-year.
 Drill (for girls)—As for first half-year.
 Needlework—1. A plain night shirt, showing top sewing, stitching, button-holes, and gathers, and finished with gussets; or a night-dress tucked and trimmed, or any similar article.
 Patching in calico and finnel.
 This class will be expected to set their own sewing, with the advice of the Work-

3. This class will be expected to set their own sewing, with the advice of the Workmistress; and pupils over 14 years of age should be able to cut out and fit garments specified in Third Class.

		Va	lues of	Subjec	ts taug	ht to Fo	urth (	lass.			
											Marks.
Reading (Re	ading,	60; P	oetry,	20; M	eanings	s, &c., 20	))	•••	***		100
Writing		144									100
Dictation	***	***				***					100
Arithmetic (								. , .			100
Grammar (À	ceider	ce, 20	; Parsi	ng, 40	Anal	ysis, 10;	Com	position	1, 30)		100
Geography			,						144	144	60
Object Lesso	ns										60
History											60
Singing (Sin	ging, S	0 : Th	eorv. 3	0)							60
Drawing		•		٠,		***	A .			***	60
Scripture						111			***		60
Euclid			***	•••	114			744			60
Drill				141							60
Needlework				***	***	441		***			60
T-CCCIC WOLK		1+1			*	•••					

Nors.—When there are not ten pupils to form a Fifth Class, the standard prescribed for the first balf-year in Fifth Class shall be that for the third half-year of the Fourth Class.

#### FIFTH CLASS.

#### First Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-The Text-book prescribed for the University Junior Examination.

Writing-In copy-books.

Dictation—Passages of ordinary prose, fifteen consecutive lines.

Arithmetic—Compound Interest, Profit and Loss, as treated in Hamblin Smith's Manual, or any equivalent; Mensuration; Area of Regular Surfaces.

Grammar— As prescribed for the Senior or Junior Public Examinations at the Sydney University.

Natural Science—Physics or Physiology, or one of the Science Subjects prescribed for the University Examinations or

Cooking: For girls. Euclid—Book I.

Euclid—Book I.
 Algebra—As shown in Hamblin Smith's Algebra, up to Chapter 6, omitting Exercises 15 to 32.
 Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina" to Exercise 21, page 29.
 French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course, to Lesson 25.
 Drawing—Similar to Class IV, but of greater difficulty; Drawing from any Common Objects and Casts of Ornaments, in Light and Shade; Drawing Plans and Elevations of Circular Solids with Sections.
 Music—Key and Time Signatures fully; Time Exercises on all the ordinary notes and Rests, with Dots, Triplets, Simple Passages at sight, Syncopation, Modulation, Double Dotted Notes, Double Sharps and Flats, Three-part Songs.
 Sanistance Lessons—The whole series. (The Class may be taken with Fourth Class in this subject.)

and reass, incre-part Songs.

Scripture Lessons—The whole series. (The Class may be taken with Fourth Class in this subject.)

Drill (for bys)—

As for Fourth Class.

Needlework—1. Patching in print, flannel, and cloth.

1.—1. Patching in print, flannel, and cloth.
2. A linen sampler as in Third and Fourth Classes; also a child's dress made of washing material.

3. The pupils will be required to cut out and fix their own sewing; also any garment named in former classes.

#### Second Half-year of Enrolment.

Reading-As for last half-year. Writing Dictation-

Arithmetic—The full course, as treated in ordinary Text-books, such as Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic; Mensuration—Regular Surfaces and Solids.

Gramman Geography History— Natural Science—

As for last half-year.

MusicScripture Lessons-

Drawing-Euclid - Books I and II, with easy Exercises.

Encette—Books 1 and 11, with easy Exercises.
 Algebra—Hamblin Smith's Algebra, to chapter 13.
 Latin (for boys)—Abbott's "Via Latina," to page 53, with the first conjugation and the verb sum.
 French (for girls)—Macmillan's Progressive French Course to the end, with Macmillan's "First Reader," to page 28, or an equivalent.
 Needlework—As for last half-year.
 Dwill (for boys)—As for Equith Class.

Drill (for boys)—As for Fourth Class.
Drill (for girls)—As for Fourth Class.

Values

#### Values of Subjects taught to Fifth Class.

			_	-	-	•					Marks.
Reading (Re	ading,	30; De	aivation	as, &c.,	30 : P	oetrv.	20)				80
Writing											80
Dictation		***									80
Arithmetic (							1 4	motia	20)	•••	100
Granmar	ALIUMII AALIAA	an 10	Domin	- 00	/// OU ;	intention -:- to	n arim	menc,	40) O:	_ *;*	100
Grammar (A	recinen	ce, 10;	Larsin	g, zo;	Analys	319, TU;	Pr0900	1y, 1v;	Comp	051-	
tion, 30	·)		***			***		***	1++	104	80
Geography	***	***	***	***	1 * 1	***	***	***		1.01	50
History	414	***		• • •							50
Natural Scie	nee				•••	1.1					70
Geometry (I									***	•••	100
Algebra	sucnu,	,,,,,,,,	iciciscs,	, 00)	***			***	***	***	
		***	•••	***	• • •	***	***		***	***	100
Latin		***		***			•••				100
French	414										100
Drawing						•••					60
Music (Sing					•••	•••	• • •	•••	141	***	60
Can't to	mg, oo	; anco	(), 50)	•••	***		***	• • •	•••	***	
Scripture	***	•••	• • •	• • •		***	• • •	***	114	144	60
Drill	***			***			144				60
Needlework	•••									•••	60

Note 1.—Where there are pupils in a Fifth Class in third half-year, it is expected that Trigonometry will be introduced; and provided the pupils are able to work as far as page 104 of Todhunter's "Trigonometry for Beginners," full marks (100) will be awarded. (Euclid in the third half-year, Book III; Algebra to Quadratics.)

Note 2.—Muxic—Inseparate boys and girls departments the sexes may be combined for singing lessons at the discretion of the teachers; but the teachers of the respective departments will be held responsible for instruction in the theory of music.

Note 3.—Drill—In all schools under one teacher, the standard for the second-class shall be the highest required for any class. Subject to this provision, rifle drill should be taught to third and higher classes whenever not fewer than ten pupils can be assembled.

Note 4.—Writing—All writing will be rejected as a failure if there is no attempt made to imitate the copies set.

Note 6.—Arithmetic—Pupils of girls schools will not be expected to work Discount, Stocks, or Cube Rook.

#### Provisional Schools.

156. The last preceding Regulation, with all others respecting routine, discipline, and inspection, shall apply equally to Provisional as to other schools.

#### Special Religious Instruction.

157. No pupil is to be required to receive Special Religious Instruction if the parents or guardians of such pupil object to such religious instruction being given.

#### General Religious Instruction.

158. Where any parent or guardian objects to a pupil receiving the General Religious Instruction prescribed in the Course of Instruction, notification to this effect shall be made to the teacher in writing.

#### Denominational Books.

159. The Teacher, in all schools under the superintendence of the Minister, shall see that the religious books employed in the Classes for Special Religious Instruction are confined to the time and place of such instruction, and not left in the way of children whose parents may object to them.

#### Methods of Teaching.

160. Every Teacher shall make himself acquainted with improved methods of teaching, and practise them in his school; and, as the efficiency of Teachers will be judged of by the attainments, as well as the mode of instruction, should be kept in view.

#### Teaching power to be justly distributed.

161. Teachers shall provide for the equitable distribution of their time through all the classes, so that the instruction of no pupil be neglected.

#### Persons visiting Schools.

162. Visitors shall have access to every school maintained or aided by the Minister, during the hours of Secular Instruction—not to take part in the business or to interrupt it, but simply to observe how it is conducted.

#### Duty of Teachers to Visitors.

163. Every Teacher shall receive courteously visitors seeking to inspect his school, and afford them access to the schoolroom, and liberty to observe what books are in the hands of the children or on the desks, what tablets are on the walls, and what is the method of teaching; but teachers shall not permit any person to interrupt the business of the school by asking questions of the children, examining classes, calling for papers, or in any way diverting attention from the usual business.

#### Official Visits.

164. The restriction expressed in the preceding Rule will, of course, not interfere with the provision in Section 17 of the Public Instruction Act, whereby access is afforded to Religious Teachers for the purpose of communicating Special Religious Instruction.

#### Visitors' Book.

165. Every Teacher shall have the "Visitors' Book" lying upon his desk, in which the visitors may enter their names, and, if they think proper, any remarks. Teachers are by no means to erase or alter any remark so made.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO TEACHERS.

THE following Instructions, issued for the information and guidance of Principal Teachers of Schools and of Mistresses of Girls' and Infants' Departments, are also to be acted upon as far as practicable by Teachers generally.

#### I. Instructions relating to Phincipal Trachers only.

The Principal Teacher will keep a Teachers' Time Book, and will see that all Teachers enter therein the time of their arrival at and departure from school.

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are

2. He will report to the Inspector all Teachers absent from duty without leave, and any who are habitually unpunctual.

3. He will visit the other School Departments once a day at least, to ascertain that the Teachers are at their posts and are observing the Time-tables. He will see that all documents required by the Regulations are exhibited in their proper places. It is not intended that he shall interfere with the teaching, the discipline, or the internal management of the other Departments; nor is he at liberty to remove children therefrom to his own Department without the sanction of the Inspector; but he is empowered to decide questions relating to the general order and routine of the entire school, subject to appeal to higher authority. appeal to higher authority.

4. He will, with the concurrence and aid of the Heads of Departments, arrange for the regular cleaning of the schoolrooms, will see that the water-closets and all external premises are kept clean, and that the fences and gates are uninjured by the pupils. He will report promptly any damage done to the school buildings, as also any necessity for emptying the water-closets. If the water for the use of the pupils should become bad, the Inspector should be informed to that effect; and, in dry scasons, care is to be taken to prevent any persons, other than the pupils or the Teacher's family, from obtaining water from the school tanks or wells.

5. He will receive all letters addressed to Teachers at the School, and deliver them to the owners as soon as convenient. At the same time he will impress upon Teachers that having private letters addressed to them at the school is an inconvenient arrangement, justified only by urgent circumstances. Letters intended for pupils, and non-official letters addressed to Pupil-teachers, should be forwarded to the parents of the persons concerned.

6. Persons visiting the School, or calling upon Teachers, should in the first instance be brought to the Principal Teacher.

the Principal Teacher.

7. He will receive and investigate complaints from parents and others. It is expected that he will attentively consider such complaints, that he will endeavour to ascertain whether they are well founded, and that he will afford the redress which their nature may require or suggest.

8. The Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will the principal the Department of the Principal Teacher will register all children applying for admission to the School, and will

determine the Department for which they are fit.

9. Under the heading in the Annual Return, "Number of Scholars on the Records," pupils who have left, but who have subsequently been re-curolled in the same school during the year, should only be counted once. A School with two or more Departments is to furnish but one Annual Return, in which children transferred from one Department to another during the year arc only to be counted once.

#### II. INSTRUCTIONS BELATING ALIKE TO PRINCIPAL TEACHERS AND MISTRESSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

10. He will give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of the rooms, and will especially avoid an excessive degree of heat. At each recess the doors and windows should be opened so as to secure an effectual change of air. Windows should be opened, where practicable, by lowering them from the top; and children must not be allowed to sit in a strong current of air.

11. He will note the methods employed and the discipline maintained by the several Teachers under his immediate supervision, and will have power to interfere whenever he may consider either to be defective.

to be defective.

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three

12. He will arrange his classes, if four or more, in sections, each section to contain two or three classes; and will place in charge of each section an Assistant Teacher, who, when the staff admits, will be aided by a Pupil-teacher.

13. For all purposes of classification and examination, the actual attendance of a pupil in days shall determine his half-year in class, such half-year to consist of 110 days.

14. When a subordinate Teacher relinquishes the charge of a class or section, it should be examined by the Head of the Department in the presence of the outgoing Teacher and his successor. A record of the condition of the class or section, as clicited by such examination, should be entered in the Lesson Register, and be attested by the signatures of all the persons concerned.

15. A similar course should be followed with respect to the materials used by the class or section in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

in charge of the outgoing Teacher.

16. He will carefully preserve in the School all completed records and duplicate returns, for the

use of future Teachers.

17. Corporal punishment must not be inflicted except by the Head of the school, or Department, or—under his direction and responsibility—by an Assistant Teacher. Pupil-teachers are, under no circumstances, to be allowed to inflict corporal punishment. Careful attention must be paid to the Regulation which provides that corporal punishment "should be restricted as much as possible to extreme cases." Failure or inability to learn is not to be regarded as an extreme case; and corporal punishment is not to be recognized as a proper aid to teaching. The boxing of pupils' care is strictly forbidden, as is not to be recognized as a proper sid to teaching. The boxing of pupils' ears is strictly forbidden, as is also the corporal punishment of female pupils twelve years of age and over; and no corporal punishment may be inflicted for neglect to prepare home lessons. All cases of corporal punishment are to be recorded, at the time the punishment is inflicted, in the Punishment Book supplied to all schools by the Department.

18. Home Lessons :-

(a.) No home lessons or written exercises of any kind shall be given to children attending Infants' Schools or First Classes in other schools.

(b.) Children in the Second Class shall have no written exercises of any kind; but they may be required to prepare lessons on Reading, Spelling, or Tables, provided such work take up not more

than half-an-hour each evening.

(c.) Children in the Third Class may be given home lessons four evenings in the week, the subjects being left to the discretion of the Teacher; but each night's lessons must not take more than

- one hour to complete.
  (d.) In the case of Fourth and Fifth Classes it is left to the discretion of the Teacher to give such home lessons as he may consider necessary.
- 19. Pupils shall not be detained in School for study or for punishment during any part of the

forenoon recess.

20. The Teacher shall make the necessary arrangements for the proper oversight of the playground during recesses. It is competent for the head of a School or of a Department, the staff of which contains more than one Teacher, to so arrange that each half of the staff shall be relieved of playground supervision during an equal portion of the recess for dinner. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments must undertake playground duty equally with the other Teachers.

21. He will construct Programmes of Lessons for classes in his Department taught by Pupilteachers, and will decide upon the suitableness of those framed by Assistant Teachers. His signature is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been examined by him and have received his approval.

is to be attached to these documents, in evidence that they have been exemined by him and have received his approval.

22. He will devote a portion of his time weekly to the instruction of each class in his Department.

23. He will examine each class in his Department at least once a month, and will record the results, note the defects, and enter suggestions for their remedy in a book kept for the purpose. Such entries should be signed by himself and the Teacher of the class.

24. He will be responsible for the progress of all children in his Department, and for the condition of the Department in all other matters, excepting those points of organization for which he cannot reasonably be held accountable.

25. He will devote at least one hour daily to the instruction of Pupil-teachers, and will see that all the prescribed subjects are duly studied by them. Suitable programmes are to be prepared, and a Register is to be kept showing (a) the time of commencing the daily lesson and the time at which it was concluded, (b) the exercise or home-lesson appointed for the day. It must be clearly understood that Mistresses of Departments are to perform a fair share of the work of instructing Pupil-teachers.

26. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the last Saturday preceding the Mid-

26. He will be responsible for posting Quarterly Returns on the last Saturday preceding the Midwinter and Christmas vacations; and, in other cases, on the last Saturday of the months of March and September. In country places, where no post leaves on Saturday or the preceding Friday evening, the Returns must be sent, without fail, by the first subsequent opportunity.

27. In making application for increased assistance, he will give attention to the following Rules, by which the numerical strength of Teaching Staffs is regulated.
In a mixed school, or in a separate Boys', or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of—

mixed school, or in a separate Boys', or Girls' Department, having an average attendance of 50 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Pupil-teacher.

70 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and Assistant.

80 to 110 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

110 to 140 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teachers.

140 to 180 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

180 to 220 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

220 to 270 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

270 to 310 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

310 to 350 pupils the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

450 to 450 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers. 450 to 500 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers.

In every separate Infants' Department having an average attendance of

60 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and a Pupil-teachers.

100 to 120 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher and 2 Pupil-teachers.

120 to 160 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and Pupil-teachers.

120 to 200 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 2 Pupil-teachers.

200 to 240 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, Assistant, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

240 to 300 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 3 Pupil-teachers.

300 to 340 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 2 Assistants, and 4 Pupil-teachers.

340 to 380 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 5 Pupil-teachers.

440 to 480 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 6 Pupil-teachers. 480 to 550 pupils, the staff may consist of Teacher, 3 Assistants, and 7 Pupil-teachers.

28. Principal Teachers and Mistresses of Departments, respectively, are empowered to grant leave of absence to Assistants and Pupil-teachers employed under their supervision for a period not exceeding one day, subject to the conditions stated in paragraph 3 of the Rules regulating leave of absence. It must, however, be distinctly understood that such leave of absence can only be granted in cases where the necessity for it is clearly shown. In forwarding applications for leave of absence for more than one day, the Principal Teacher or Mistress of a Department, will state thereon the arrangements proposed for the performance of the duties of those applying; will express an opinion as to whether such arrangements are satisfactory; and will state what provious leave has been granted, and on what terms, during the past twelve months. Applications for sick leave for three or more days should be accompanied by medical certificates.

medical certificates.

29. All correspondence and returns (except those relating to fees) should be sent to the Inspector under whose immediate supervision the school is placed. Salary abstracts should be sent direct to the

Accountant.

Accountant.

30. Teachers of all ranks are required to abstain from participation in any public meetings or other gatherings on party, political, or sectarian topics, and generally to refrain from all action in such matters calculated to give offence to any section of the community or to impair their own usefulness as teachers; they must also abstain from public controversy upon the merits of the system of education now in force, and from acting as local preachers, lay readers, or local correspondents of newspapers.

31. It is incumbent on teachers to attend to directions given them by Inspectors, and all departmental orders issued to them must be strictly observed. Should a Teacher at any time feel aggrieved, he may appeal to the Minister for redress, but such appeal must be made in a proper and respectful manner. Pending an appeal, no Teacher will be justified in disobeying orders, nor in the course of an appeal shall he knowingly make unfounded charges or improperly introduce subjects foreign to the matter of appeal.

32. No sectarian or denominational publications of any kind whatsoever shall be used in school, nor shall any denominational or sectarian dectrines be inculcated.

33. It shall be the duty of all Teachers to impress on the minds of their pupils the principles of morality, truth, justice, and patriotism; to teach them to avoid idleness, profanity, and falschood; to instruct them in the principles of a free Government; and to train them up to a true comprehension of the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

the rights, duties, and dignity of citizenship.

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

[1s. 6d.]

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1890.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. So. 31, sec. 22,

REPORT of the Senate of the University for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

- 1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1890, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.
- 2. Out of a total of 245 candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination in March, 171 qualified themselves for matriculation. In addition to this number, 27 passed the senior public examination, and 37 the junior public examination in the subjects prescribed for matriculation, and 66 passed the matriculation examination for articled clerks.
- 3. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 284. including 50 evening students; Faculty of Law, 10; Faculty of Medicine, 65; Faculty of Science, 3; Department of Engineering, 14; total, 376. In addition to the above, the day lectures were attended by 12 and the evening lectures by 21 non-matriculated

4. The following degrees were conferred after examination:—
Master of Arts (M.A.):—William Hessell Hall, B.A.; Edmund Murray Noble, B.A.; Thomas

Master of Arts (M.A.):—William Hessell Hall, B.A.; Edmund Murray Noble, B.A.; Thomas Rigg, B.A.; Robert A. Woodthorpe, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.):—Jeanie Cairns Amos, Hugh Miller Anderson, Donald McKay Barnet, Mary Booth, Frank Nunan Brierly, William John Leech Closs, Nicholas John Cock, Herbert Raine Curlewis, William Leslie Curnow, John Synott D'Arcy, Henry Davis, William Thomas Dick, Norman John Dunlop, Edith Adelaide Fairburn, John Timothy Fitzgerald, Arthur Vaughan Hilliard, Michael O'Gorman Hughes, Ella Russell Johnston, Thomas Kelly, William Henry Kemmis, John Patrick Daunt Leahy, Frederick Lloyd, Pearson Lyon, Sidney Mack, William Donald M'Intyre, Daniel M'Laughlin, Godfrey William Millard, Torrington Hawke Pincombe, James Quigley, George Frederick Greenwell Robinson, Mabel Fuller Robinson, Thomas Ernest Roseby, Arthur Joseph Perkins Goulburn Reynolds, Richard Pickering Sellors, John Patrick Sheridan, Alfred John Milner Stephen, John Hunter Stephenson. Alexander Stewart, Peter Sutherland, Louis Stanislaus Veech, John Alexander Watt, Harry Wolstenholme, Frederick Ernest Wood.

John Alexander Watt, Harry Wolstenholme, Frederick Ernest Wood.

Doctor of Law (LL.D.):—John Marden, M.A., LL.B.

Bachelor of Law (LL.B.):—Laurens Frederick Matthew Armstrong, B.A., James Gordon Liegge, M.A.

Bachelor of Madising (M.B.).—Laurens T. W. Z.

Bachclor of Medicine (M.B.):—Leslie Thomas Hollis, Gavan Morton, John Morton, Leopold Edward Flood Neill, B.A., Herbert Russell Nolan, Cecil Edward Purser, B.A., Arthur

Murray Sheppard, Percy Langford Townley, B.A., Colin Georgo Wilson.

Master of Surgery (Ch.M.):—Loslie Thomas Hollis, Gavan Morton, John Morton, Leopold Edward Flood Neill, B.A., Cecil Edward Purser, B.A., Arthur Murray Sheppard, Percy Langford Townley, B.A., Colin George Wilson.

5. The following graduates of other Universities were admitted ad eundem gradum, in accordance with the provisions of the "Ad Eundem Degrees Act," 44 Victoria No. 22:—

Master of Arts (M.A.):—Francis Anderson, M.A., Glasgow; James Edward Hogg, M.A.,

Oxford.

Doctor of Medicine (M.D.): -George Lane Mullens, M.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

- 6. The total number of Degrees conferred during the year was thus 70, divided as follows:—M.A., 6; B.A., 43; LL.D., 1; LL.B., 2; M.D., 1; M.B., 9; M.Ch., 8.
  - 7. The following are the honours conferred at the Degree Examinations:—

Faculty of Arts-Honours at the M.A. Examination.

School of Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy :- Robert A. Woodthorpe, B.A. Honours

#### Honours at the B.A. Examination.

Classics—Class I:—F. Lloyd (University gold medal for Classics, and Wigram Allen Scholarship), A. J. M. Stephen, H. R. Curlewis. Class II:—A. Stewart, S. Mack.

French and English—Class I:—M. O'G. Hughes.

Latin and English—Class II:—T. H. Pincombe. (Class III, in French) Mary Booth.

Latin and French—Class III:—Jeanie C. Amos.

Mathematics—Class 1:—R. P. Sellors (University gold medal for Mathematics). Class III:— W. T. Dick.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I:—A. Stewart (University gold medal for Logic and Mental Philosophy). Class II:—F. Lloyd, N. J. Cock,  $\alpha q$ ., A. J. P. G. Reynolds. Class III:—H. Davis, A. J. M. Stephen.

Zoology—Class II:—M. O'G. Hughes, D. M'Laughlin, T. Kelly.

Geology and Pakentology—Class I:—II. Wolstenholme.

Physics-Class II:-Mabel F. Robinson.

Faculty of Medicine-Honours at Graduation as M.B. and M.Ch.

Class I:—C. G. Wilson (gold medal). Class II:—L. E. F. Neill, B.A., J. Morton.

8. The following Scholarships were awarded:-

(a) Matriculation Examination.
Bowman Cameron Scholarship for General Proficiency—Daniel Levy.

Lithgow Scholarship for Modern Literature—Daniel Levy.
Barker Scholarship No. 2 for Mathematics—William Thomas Joseph Newton.

Cooper Scholarship No. 2 for Classics-Alfred Chalmers Gill.

(b) First Year Examination in Arts. Cooper Scholarship No. 3 for Classics—W. A. Parker. George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—J. W. Fell.

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics-J. W. Fell.

(c) Second Year Examination in Arts.
-Cooper Scholarship No. 1 for Classics—E. M. Stephen.
Barker Scholarship No. 1 for Mathematics—E. M. Stephen.

(d) First Professional Medical Examination.

Renwick Scholarship for General Proficiency-A. S. Vallack prox acc. G. E. Smith.

(e) Second Professional Medical Examination.

John Harris Scholarship for General Proficiency-G. H. Abbott, B.A.

9. Prize Books, stamped with the University Arms, were awarded to those who obtained first classes in Honors at the yearly examinations:

#### Faculty of Arts.

First Year Examination—Classics:—W. A. Parker, J. B. Peden, J. P. Pickburn. Latin and French:—Ruth Bowmaker. Mathematics:—J. W. Fell, H. de B. O'Reilly, H. Marks, G. E. Flannery. Chemistry and Physics:—J. W. Fell. Physics:—S. H. Barraclough. Second Year Examination—Classics:—E. M. Stephen, C. J. Brennan. Mathematics:—E. M. Stephen, Latin and English.—E. R. Holman.

Stephen. Latin and English:--E. R. Holme.

Faculty and Medicine.

First Professional Medical Examination-Botany, Chemistry, and Zoology:-A. S. Vallack.

Botany and Zoology:—G. E. Smith.
Second Professional Medical Examination—Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Materia Medica: G. H. Abbott, B.A.

10. Special Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:-

Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics—E. M. Stephen.
University Prize for Natural History—J. W. Roberts.
Smith Prize for Physics—J. W. Fell.
Slade Prize for Chemistry—J. W. Fell.
Dr. Wilkinson's Prize for Pathology—G. H. Abbott.
Dr. Dixon's Prize for Materia Medica—G. H. Abbott—prox. acc., C. L. W. Hunt.
Professor Anderson Stuart's Prize for Physiology—J. P. D. Leahy.
Dr. Milford's Prize for Surgery—ac., Lza. F. Coghlan, Frank Tidswell.

Dr. Milford's Prize for Surgery— $\alpha q$ ., Iza. F. Coghlan, Frank Tidswell.

Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First year—Lizzic Proctor; second year—W.

Pratt and J. P. Pickburn  $\alpha q$ .; third year—Elmina L. Sutherland and E. R. Holme,  $\alpha q$ .

11. The following Bursaries were awarded:-

Levey and Alexander Bursary.

John Ewan Frazer Bursary. William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 1 (one half). William Charles Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 (one half).

Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1 (one half). Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 2 (one half).

The J. B. Watt Exhibition. James Aitken Bursary.

Walker Bursary, No. 1.
Walker Bursary, No. 2 (one half).
Walker Bursary, No. 3 (one half).
Nineteen students—including eight State Bursars—in addition to the holders of University

Bursaries, were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees.

Forty-six students of the Training Schools for male and female teachers were also permitted to attend at a reduced fee paid by the Government, in accordance with arrangements made with the Minister of Public Instruction.

12. The following courses of lectures under the University Extension Scheme were delivered during the year:—

Lent Term.—Sydney—Subject: "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 54. Sydney—Subject: "History of Europe from 1453-1600." Lecturer, Mr. R. F. Irvine, M.A.; number of students attending, 52.

attending, 52.

Trinity Term.—Sydney—Subject: "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 32. Sydney—Subject: Revolutionary Epochs in English History." Lecturer, Mr. J. Garland, M.A.; number of students attending. 16. Bathurst—Subject: "Leaders in Modern English Literature." Lecturer, Mr. A. W. Jose; number of students attending, 72. Parramatta—Subject: "The Victorian Age of Literature." Lecturer, Mr. J. P. Creed, B.A.; number of students attending, 46. Burwood—Subject: "The Elizabethan Drama." Lecturer, Mr. R. F. Irvine, M.A.; number of students attending, 91.

Irvine, M.A.; number of students attending, 91.

Michaelmas Term.—Sydney—Subject: "Introduction to the Study of Philosophy." Lecturer, Professor Anderson, M.A.; number of students attending, 25. St. Leonards—Subject: "Worthies of the Elizabethan Age." Lecturer, Mr. A. B. Piddington, B.A.; number of students attending, 15. Goulburn—Subject: "The History, Literature, and Social Life of the Reign of Queen Anne; number of students attending, 41.

13. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney, and in the following local centres:—Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Berrima, Bega, Blayney, Brisbane Cooma, Deniliquin, Emmaville, Frederickton, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Inverell, Ipswich, West Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, West Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Newcastle. Orange, Parramatta, Port Macquaric, Queanbeyan, Rockhampton, St. Mary's, Scone, Singleton, Tamworth, Tarce, Terara, Townsville, Toowoomba, Wagga Wagga, Wellington, Wentworth, Wilcannia, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Young. 129 candidates presented themselves for the Senior Examination and 1,172 for the Junior Examination. Of these, 101 senior candidates and 798 junior candidates were successful.

14. The prizes for general proficiency at these Examinations were awarded as follows:-

#### Seniors.

University Prize and John West Medal:—George Ernest Dennis, Brisbane Grammar School. Fairfax Prize for Senior Females:—Edith J. Howe, Mrs. Wolstenholme.

#### Juniors

University Prize:—George Washington Waddell, Sydney Grammar School, prox. acc., Tom Percival Strickland, Sydney Grammar School.

Fairfax Prize for Junior Females: - Edith Hirst Hansard, Riviere College.

A complete analysis of the examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," which accompanies this report.

- 15. Four examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these 290 candidates presented themselves, and 93 were successful.
- 16. Three Law Examinations, similar to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for Articles of Clerkship with Attorneys, were held. At these 97 candidates presented themselves, and 66 were successful.
- 17. During the year the Senate held twenty-two regular meetings, one adjourned and seven special meetings, in addition to two meetings of the Conjoint Board, consisting of the Senate of the University, and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital, and the Annual Commemoration. The attendances of the various Fellows were as follows:—

	Febr	uary.	_	М	arel	h,	_	Apr	il.	М	ay.	Jı	ine.	Jul	y A	ug	Sı	ept.	0.	et.	Nov	Do		,
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Chancellor. Renwick, the Hon. Arthur, B A., M.D., M.L.C., Vice Chancellor.			1 1	1	1	1 1 1	1	1	1 1	1	   1	I	1	1 1	1	1	П	1	1 1	1	1	1 1	1	
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A. Buller, Thomas, B.A. Cohlett, Professor Putt, M.A., D.C L.* Faucett, the Hon. Peter, B.A., M.L.C. Gurney, Professor, M.A. Hay, the Hon. Sir John, M.A., K.C.M.G. Jennings, the Hon. Sir Patrick A., LL.D., K.C.M.G.,	i i i 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ï	-;	1 1 1	11	'n	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1		. i.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	i i	1	1	. 1 1 . 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1 1 1 1 1 1	19 30 7 27 32 10 13
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18. The triennial election to the office of Chancellor took place in the month of May, and resulted in the unanimous re-election of the Hon. Sir William Montagu Manning, LL.D., M.L.C.

19. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor took place in the month of April, and resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Arthur Ronwick, B.A., M.D., M.L.C.

20. The Senate has with great regret to announce the death, on the 22nd of November, of Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., the Professor of Geology and Physical Geography. Professor Stephens was originally appointed to be Professor of Natural History in the year 1881, the title of his Chair being subsequently altered to Geology and Physical Geography upon rearrangement of the teaching on the subsequently altered to Geology and Physical Geography upon rearrangement of the teaching on the appointment of Professors under the Challis Bequest. Professor Stephens was an ex officio Fellow of the Senate from 1884 until the time of his death.

In order to fill the vacancy thus created the Senate has invited applications both in the Australian Colonies and in the United Kingdom, and has requested a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen in the United Kingdom, to report upon the applications and to recommend one candidate for

appointment by the Senate:

The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales. Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L., M.D.
Professor Judd, F.R.S. of the Royal School of Mines, London.
Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., Owens College, Manchester.
Dr. Geikie, F.R.S., Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is anticipated that the gentlemen appointed to the Chair will enter upon his duties at the latest on the 1st of September of this year.

21. In the month of August leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of three months was granted to the Hon. Sir William Macleay, on the ground of his inability to attend the meetings through ill health

22. In the month of September leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate for a period of six months was granted to Dr. P. Sydney Jones, who proposed to be absent from the colony for that time.

23. In the month of April leave of absence was granted to Professor Stuart for Michaelmas Term, 1890, and for the same term in 1891, in order to enable him to visit Europe. Professor Wilson was appointed to be Acting Dean of the Faculty of Medicine during the absence from the Colony of Professor Stuart.

24. In the month of August the Senate filled up the sixth and last ex officio Fellowship by the adoption of a by-law, constituting the Professor of Law an ex officio Fellow of the Senate under the Act of 1861.

25. In the month of December Mr. J. F. M'Allister, M.B., Ch.M. (Melb.), was appointed to the office of Tutor in Surgery, in connection with the Faculty of Medicine, at a salary of £100 per annum.

26. In the month of September Miss Helen P. Phillips, then Principal of the Clergy Daughters' School, was appointed to the office of Tutor to the women students, at a salary of £250 per annum.

27. In the month of October Mr. L. F. Armstrong, B.A., L.L.B., resigned his office of Assistant Lectures in Clercian from March, 1901.

Lecturer in Classics from March, 1891.

In the following month, acting upon the suggestion of Professor Scott, the Professor of Classics, the Senate resolved that the Chair of Classics should be divided into a Chair of Latin and a Chair of Greek, the Professor of Latin to be assisted by an Assistant Lecturer in Latin; that Professor Scott should be appointed to the Chair of Greek, and Mr. Thomas Butler, B.A. (Syd.), who has acted as Assistant Lecturer in Classics for ten years, to the Chair of Latin, at a salary of £900 per annum without fees; and that this arrangement should come into force in the beginning of March, 1891.

In the month of December Mr. F. Lloyd, B.A. (Syd.), a distinguished classical student, was appointed to the office of Assistant Lecturer in Latin.

28. Reports were received in the month of January from the Committees of gentlemen who had been requested by the Senate to consider the applications received in London for the four Challis Chairs of Law, History, Anatomy, and Logic and Mental Philosophy. The Committees had been requested after consideration of the applications to recommend the names of three candidates for each Chair for the special consideration of the Senate. This was done, except in the case of the Chair of History, the appli-

cations for which were not, in the opinion of the Committee, up to the required standard.

The Committees' reports were carefully considered at a meeting of the Senate, held on the 3rd of February, when the testimonials of the three candidates recommended for each Chair were carefully com-

pared with those of the local applicants.

For the Challis Chair of Law the choice of the Senate fell upon Mr. Pitt Cobbett, D.C.L. (Oxford), Barrister-at-Law

The Challis Chair of Anatomy was filled by the appointment of Mr. James T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M. (Edinburgh), who had for the three previous years acted as Demonstrator in that subject.

For the Challis Chair of Logic and Mental Philosophy the Senate selected Mr. Francis Anderson,

M.A. (Glasgow), for two years the University Lecturer in the same subject.

All these gentlemen have taken the highest academic honours in their respective subjects, and have not only had considerable experience in University teaching but have proved themselves to be excellent teachers.

Upon consideration of the unsatisfactory report of the English Committee upon the applicants for the Chair of History, which it was thought was partly due to the fact that the salary attached to the Chair had been fixed at a lower rate than that of the others, the Senate decided to increase the emoluments of the Chair from £800 to £900 per annum, with three increments of £100 each at intervals of five years, and called for fresh applications. After consideration of a large number of additional applications the choice of the Senate fell upon Mr. G. Arnold Wood, B.A. Mr. Wood graduated as Bachelor of Arts both in the Victoria University, Manchester, and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he gained the highest honours in Modern History.

29. In the mouth of February, Mr. F. B. Guthrie, F.C.S., was appointed to the office of Demonstrator in Chemistry, on the recommendation of Professor . JA. Millar Thomson, of the Royal School of Mines, and Professor Thorpe, F.R.S., who had been requested to select a suitable candidate for the office.

30. In the month of March the position of Demonstrator in Physics became vacant, through the resignation of Mr. J. F. Adair, M.A. The office was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. A. Pollock, B.Sc., of the Sydney University.

31. The Demonstratorship in Anatomy, rendered vacant in February by the elevation to the Chair of Anatomy of the occupant, Dr. Wilson, was filled in March by the appointment of Mr. A. E. Mills, M.B., Ch. M. (Sydney) for a period of one year.

32. The four Challis Lectureships in Law were filled in the month of February, by the appoint-

ment of the gentlemen whose names are given below, all being graduates of the Sydney University:

The Law of Wrongs (Civil and Criminal), Mr. F. Leverrier, B.A.. B.Sc.

The Law of Obligations (Personal Property and Contracts), Mr. G. E. Rich, M.A.

The Law of Property (Real Property and Equity), Mr. W. P. Cullen, M.A., LL.D.

The Law of Procedure (including Evidence), Mr. C. A. Coghlan, M.A., LL.D.

33. In the month of December the Australian Trustees of the Challis Estate handed over to the

University the major portion of the Australian part of the estate, consisting of £199,362 10s. in investments, and £3,228 4s. 2d. cash balance. The period of five years, during which, by the testator's direction, the property was to accumulate in the hands of the Trustees, expired on the 19th of September, 1889, but the settlement of certain technical legal difficulties delayed the transfer until the end of 1890. The

capital sum realised on the 19th of September, 1889, was £193,225.

34. In order to meet the deficiencies in some of the sub-departments of the Library the Senate was able to make a special grant from the interest of the Fisher Fund of £500 for the purchase of books in Law, £250 for the purchase of books on Anatomy, and £250 for the purchase of books in the

department of Logic and Mental Philosophy.

35. The resolutions of Convocation passed at a meeting held in September, 1988, and having reference to the tenure of Fellows of the Senate and to the question of ex-officio members, were considered by

the Senate on two occasions after reference from Sub-Committee, but no definite action was taken.

36. The By-laws for the Faculty of Law, which were drawn up by the Senate in the end of 1889, have been revised during the year at the instigation of the new Professor of Law (Professor Pitt Cobbett). No change has been made in the time of study required for a degree in Law; but it has not been made compulsory for a student in Law to take a degree in Arts, the ordinary course being two years in Arts and three in Law. The student may, however, if he thinks fit, graduate in Arts as well as in Law, by taking up a language in his first year in Law, which year will then be common to the two Faculties of Arts and Law, and he may graduate in Arts in the ordinary way, and graduate in law after two years of subsequent study.

Upon the application of the Senate, the Board for the Admission of Barristers has consented to recognise the examinations proposed in the LL.B. course as sufficient under the Barristers' Admission Act to entitle the University Graduates in law to admission to the bar without further examination. hoped also that regulations will soon be made by which articled clerks may have an opportunity of obtaining a certain amount of University legal training.

In order that the Law lectures and Law library may be in a central position for the convenience of articled clerks and students at Law, and near the Law Courts, the Senate has temporarily rented convenient premises in Phillip-street, the property of the Parish of St. James'. These buildings will be utilised also for meetings of the Senate, and possibly for University Extension Courts.

37. Following upon a resolution passed by the Senate in August, 1889, affirming the expediency of establishing a full course of instruction in architecture, the Senate has had under consideration, after reference to the Faculty of Science, the details of a full curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture, which it is proposed to confer after a three years course of study and examination. The full details of the curriculum, however, have not yet been finally settled, nor has any definite conclusion been arrived at as to what additional teachers will be required to carry it out.

38. A communication was received from the Agent-General for New South Wales, in the month

of May, covering a copy of an order of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to the effect that the second part of the Medical Act of 1886 should be deemed to apply to the Colony of New South Wales. This recognition cuabled the Senate of the University to make application to the General Medical Council for the recognition under that Act of the medical diplomas of the University of Sydney. Such recognition

has since been granted by that body.

39. In the month of March the following resolution was passed by the Senate in regard to the salaries of present and future Professors:—"That the salaries of all Professors shall hereafter carry increases on account of length of service as follows, that is to say, such salaries shall be increased by £100 after five years' service, another £100 after ten years' service, and a final £100 after fifteen years' service, such periods to commence from the date of this resolution in respect of existing tenures of office, and from the dates of appointment in all future cases, provided that in the case of any Professor who shall be in receipt of lecture fees, or any portion of such fees, the amount so received by him in any

year shall be set against any such increase."

40. In the month of December a Committee was appointed by the Senate to consider and report what branches of learning should be represented on the Senate, in accordance with the provisions of the University Act, 24 Vic. No. 13, it being considered that the great increase in the number of Professors

would probably call for some change in the present method of ex officio Fellowships.

41. The question of the erection of residences for certain of the University officers has been under the consideration of the Senate; and in the month of August it was decided that it is desirable that a certain number of residences for the Professors and the Registrar should be erected on the University grounds. It was referred to the Finance Committee to report as to the best means of obtaining funds for erection of the buildings, and to the Building, Grounds, and Improvement Committee to report on the sites, character of the buildings, and other matters connected therewith.

42. At the commencement of the academic year, in March last, the new arrangements made by the Minister of Public Instruction, whereby the students under training in the Training Schools for male and female teachers are to attend the ordinary University lectures in the Faculty of Arts, came into operation. The Senate has also consented to give up a portion of the University domain, between the grounds of St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Colleges, as a site for a residential college for male students in training for the office of public school teacher. It is proposed that the College should be affiliated to the University, and that the Principal should, like the Principals of the other affiliated Colleges, be ex officion a member of the University. The College will be under the direct control of the Minister of Public Instruction.

- 43. In the month of April, upon the representation of the Professor of Engineering, it was deemed necessary that a special Lecturer in Surveying should be appointed at a salary of £250 per annum. After applications had been publicly invited, the Senate appointed Mr. G. H. Knibbs, lately an officer in the Government Service, to be the Lecturer in that subject.
  - 44. The following benefactions have been made during the year:-
    - Dr. George Bennett has signified his intention of bequeathing to the University the whole of the works of John Gould, chiefly upon Ornithology, valued at £1,000. He has already presented to the Library a certain portion of these books.
    - The late Mr. Arthur Leake, of Tasmania, has bequeathed the sum of £10,000 for Scholarships Ine late Mr. Arthur Leake, of Tashama, has bequeatined the sum of £10,000 for Schloarships for Sculpture, and £10,000 for Schloarships for Painting, to be held at one of the Australian Universities or schools; also a third sum of £10,000 for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory. The Trustees, who have charge of the fund at present, have not yet communicated to the University their decision in regard to the disposal of this bequest.

      Mrs. John Frazer and family have handed to the Senate the sum of £2,000 as a bequest by the late Hon. John Frazer towards the establishment of a Chair of Ancient and Modern History.
    - History.
    - The Commissioners for the English Exhibition of 1851 have offered to the University for the year 1891 the nomination of a Science Scholarship for £150, tenable for two or three years by a student of three years' standing, and have at the same time intimated that the offer may be repeated on future occasions. The object of the scholarship is to enable the holder to proceed with his studies in his special branch of science with a view of developing the
    - manufactures and industries of his country.

      Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart, has presented to the University a copy of a valuable book, lately published by the Trustees of the British Museum, containing a fac simile of the Papyrus of Ani, or the Book of the Dead.
    - Class prizes and books from Professors Haswell, M'Callum, Anderson and Wilson, Dr. M'Cormick, and Dr. Dixson
    - A large number of donations of books for the University Library from various persons and institutions.
- 45. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, duly certified by the Auditor, the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, and also a statement showing the condition of the various private foundations of the University are appended to this report.

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

Cr.

Dr. RECETPS and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	4,11,23		ACCOUNT.	<del></del>
Receipts.			Expenditure.	
Balance in Commercial Bonk, 31st December, 1889  Received from the Government of New  South Wales:— £ s. d.  The Statutory Annual Endowment \$,000 0 0  The Additional Endowment \$,000 0 0  Towards expenses of Evening Lectures 2,000 0 0  For purchase of Scientific Apparatus 1,000 0 0  For purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Physics 500 0 0  For purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Chemistry 500 0 0  For purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Department of Chemistry 500 0 0  For purchase of Scientific Apparatus for Medical School 400 0 0  For the payment of carpenter's salary, &c., from the vote for "Additions, Repairs, Furniture" 200 0 0  The unexpended balance of the vote for "Additions, Repairs, and Furniture," for 1889 133 18 11  Received Lecture Fees, after paying Professors 3,908 16 0  Matriculation Fees 406 0 0  Public Examination Fees, after deducting expenses 478 17 8  Testing Fees 41 12 1  Fines, for Pasturage, from Commercial Bank, principal sums of Fixed Deposit	2,500 0 125 0 346 10	70000	Paid Salaries  "Examiners' Fee	£ s. 6 17,295 14 399 10  8,757 7 297 13 76 10 3,432 1 579 2 1 157 12 79 11 1,627 14
P	27,702 18		<b>{-</b>	27,702 18

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Civil Service and Public Examinations, for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Receipts.		Expenditure,	_		_	
Received Fees from Candidates for the Cavil Service and Public Examinations		. d.	Paid Fees to Examiners and all other expenses in connection with Examinations	£ 1,987 478	12	
£	2,466 10	0	$oldsymbol{arepsilon}_{ }^{artriangle}$	2,466	10	0

G. EAGAR, Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

Dr.

Sealance in Commercial Janels, 18th December, 1859   Active from the Treatment of the will of the Title John Planes	Roceipts.	Expenditure,
Badham Bursary	Salance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1839 Societed from the Trustees of the will of the Hon. Jo. M.L.C., towards the catablishment of Ancient and Modern History from Professor MacCallum, M.A., for Prizes for in "Biology" from Professor MacCallum, M.A., for Prizes for in "Mental Philosophy," University extention of the Professor MacCallum, M.A., for Prizes for in "Mental Philosophy," University extention of the Mental Philosophy," University extention of the Mental Philosophy," University extention of the Mental Philosophy," University extention of Surgery from AmacCornuck, Esq., M.D., for Prize for in Surgery from Honnas Diason, Esq., M.B., Ch.M., for Price for in Surgery from Honnas Diason, Esq., M.B., Ch.M., for Price for in Surgery from Honnas Diason, Esq., M.D. Trotessor Stuart, M.D.	Section   Sect

G. EAGAR, Auditor. ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

Dr.

## RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE from 1st March to 31st December, 1890.

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	Снасы	AS ESTATE.	
Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Transferred by the Challis Trustees to the University, 23rd December, 1890, the following investments:  Mortgages		The following investments transferred by the Challis Trustees to the University :	£ s. d.  199,362 19 0 5,016 13 4
Trustees to the University  Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1890	3,228 4 2 2,044 19 11		230 0 0 26 10 9
	£204,635 14 1		£204,635 14 1

G. EAGAR, Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

## Analysis of Private Foundation Cash Balances at 31st December, 1890.

Ledger Account		Juve	stments.				
Cr. Balance.	Mortgages,	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Debentures.	Private Foundations.	Dr. Cash Balance.	Cr. Cash Balance.
£ s. d. 1,014 5 10 1,989 9 8 1,950 16 8 467 5 3 2,258 10 1 722 18 5 1,443 6 4 1,824 0 0 428 18 3 529 15 0 1,070 7 6 1,082 17 6 212 2 4 1,224 9 2 1,132 11 1 1,000 0 0 0 1,000 0 0 676 19 3 1,074 4 0 1,145 16 8 1,235 2 11 1,141 15 11 975 0 0 1,111 15 10 1,1254 8 4 65 2 9 1,083 0 0 1,111 15 10 1,1254 8 4 65 2 9 1,083 0 0 1,1428 0 0 1,163 14 5 13,044 3 1 22,527 8 6 99 0 0 1,000 7 11 294 0 2 1,251 3 0 1,4064 7 0 5,940 0 0 950 0 0 210 0 0 950 0 0 210 0 0 950 0 0 211 18 4	Mortgages.  £  100 200 100  100  100  1,000  1,000  6,352 3,730	£ 1,120 1,036 1,120	## S. d. 100 0 0 0 100 0 0 0 125 0 0 0 125 0 0 0 125 0 0 0 125 0 0 0 125 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d 900 0 0 750 0 0 900 0 0 350 0 0 1,050 0 0 800 0 0 800 0 0 100 7 0 1,050 0 0 1,050 0 0 1,050 0 0 1,050 0 0 1,145 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,150 0 0 1,000 0 0 1,0	Levey Scholarship Barker Scholarship Deas-Thomson Scholarship Wentworth Prize Medal Cooper Scholarship Salting Exhibition Wentworth Fellowship Lithgow Scholarship Nicholson Medal Earl Belmore Medal John Fairfax Prizes Alexander Bursary Levey and Alexander Bursary West Prize E. M. Frazer Bursary J. E. Frazer Bursary W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1. W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 2 W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3. Burdekin Bursary Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2 J. B. Watt Exhibitions Renwick Scholarship Bowman-Cameron Scholarship Hovell Lectureship George Allen Scholarship J. G. Raphael Prize James Aitken Bursary Thomas Walker Bursary Thomas Walker Bursaries G. Wigram Allen Scholarship Struth Exhibition Fisher Estate Fisher Estate (Building Account) Norbert Quirk Prize Smith Prize Badham Bursary Slade Foundation Carrd Scholarship James King of Irrawang Scholarships Macleay Curatorship John Harris Scholarship	£ s. d.  110 3 4  36 9 11  201 0 0  17 2 6 2 17 8  12 8 11  25 0 0  17 16 11  1 0 0  50 0 0	## s. d. 14 5 10 19 9 8 17 5 3 12 18 5 13 6 4  3 18 3 3 16 0 20 7 6  24 9 2  26 19 3 4 4 0 30 2 11 31 15 9 16 15 11  36 15 10 29 8 4 0 2 9 3 0 0 38 14 5  527 8 4 4 2 6  0 7 1t 44 0 2 76 3 0 14 7 0  10 0 0
2,000 0 0 197,317 10 1	87,100	**************	2,000 0 0	0,700 0 0	Council of Education Scholarship Frazer Professorship Challis Fund		311 18 4
296,109 2 7	101,182	8,376	157,687 10 0	30,320 7 3	[-	2,792 17 6	1,336 2 10
					Dr. balance Commercial Bank £	[	1,456 14 8

31st December, 1890.

ROBERT A. DALLEN, Accountant.

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

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1891-2.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OF SYDNEY.

(NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AT A MEETING HELD ON 21 DECEMBER, 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. Ao. 31, sec. 21.

AMENDED BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AT A MEETING HELD ON 21ST DECEMBER, 1891.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 7, Section 3:-

A Dean for each of the Faculties in the University shall be appointed by the Senate from time to time for a term not exceeding two years.

To stand in lieu of Chapter 15, Section 26:-

Candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall elect to be examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge-

Classical Philology and History.
 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

3. Logic, Moral, Mental, and Political Philosophy.

Modern Literature and Language.

The candidate most distinguished in each branch at the examination shall, if he possess sufficient merit, receive a gold medal.

To stand in lieu of Sections 18, 19, and 20 of Chapter 18:-

- 18. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering must produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science, or of having attended the lectures of the first year of the Arts course, and passed the first year Examination in Arts, or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages French, Greek, German, and three of the sections in Group 3 of the subjects for which Senior Candidates may enter, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying, and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; and shall during the first year attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in the following subjects :-
  - Chemistry, Inorganic (with two terms Laboratory practice).
     Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.

3. Mathematics.

- 4. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).5. Physics (with one term Laboratory practice).

6. Physical Geography and Geology.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon and pass the Annual Examination in such portions of the Mathematical course of the first year as they have not already passed at the abovementioned examinations.

- 19. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall, during the second year, attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in the following subjects:
  - Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).
     Civil Engineering.

- 3. Drawing.
- 4. Geology.
- 5. Mathematics.
- 6. Physics (with one term Laboratory practice).

7. Surveying.

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- 20. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Civil and Mechanical Engineering shall, during the third year, attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in the following subjects:—
  - 1. Drawing and Design.
  - 2. Materials and Structures (with Laboratory practice).

3. Mathematics.

4. Surveying.

- 5. One of the following:
  - A. Civil Engineering and Architecture.
  - B. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for machinery or works.

To stand as Sections 23 and 24 of Chapter 18—the sections at present so numbered and following sections to be numbered 25, 26, &c.:—

- 23. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering shall, during the second year, attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in the following subjects:—
  - 1. Applied Mechanics (with Laboratory practice).

2. Mechanical Drawing.

- 3. Mathematics.
- 4. Physics (with two terms Laboratory practice).
- 5. Surveying.
- 24. Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Engineering shall, during the third year, attend the courses of instruction upon and pass the examinations in the following subjects:—
  - 1. Electrical Engineering.
  - 2. Electric Theory (with Laboratory practice).
  - 3. Dynamo and Motor Drawing and Design.
  - 4. Mathematics.

Every candidate is required to prepare and submit to the Board of Examiners an original set of working drawings and specifications for an electric light or power scheme, or for an electric railway.

#### To stand in lieu of Section 27:-

27. Every candidate shall be required to produce to the Board of Examiners satisfactory certificates or other evidence of having been engaged during three years in the practice of one of the four branches of Engineering specified in By-law 28, one year at least of which must have been spent in acquiring a practical knowledge of the branch or branches selected, under the direction of an Engineer or Architect practising the branch or branches in which he wishes to be examined.

#### To stand in lieu of Section 28:-

- 28. Candidates for the Degree of Master of Engineering shall be required to pass examinations in one of the following divisions or branches:—
  - 1. Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Building Construction.
  - 2. Mechanical Engineering and Machine Construction.
  - 3. Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, and Assaying.
  - 4. Electrical Engineering.

H. C. RUSSELL, Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF, Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 9th February, 1892.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

JERSEY, Governor. 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# REPORT

ON

# TECHNICAL EDUCATION

AND

## MANUAL TRAINING

AT THE

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1889, AND IN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$ 

## EDWARD COMBES, C.M.G.,

OFFICER OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC;

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF FRANCE;

ASSOCIATE OF THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS OF ENGLAND;

EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER AT THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1878;

COMMISSIONER APPOINTED TO INQUIRE AND REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE IN 1884;

AND PRESIDENT OF THE LATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, &c., &c.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: GEORGE STEPHEN CHAPMAN, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

[7s. 6d.]

138—A

1891.

## Commission to inquire into Technical Education.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable Charles Robert Baron Carrington, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

To Edward Combes, Esquire, of Glanmire and Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer of the Legion of Honour of the French Republic,—

#### Greeting:-

Know you, that reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and integrity, I, Charles Robert Baron Carrington, as Governor of the Colony of New South Wales, with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, do by these presents appoint you, the said Edward Combes, Esquire, to attend, on behalf of the Government of the said Colony, the International Exhibition in Paris, with a view to making such inquiries respecting Technical Education and the progress of Technological Science as may be of service in extending those branches of instruction and knowledge in the said Colony.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, aforesaid, this second day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

(L.S.) CARRINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,
HENRY PARKES.

## REPORT.

Edward Combes, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and Officer of the Legion of Honour, of the French Republic, to His Excellency the Right Honorable Victor Albert George, Earl of Jersey, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

As the Commissioner appointed by Your Excellency's predecessor, the Right Honorable Charles Robert, Baron Carrington, to attend on behalf of the Government of the Colony of New South Wales the International Exhibition in Paris, with a view to making such inquiries respecting Technical Education and the Progress of Technological Science as may be of service in extending those branches of instruction and knowledge in the said Colony, I humbly submit to Your Excellency the following Report:—

The Commission was issued on the 2nd September, and as the Exhibition closed on the 6th November, there was no time to be lost. I at once left for Paris by the Peninsular and Oriental steamship "Victoria," which sailed from Sydney on the same date. I landed at Brindisi on the 10th and arrived at Paris on the 12th of October.

I at once presented my credentials to the French Authorities, and commenced my inquiry in the Exhibition Building the same day.

In attempting to give a comprehensive description of what has been accomplished in Europe and the United States of America in matters pertaining to technical education, I shall confine myself chiefly to what has been done since my inquiry in 1886, the report of which was furnished to your Excellency's predecessor in 1887.

I have for many years been deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of providing technical instruction for the masses, and in 1878, while fulfilling my duties as Executive Commissioner at the Paris International Exhibition, I gave the subject my most serious attention. From that time I have never ceased to study the question. I have visited most of the representative technical schools in Europe and America, for the express purpose of gaining the experience necessary to assist in the judicious and progressive development of technical education in New South Wales.

In 1878 technical instruction, as now understood, was in its infancy. It is true that in England, France, Russia, Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland, institutions had been founded long previously to form links between the primary school and the workshop, but those institutions, both in form and expression, were organised to attract the support of industrial societies, and were chiefly those we may class under apprenticeship, and professional schools. Typical schools of this class, such as the artisans' school at Rotterdam, apprenticeship school at Hâvre, the Imperial Technical School at Moscow, were described by me in my 1880 report. The institution, however, which perhaps did more to popularise technical instruction, and which also has been the longest established, and which, with its grand industrial museum and rich collections of models and machinery, still holds the field, is the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris. This marvellous institution, together with the South Kensington collections and systems, were also fully described in the same report.

These schools, however, did not profess to carry out in their entirety the opinions of Pestalozzi, Fræbel, Condorcet, Rousseau, Locke, and Montaigne, as regards making manual training a main factor of education. It is now generally conceded that the principles which underlie these opinions are essentially necessary.

By technical education is understood the careful and practical instruction of our youth in the scientific and artistic knowledge demanded by any branch of industry, so as to make each one of them a most thoroughly efficient and economic workman.

To fully effect this we must ingraft the industrial element into education, and this can only be accomplished by instruction in manual training at an early age.

The great movement that has been made in primary education during the last half-dozen years, almost entirely relates to the co-education of the head and hand. That this can be easily accomplished has been indubitably proved by the success attained in the introduction of manual training to public schools, and making it an integral part of general education. It is the progress actually made towards the attainment of this object that struck every visitor to the Paris Exhibition. The useful combined with the intellectual. The new education is undoubtedly revolutionising the systems of primary education throughout the world.

Manual training is not supposed to take the place of the workshop or to make artisans. It is a kind of teaching that has shown itself to be a great power in the development of mental capacity, giving a relish to school work by connecting it with actual work. It continues the Kindergarten method of object lessons and develops the senses of touch and perception. It brings the eye and hand into unison, which, in itself, is half the battle in training a pupil to express his thoughts by drawing and construction.

Manual training exercises the judgment and the executive faculties, cultivates the power of thought and induces originality. These make it an absolute necessity as a branch of common school instruction, if we are to do the best we can for the masses. It was our own great philosopher Locke who said:—"Since it cannot be hoped that a child will have time and strength to learn everything, the result is, that he should be taught especially those branches of which he is most in need, and which will be the greatest and most frequent use to him in the world." Ninety-five per cent. of our children unquestionably require to be taught manual training, as being of the "greatest and most frequent use" and there can be little doubt that it would greatly improve the remaining five per cent.

We are confronted in our day by some most intricate questions, which demand immediate attention. Many of these questions are relative to methods of education. Certain popular tendencies are everywhere perceived towards that instruction which not only teaches a child how to read, write, cypher, and draw, but how to use his hands as well as his head. It is only since 1878, that this question has caused so much interest and anxiety, and given rise to inquiries all over Europe and America as to the best method of carrying into effect what all feel must be accomplished without loss of time. The intellectual action consequent is most intense. The popular mind in every country of the world has received a new and unwonted impulse. Every one is agreed upon the necessity for change and action, but there is some hesitation before determining absolutely the best method of going to work.

In making this inquiry I collected a large amount of information respecting manual training, showing conclusively that it has been cordially welcomed wherever it has been introduced, and that its practical operation will soon become universal. This operation is founded upon the truth that manual training powerfully assists in giving a better and more rational education than the system of teaching now followed in the ordinary primary schools, which only cultivates the intellect, to the almost total exclusion of the tactual and visual perceptive powers.

Fræbel and Pestalozzi defined the Kindergarten system, and it remains to the present time much as they left it, and children taught by this method are always more intelligent and better observers. As a rule, they make much greater progress in common schoolwork. In my last report I stated at some length the methods employed in these schools or gardens, where play takes the place of work and creates the interest which is made subservient to instruction. Books are not used, and no attempt is made to force or strain the child's faculties, but objects for playing games, called "gifts," direct them into occupations which give the mind strength and develop its powers. By keeping the children pleasantly occupied discipline is maintained without any harsh measures but simply by suggestions and games. There can be no doubt as to the value of these institutions as a sub-department of manual training in the public school system, but it would also mean a large increase in the number of children entitled to the privileges of the public schools, and, consequently, a vast increase in the expenditure. If the Kindergarten were made a free public institution I believe the school attendance would be almost doubled, unless the age for leaving school was reduced from 14 to 11 or 12 years. This might easily be arranged under certain restrictions. In France, for example, a child is allowed to work six hours a day at 11 years of age, provided he has passed the examination for the certificate of primary elementary studies; whereas, without this certificate he is not allowed to work six hours per day until he is 15 years old. indispensable that poor men's children should contribute to the support of the family as soon as possible, that prohibitory laws are really of little avail; therefore the instruction given should be commenced as early as practicable. comparatively new institution in France, called the "Maternal School,"—which has taken the place of the old Salle d'Asile I shall speak further on. There can be little doubt that it is a step in the right direction, as the results have been exceedingly successful. These schools provide the care of a kind intelligent mother, with Kindergarten instruction, where the physical, intellectual, and moral elements of the child's nature are brought into play by means of the most simple and perfect method

ever conceived. I have no hesitation in saying that, in nine cases out of ten, a child is, in every way, far better cared for, entertained, and amused in a maternal school, than it possibly can be at home, unless the mother is a most exceptional woman, in easy circumstances, and is, moreover assisted by a Kindergarten instructress. This truth applies both morally and physically. (See Appendix B.)

The Universal Exhibition of Paris of 1889 was divided into nine groups for the convenience of classification and arrangement. These groups were as follows:--(1) Works of Art; (2) Education and Instruction—Apparatus and Processes of the Liberal Arts; (3) Furniture and Accessories; (4) Textile Fabrics, Clothing, and Accessories; (5) Mining Industries, Raw and Manufactured Products; (6) Apparatus and Processes used in the Mechanical Manufactures-Electricity; (7) Food Products; (8) Agriculture and Pisciculture; (9) Horticulture. It is with the second and eighth of these I had to do, which included the classes from 6 to 16, and comprised education of children, primary instruction, instruction of adults, organisation and appliances for secondary instruction; organisation, methods, and appliances for higher instruction; printing and books, stationery, bookbinding, painting and drawing materials; general application of the arts of drawing and modelling; photographs and photographic apparatus; musical instruments; medicine and surgery, and veterinary medicine; instruments of precision; maps, and geographical and cosmographical apparatus, and topography. The eighth group comprised everything relating to agriculture and vine culture.

The space for the exhibition of the articles pertaining to the second group was provided for in the palace of the Liberal Arts, most conveniently arranged in galleries and many separate compartments. Each school was provided for separately, and each publisher's compartment was enclosed on three sides, open in front, with a table in the centre for models and apparatus. The sides were devoted to bookshelves and maps. The ground floor was chiefly devoted to industrial, professional, and trade schools, musical instruments, the grand collections of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers and the Art and Trade schools of France. All nations here exhibited their school systems and educational appliances. The galleries were devoted to various school collections, maps and books, instruments, and apparatus. (See Appendix A.)

Besides this immense building, the Municipality of Paris had an exhibition of its own in separate pavilions, where class-rooms were arranged, exactly as they exist in the schools, with the work of the pupils shown on the walls. Never before had educational exhibits been got together in such a complete manner. They were all selected with the greatest care, and excellently arranged, from the Kindergarten and Maternal schools, to the finished productions of the Industrial and Professional schools. All of these exhibits gave evidence of the vast progress made during the last few years in technical education, manual training, drawing, physical culture, &c.

The Governments of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany declined to cooperate with France at this exhibition. In England, however, private enterprise interfered. Many distinguished citizens, headed by the Lord Mayor of London, got together a fair collection of its arts and manufactures, but considering the importance of the British nation, nothing worthy of its commercial or industrial grandeur. The collection of paintings, both in oil and water colours was fairly representative of British art; but with the exception of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and the Manchester Technical School, England was not represented, either as regards regards her national educational system, or with reference to her technical teaching. I therefore prosecuted my inquiry in England, by visiting the English Technical Schools, and obtained the information I required in that way.

The French educational exhibits and those from other countries contained almost everything that was noteworthy, especially as regards technical teaching. In these were full contributions from France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Japan; while the exhibitions from Sweden and the United States of America, although not nearly so extensive as could be wished, furnished much valuable information regarding their well-known institutions, and their methods of working.

Unfortunately, I arrived in Paris too late to make the inquiry as exhaustive as I could have wished, but I found ample work in the examination of the great French collection, which was far more interesting than that of all other nations put together.

The immense collection of apparatus and of work executed at the Professional, Industrial, and Apprentice Schools established in Paris, and most of the large cities in France, unmistakably showed the important place that manual training has taken in that country. This collection consisted of drawings, specimens of modelling in clay and wax, woodwork of all kinds, iron-work, both wrought and cast, bookbinding, furniture, wood-engraving, printing, clock and watch making, jewellery, &c. Besides all these collections of work, the Minister of Education exhibited examples of work done in the primary schools where manual training was taught.

Two immense and beautiful pavilions were creeted in the Exhibition grounds by the Municipality of Paris, for the express purpose of showing the work performed by that body in education of all kinds, hygiene, hospital and asylum service, fire, water, police and public works, together with all matters affecting the health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants. Twelve rooms and a large share of the open spaces of these pavilions were devoted to school work. We find examples of the various primary schools and class-rooms. Commencing with the école maternelle which is the class of school I before alluded to, provided for infants and very small children. while their mothers are performing their daily work in factories, stores, or other workshops. Here we find a model class-room furnished precisely in the same manner, as the actual school-room belonging to the municipality. The little desks are arranged for two pupils—the top is divided into two parts, each of which is divided into 100 squares, to facilitate proportion in drawing. It also familiarises the child's mind with distances, and teaches him to count. On the walls of this class-room are suspended reading and number charts, geometric forms, and counting frames, with the usual specimens of Kindergarten work for cutting, weaving, and folding paper.

The typical class-rooms in the primary school (école primaire élémentaire) and the upper primary (école primaire supérieure) are also exhibited together with their special furniture and apparatus.

The full course of study in drawing is also exemplified from the earliest rudiments in the école maternelle to the finished and masterly drawings of the technical school.

The gymnasium, showing complete examples of apparatus for physica training, is also here represented.

Then come the exhibits from the Paris technical schools—of which I shall give examples further on—also of the work done by the primary schools in the manual training classes.

The

The work of girls schools is also largely exhibited, and the specimens of needle work and embroidery were very excellent and highly interesting.

The French exhibit many models of new school buildings which show that the greatest attention is given to the proper quantity of floor and air space, while providing for proper lighting, heating, and ventilation. The specimen charts and drawings for the school-room are especially to be remarked, as they provide the teachers with a foundation for verbal teaching. Apparatus is also exhibited that has been made by the advanced pupils for the use of the rudimentary classes, and which answers its purpose admirably.

As I before stated, in the Palace of the Liberal Arts there is a grand hall forming its entire front, where the exhibits of the technical, industrial, and commercial schools of France are displayed in a most picturesque but thoroughly methodical manner, so that they could be readily and easily examined.

Of these the National Trade and Art Schools (*Ecoles Nationales des Arts et Métiers*), which have been established to train artisans in the best possible way to fit them for high class positions, as superintendents and foremen in industrial works, are the most important. They give students a thorough training in the theory and practice of the mechanic arts. The operative engineering work of these schools appears to be quite equal to that turned out from the best manufacturing establishments, and steam-engines, water-wheels, dynamos, pumps, electric motors, and gear work left nothing to be desired, either as to design or manufacture.

These schools, which are three in number, are open to all boys whether from public or private schools, but limited to 100 yearly admissions in each. They are are situated at Châlons-sur-Marne, Aix, and Angers. The admission examination extends over writing and arithmetic, grammar, elementary geometry, algebra (to quadratic equations), and the elements of French history and geography. Candidates also have to write from dictation, make a frechand drawing in pen and ink, and execute an exercise of manual training both in wood and iron. These schools are of the utmost importance to a nation's success in the arts and manufactures, as the three schools above mentioned turn out three hundred first-class men every year fully competent to manage any operative engineering works. One can easily conceive the good effect this must have in keeping a high standard for the qualifications of managers and foremen.

All students are obliged to board in the institution and the charge for tuition and board is 600 francs—£24 yearly. The pupil also pays a further sum of 340 francs—£13 12s. for his outfit. All charges are payable in advance, but relief from payment of a portion, or the whole sum, may be obtained by persons in destitute circumstances, on application to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, in whose department these schools are placed.

The theoretical instruction embraces the following branches: arithmetic, elementary geometry and algebra, plane trigonometry, descriptive geometry, mechanics, cinematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, accounts, geography, and grammar. The practical branches are taught in four workshops as follows:—Pattern-making and joinery, casting, forging, and fitting. Prizes are given after each year's examination, and at the end of the three years' course, certificates are given to those who have completed it in a satisfactory manner, and a medal is awarded for "exceptional merit." The three schools are identical in everything,

and the work done by each is fairly uniform, well designed, the parts well proportioned and carfully finished. The work consisted of steam engines, lathes, drills, pumps, and dynamos. There were also some exhibits of loam castings as good as anything I have ever seen of a like character.

The time is from 5.45 in the morning until 8.45 in the evening; fifteen hours, from which may be deducted two and a half hours for meals and three quarters of an hour for prayers; making the hours of actual work eleven and three quarter hours, or, practical work in the shops six and a quarter hours, and five and a half hours in the class-rooms. The conditions of admission are,—1. That the candidate shall be French by birth; 2. That he be between the ages of 15 and 17; 3. That he be furnished with a certificate that he is accustomed to manual labour; and 4. That he pass the admission examination above alluded to.

These Schools of Arts and Trades are progressing immensely in the class of work they turn out. There is a great deal of emulation between the schools, and as they can sell the machinery they manufacture, or receive orders from the Government, such as small marine and pumping engines, the pupils feel they are doing real work, and exert themselves accordingly.

The Apprenticeship School of the city of Paris, situated on the Boulevard de la Villette, I fully described in my last report. It will suffice to say that this school continues to be eminently successful and progressive. It has fully borne out the principles on which it was founded and so ably stated by M. Gréard, the Inspector-General of Public Instruction. The following is a *précis*, viz.:—

- No premature admission, since the physical forces, as well as the mental powers of the child are unable, before a certain age, to endure the serious work of an apprenticeship.
- No crowding of pupils, nothing being more fatal to the moral tone which it is desired to establish.
- No hasty specialisation, since the hand as well as the mind is improved by a wide variety of exercises.
- No tuition fee, the institution being intended for the poorest classes.
- No dormitory system, since the family should have the charge and the honor of following the education of the child.
- No exercises sufficiently prolonged to produce fatigue of the body or the mind, the variety of exercises being an indispensable condition of a symmetrical development of the physical, intellectual, and moral forces of the apprentice.
- No instruction in abstract sciences, properly so called, since the instruction in an apprentice school should, in order to bear fruit, be based not on theories but on facts, and it should be supported only by those theories whose materialised applications can be shown.

The days' work during the first two years consists of six hours in the work-shop and four hours of study and recreation; and in the third year, eight hours in the shop and two hours of mental work. Two hours of recreation is allowed each day, of which one hour, three times a week, is devoted to gymnastics. No piece

of work is begun until the pupil has made a working drawing with figured dimensions, in order that he may comprehend to the fullest extent that which he is about to do.

The discipline of the school continues to be excellent, the only punishment is a reprimand or dismissal. I have visited this school many times, and have invariably been struck with the diligence and application of the boys. The Director is an exceedingly able man and an excellent teacher.

Different means, concurring towards the same end, have been employed as experiments by the Municipality of Paris. It is claimed on one hand that the work of the school should be extended to the workshop, while on the other that there would be great advantage in placing the pupil in a position to recognise, himself, his aptitudes by the practice of the elementary processes of the workshop, and that moreover the skilfully-managed alternation of manual labour with study would insure the equal development of his faculties. M. Gréard tersely puts it:—"The school in the workshop, or the workshop in the school." The first of these plans is represented by the Diderot School, and the second by the School in the Rue Tournefort.

Wherever any interest is shown in what we now call manual training—which is a different thing altogether from the old acceptation of the term—the name of Salicis will be held in esteem and honor. I met him repeatedly, and enjoyed his enthusiasm, for we held precisely the same views with reference to educating the masses in a manner that would fit them for a practical life.

The Tournefort experiment was based on the proposition that whatever be the actual final industrial calling of the child, there are a certain number of leading topics, common to all, and to which all instruction should conform. These are the continuance of school instruction, the maintenance of examinations, the study and management of raw materials, drawing from patterns in relief, modelling, moulding, sculpture in soft stone, marble, and wood, graphic drawing and ink shadings in line. The practice of general processes and tools—such as work at the bench, at the forge, at the lathe, and at the vice. To these are added book-keeping, industrial and commercial geography, and the first elements of economy; the delineation with scale and dividers of a piece of finished work, or a machine; making a working plan to a given scale, with dimensions figured thereon; making a sketch or freehand drawing, and practically the execution of work after a given plan on scale, or after a rough draft with dimensions; the invention, plotting, and execution of simple plans; with these go the teaching of morals, the duties of men and citizens, the mutual relations of child and parent, man and master, and the duty he owes society and his country. Also, habits, personal order, order in tools, order in labour, order in the shop, order in accounts, order in thought and spirit, and hence, order in conduct.

These are common to all trades, and when it is taken into consideration that in a great city workmen of almost all trades fall into one or another of the following classes:—(1.) Workers in Art: Modellers, carvers, sculptors, and workers in ornament. (2.) Turners. (3.) Workers in Wood: Carpenters, joiners, builders, carriage manufacturers, cabinet and furniture makers, &c. (4.) Workers in Metals: Blacksmiths, locksmiths, operative engineers and machine makers, &c. From this results the necessity of teaching modelling, and work at the bench, the forge, and the vice; accordingly M. Salicis organised four workshops and attached them to the school

corresponding.

corresponding to the above-named classes. The course is for three years, and the pupils of the first and second years, as at the Diderot School, all participate in rotation in all the exercises. In the third year they divide into specialities, after deciding as to the trade they intend to actually follow, whether carver or sculptor, smith, carpenter, or machinist. One day in each week, however, the pupils in modelling and carving, return to the bench and forge; the joiners and turners to the forge and to modelling; and the smiths and machinists to modelling and carpentry. The workshops are open from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. Every pupil has his work account book kept by a monitor, verified and approved by the professor. From 1 to 1.30 p.m. there is a technical lesson on raw materials, tools, joints, mortises and tenons, and the elements of applied geometry. pupils are exercised in freehand drawing, and plans with reference to constructions. On Thursday mornings they practice artistic drawing, and in the afternoon, in fine weather, they are taken to visit some distinguished workshop, laboratory, or factory. The general instruction is that given in the primary schools, with the addition of the elements of the physical, chemical, and natural sciences; also industrial history and invention. These pupils take part in the examination for the certificate of primary studies, and it is invariably found the number of successful pupils is not less than at the ordinary primary schools of the old regime, where the whole time of the pupil is occupied with general instruction.

By the logic of facts M. Salicis proved the comprehensiveness of manual training, not as apprenticeship or technical teaching, but as a factor of education in its broadest sense which is "the harmonious development of all the powers of a human being." Manual training, as the New Jersey Council of Education has defined it: "Training in thought expression by other means than gesture and verbal language, in such a carefully graded course of study as shall provide adequate training for the judgment and the executive faculty," in other words, "it puts the whole boy to school" and sets in activity the greatest number of the mental powers —for the boy who begins to make things for himself is compelled at once to begin to think, deliberate, reason, and finally decide how it is best to be done. It was one of M. Salicis' favourite illustrations, when reproached for attempting to make a workshop of the school, "that manual training bears the same relation to the technique of the workman or the artist, that orthography does to literature or poetry." He clearly saw that in the neglect of the training of the mind through the hand, the schools were ignoring one of the most vital principles of education, and he set himself the task, with the energy and courage his military experience had given him, to make experiments with the view of proving conclusively that such was the case, and a determination to endeavour to bring a better system about.

In the École de la rue Tournefort, he had the assistance of M. Laubier, the director, into whom he had infused his own energy and impressed deeply with his own ideas. Together they definitely proved M. Salicis' argument, and made a glorious success of the school. M. Salicis visited many European States for information and wrote several reports on, what was to him, the great question, viz.:— The Status of Manual Training. M. Salicis was appointed an Inspector of Public Instruction in 1885, and instructed to formulate courses of study for the introduction of manual training into the Normal Schools. He was again successful, and to-day not only do all the Normal Schools of France train their students to teach manual training, but it is being rapidly introduced to all primary elementary schools in accordance with the law of the land.

Unfortunately

Unfortunately for all who are concerned in the subject of manual training, and everyone should be, for much remains to be done, M. Salicis is lost to us. He died on the 1st of last December, working to the last, with a consuming energy which, no doubt, largely contributed to shorten his days. One of his last works was a paper sent to Dr. Butler, the distinguished Director of the College for the Training of Teachers, New York, which I quote from, and which I shall append in its entirety to this report, hoping it will be attentively read by every one interested in the subject. (See Appendix C.)

M. Salicis says, that "it would seem as though the book, or the paper, were the only things those classes, whose livelihood depends on the daily work of their own hands, would have to handle, and the pen the sole tool they would have to make use of. Book, pen, and paper are put into the hands of children from their fifth to their thirteenth year, and they submit with passive indifference to being saturated with the one taste for literary things; then when they have been carefully perverted both intellectually and physically, with respect to the future which awaits them, and when the gate of life finally stands wide open before them, they are calmly expected to enter it not only unarmed but wholly unprepared." M. Salicis asks, "Does this mean that the actual primary instruction should be slashed to pieces, and that one excess should be substituted for another? What rash voice could formulate such an idea? By no means, for every nation has its main roots deeply buried in the mass of elementary knowledge. If it be in the nature of things that the children of the same country are called upon to follow different paths, we may at least have the same language, write it in the same way, and share the same However, if the introduction of manual training become general, let no one scorn the tools, the scissors, and the needles that we have all learned to handle. On the contrary, let each one esteem modesty and courage in their attempts to lead a creditable and useful life."

"Farther from wishing to weaken primary instruction, I believe it can be understood as strengthened, but in a different way. It would be reduced perhaps by half, as a time for study, but in return a double harvest would be reaped by thinning out the subjects, very much in the same way that a forest is thinned in order to strengthen the trees. The new departure would consist chiefly in introducing into the new system concrete methods of instruction, revealing such principles as can be assimilated on the spot, and yielding such results as will be useful later on."

The hand is of the most vital importance intellectually, for by its action the mind is led to understand the various objects. To touch, to examine, to imitate, belong to the hand and eye as much as to the mind; without the training of these organs and bringing them together in their action, we are certainly neglecting that class of culture which, to 95 per cent. of the people, is of most use to them. As I before stated, all the Normal Schools of France train their students to teach manual training, and it has been conclusively proved that half the ordinary school-time can be given to the training of the hand and eye in elementary schools, without lessening the effect of the ordinary instruction in the usual course of school studies. As a matter of fact, it makes the pupil more eager to learn, and keeps his brain clear, so that the retentive faculty develops, and becomes much stronger. Mr. Salicis notices the fact that the Chamber of Deputies in 1882 voted in favour of making manual training compulsory for all the different grades of primary instruction, thus realising

the scheme which Condorcet laid before the Convention a century previously, and which the strong heads of the time naturally called "Condorcet's Utopia." How is the world changed since that time! He also says: "The manual training that existed in France previous to 1882 consisted chiefly of apprenticeship schools, industrial schools, technical schools, schools of arts and trades, and so on. These institutions were private corporations; their number comparatively limited, and they could not give the pupils the general stamp which is inherent in a well-ordered national instruction."

"Beginning at the very foundation and in keeping with the spirit of the law, the State has organized and is still busily engaged in organising, institutions which are primary above all; just as those whose fundamental principles are the book and the pen. The State should no more attempt to turn out accomplished workmen after a course in simple manual training, than it claims to graduate thirteen year old literati and historians on a pen and book instruction. But just as it ought to provide the pupils as far as possible with the knowledge to spell their language correctly and also with the elements of a tolerable style, just so in manual courses, it can spread a knowledge of the correct use of the principal tools and of the ordinary operations with them."

These are the practical opinions of the man above all others to whom manual training owes so much, but I can easily imagine that with professional educators of the old system, there are many who would hinder the reform in educational methods, and consequently oppose the introduction of manual training to our public schools. They are satisfied with the old system, "what was good enough for us is good enough for our children," and they will not take the necessary trouble to examine into the matter and learn and judge for themselves. I have heard numbers of school teachers say that manual training is simply the equivalent of trade teaching; whereas it is nothing of the sort. A statement of this kind coming from a class that ought to know better indicates gross ignorance. If it be true that "education is the just and legitimate familiarity betwixt the mind and things," then it follows that it is only by instruction in manual training that this familiarity can be brought about. It is not learning a trade, but getting an education, and that of the highest and noblest character. It may also be noticed that the class who decry manual training, are the strongest advocates of cramming for competitive examinations. that public schools should not be converted into shops, while at the same time they would allow the brain to be tortured in committing to memory hosts of things and dates comparatively useless, and which the brain throws off as useless immediately after the examination. Professor Huxley's contempt for cram, is as well known as it is pronounced. He once said in conversation with me, "that with the ordinary boy the memory scarcely ever retained for many months, anything of the subjects he had been cramming for, and which he had been struggling to learn for a competitive examination." There is no solid foundation for a life of usefulness in the ordinary public school system, as it is by hand work and not literature the masses have to live, moreover it is in strict accordance with common sense, that tasks which have for their object to draw the plan and execute the work, must be of more advantage to the pupils than to clog their memory with loads of dry facts and figures, uninteresting in themselves and totally without use in cultivating the faculties of observation. The thinking public have begun to be impressed with the importance of these truths, and are even now crying for reform.

In the school of the Rue Tournefort M. Salicis was still experimenting at the time of his death. His general ideas in his own words were as follows:—

"The needs of a child are made evident by his love for hoops, tops, ball playing in all its phases, and so on. A child must dig ditches, build dams, climb trees, and experiment with the power of his lungs; he must do all this and in the same day. He will even skip his meals in order to do this if he has a chance to do so.

"It is very true these things cannot be done in a school; still the natural inclinations of a child should not be tampered with, but this overflow of vital energy should be controlled in such a way as to direct the main course into a channel of future usefulness.

"Thanks to the freedom of scope and means which the Municipal Council of Paris has given us, it is on these lines that we seek to promote manual training in the public school of the Rue Tournefort. We lay special stress upon our methods, because this institution realises a type whose tendency is to spread either as a whole or a part.

"There all children, from the ages of six and seven years, have a part in actual manual work. As soon as they are admitted to the school they begin modelling, and they keep up the study during the entire school course. They are also taught to treat soft wood with the saw, the rasp, and the chisel. They are then advanced to the plane, the turning lathe, and the iron work at the forge. At a very early age they begin to sketch on a given scale, all drafting being recorded in a note book which is never to leave them. These memoranda are chaotic at first, but they assume rapidly a definite shape. The accounts of daily work are tabulated as regards the nature of the work, its material, and the time spent on it."

The school is made up of five classes, the highest being intended for special or post-graduate work, 12 to 14 years. Special class devotes 21 hours a week to manual work; from 10 to 12, called the 1st class,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours; from 9 to 11, called the 2nd class, 5 hours; from 8 to 10, called the 3rd class, 4 hours; from 7 to 9, called the 4th class, 3 hours per week, or half an hour daily. No attempt is made to specialise before a pupil gets into the special class. Once there, they get finished in a complete general training, and have access to such special branch for which they show a well-defined aptitude. The children thrive, notwithstanding the fact that their attendance in school is longer by two hours than the usual regulations provide. Their occupations are so varied, according to their mental and physical aptitudes, that there is no sign of weariness after their exertions of mind and body. Ardour pervades them in a characteristic way: their beaviest punishment is to be debarred from the workshop. The practical results are made manifest in the facilities for finding lads who make good apprentices with a reduction of the length of the term of apprenticeship; they are also earlier compensated for their work, and earn workman's pay sooner by two or three years than ordinary apprentices. M. Salicis adds "that they have turned out many choice workmen devoted to their calling, and that the school had graduated expert accountants, teachers, professors even of the higher branches, and artists. One of these boys was, when only twenty years old, famous for his water-colour drawings, and is now much sought after by New York publishing houses."

The school known as the École Professionelle Ménagère, the Municipal Housekeeping School, has been in existence since 1881. It was founded for the purpose of giving girls, on leaving the primary schools, an opportunity of learning household duties, as well as some useful handicraft that will enable them to gain a living. The morning is devoted to the ordinary subjects of primary instruction, in order to strengthen and improve them in the ordinary school work, while special technical classes comprise a general course, compulsory for all pupils, and special technical courses for the special business or profession chosen by the pupil.

The conditions for admission are as follows:—The child must be at least 12 years of age and not over 15 years, and must hold the primary elementary certificate.

Of the trades taught, ordinary dressmaking for the working and lower middle classes, appears that for which there is the greatest demand, and next to this is millinery and laundry work. There is a competent staff of teachers for needlework, embroidery, artificial flower-making, stay-making, for cutting out and making up dresses, as well as for gymnastics, housekeeping, washing, and ironing. The pupils receive a premium proportionate to the value of the work done by them. They all take their turn at the household work, including cooking.

This school has been so successful that the municipality of Paris have established four other schools of the same character, in those quarters which are mostly inhabited by the working classes, and are training at the present moment over a thousand girls, who are being prepared in these schools to earn a living by the use of their hands.

The École Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, &c., Paris, is an institution of the highest class for the preparation of students for the professions of civil and mechanical engineering, metallurgy, and chemistry applied to the arts. It is, to all intents and purposes, a private self-supporting establishment, founded in the year 1826, chiefly through the interest and representations of M. Dumas. It has lately been taken over by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Government are building, near the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, new extensive and handsome premises for the use of the school.

The examination for admission is a severe one; but, as the school is extremely popular, there is always considerable competition for any vacancies. No students are boarded in the school, but this will be changed when the new buildings are ready.

The course extends over three years, and diplomas are awarded at the end of the course, after an exceedingly strict examination and working out a thesis. A strict system of continuous examination and marking is carried out, the work of each student being carefully entered by each examiner, and the results of the entire three years' work are added up, and the special grade of the diploma made out accordingly.

The first year's course consists of instruction in general science without much applied science, almost similar to that given at the *École Polytechnique*, whilst in is similar to that given at the *École des Mines*. The later teaching has special the second and third years the teaching is especially directed to applied science, and reference to the practical applications of each subject. Should the student fail to obtain his diploma at the end of the course, he may pass the examination, without re-entering the school, at any period within six years after leaving.

Each

Each student pays £32 a year, the governing body of the school managing the whole of its financial business as well as the arrangement of the curriculum. There are thirty professors and thirty tutors and assistant lecturers, and two directors of studies.

In the system of education pursued at the *Ecole Centrale*, one of the most salient features is the theses written by the students at the end of the last year. The courses of instruction upon which these theses are based are mechanics, metallurgy and mining, technical chemistry and engineering. Each student takes up one of these subjects, and is allowed a month for the preparation of his thesis. The whole work, including drawings, descriptions, and calculations is carefully examined by a council of professors, and the student examined on its details.

Programme of the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures, Paris:-

### First Year.

									Number of Lessons.
Mathematical analysis (differential and integral calculus)									30
Kinematics and general mechanics						• • •		•••	52
Descriptive good	metry	•••			•••	•••	•••		60
General physics (heat, electricity, magnetism, accoustics and optics)									60
General chemistry (metalloids, metals, and organic substances)									60
Mineralogy and geology				• • •			•••		30
Biology, zoology, and botany				•••					35
Machine constru		•••	•••		•••		20		
Architecture		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	24
			Secon	nd Ye	ar.				
				•					Number of Lessons.
Applied mechan	-		••	***	•••	•••	• • •	•••	60
Applied mechanics of construction, strains, &c								•••	22
Construction and erection of machinery							•••	•••	52
,,,,,,,,,,								• • •	45
1						•••		•••	35
Analytical chem	-					•••	•••	•••	50
Technology (metals, colours and dyes, pottery and glass)								•••	36
Mining (1st par	t)						•••	•••	25
Civil architectur	e and	constru	iction	,	•••		•••	•••	<b>54</b> <sub>1</sub>
${f Z}$ ootechny	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••	• • •	20
Phytotechny		•••	•••	•••		• • •	•••	•••	20
Industrial legisl	ation		• • •	•••	• • •	• • •			30
Third Year.  Number of Lessons.									
Applied mechan	ics								60
Construction and		ion of	machir	ner <b>v</b>				•	55
Industrial chem		,							45
General metallurgy and the metallurgy of iron						1	•••		52 to 55
'Mining (2nd part)							***		15
Public works	• • •				• • • •		•••	• • • •	60
Railways				111		• • •	•••		60
Rural economy					•••		•••		40
	•••	•••		•••		•••		•••	During

During each year the students work in the laboratory under the immediate direction of the professors, and also prepare their drawings and designs under supervision.

I have described in broad outlines this school, for the reason that it has for many years enjoyed a distinguished reputation for its success in educating men, who have become masters in the various industrial pursuits. At the present moment, its character is as distinguished as ever, and the most famous manufacturers take considerable pains to obtain admission for their sons. There is no doubt of its great success, or of the thorough education it imparts to its students. I attribute this success chiefly to the great excellence of its staff of instructors, and to individual teaching. The new building gives every facility and convenience for technical science teaching, and the chemical laboratory is most admirably fitted up with the newest and best appliances. The work benches are of brick, and the casings of the tables are cemented and covered with porcelain tiles. Each bench has its hood provided with a flue for the escape of gasses. The physical laboratory is equally well arranged and fitted, and the class-rooms for light and air space leave nothing to be desired.

The Ecole Centrale Lyonnaise is an excellent school, partaking of the character of the schools of Châlons, Aix, and Angers, but perhaps somewhat less practical as regards workshop practice, while more theoretical. . It has a three-year course, as follows: -- Mathematics, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, elementary notions of anatomy and physiology, general hygienics, and workshop practice, for the first In the second year, statistics, algebra, analytical geometry, industrial physics, descripive geometry, mechanics, organic chemistry, machine construction, metallurgy, professional hygienics, and workshop practice. The third year's course consists of descriptive geometry, mechanics, hydraulics, applied mechanics, machine construction, analytical chemistry, civil engineering and architecture, and workshop practice. In connection with these is a course of pathology for immediate use in factories in case of accidents. Drawing, both mechanical and geometrical, as well as architectural, is practiced. The arrangement of the workshops is excellent, and the work turned out fairly good, consisting of steam-engines, electric motors, and dynamos. Pumping machinery is also made here, and the pupils receive a thorough preparation for actual wood and metal construction, so that they may be able to superintend work and manage machinery.

There is a small museum connected with the school, consisting of patterns in wood and metal models of various machines, also a complete set of models representing the machinery employed in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process.

After leaving the school the certificated student has not much trouble in finding a situation as assistant engineer, or as a foreman in a factory.

At Nantes there is a school called the *Institution Livet*, from the fact of its being founded by M. Livet in 1846. This gentleman was one of the pioneers of manual training, and has devoted almost his whole life to the development of his theory of combining theoretical instruction with manual practice. The institution is a combination of an apprentice school, higher and elementary primary school, and a higher class technical school. The Government gives it the same grade as the National Schools of the Arts and Trades, and its graduates are accepted by the navy on the presentation of their diplomas. The reputation of the school was so great

that

that the Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the methods and system of M. Livet, and the result was so favourable that the school was classed with those of the *Arts et Métiers*, as above stated.

It has room for 400 pupils, but fully half these boys are under 12 years of age, and belong to primary classes. The pupils above 12 belong to classes under the term of primaire supérieure, and is a three years' course, at the end of which they receive their certificates. Boys from 15 to 18 pass through a further course of two years of regular professional and technical instruction, the principal part of which is in physics, chemistry, surveying, languages, mechanical engineering, and workshop practice. The teaching staff is very able, and the quality of the work excellent. The geometric and mechanical drawings are made from actual objects, from which they make measurements and calculations, as well as a completed drawing. M. Livet is of opinion that students become better draftsmen and engineers from working direct from the model, and there can be little doubt that such is the case, as actual measurement, combined with drawing and calculation of contents, must naturally sink deeper into the memory than when the instruction is more superficial.

Languages are taught in the same way, and in both English and German the exercises were of a very superior character. In all subjects the system of M. Livet is an endeavour to reach the understanding by practical methods. He is utterly opposed to learning by note from text books, so that what the pupils do learn they really understand.

The workshops are extensive and arranged with great judgment. The lathes, planing machines, drills, and slotting machines are such as are met with in well-ordered machine shops. Many of the machine tools are made by the pupils themselves. There are also watchmakers' and modellers' workshops. The work of the modelling class is of a very high order.

The pupils are both boarders and those who board and lodge at home, but most of the pupils take their luncheon at the school. The payment for full boarders is from 600 to 800 francs (£24 to £32) a year. The actual cost of maintenance, inclusive of domestic service, is about one franc (10d.) per day. The Government subsidy is only 3,000 francs, or £120 per year, but the fees amount to about £7,000 a year.

The High School of Commerce and Industry, Bordeaux, is a modern institution in which instruction is given both of a technical and commercial character. The Philomathic Society of Bordeaux is composed of gentlemen who give their time and assistance generally to the cause of education. It has especially interested itself in technical education, so much so that in 1886 it called together an International Congress of the promoters and leaders in the work of technical education. I had the honor of being a delegate on that occasion, and upon which I reported in 1887. A school of Arts et Métiers was projected, and at the same time the Chamber of Commerce had under consideration the establishment of a High Commercial School. An institution somewhat similar was already in existence, and the present school is the outcome of the whole of these enterprises. It has been placed under the direct control and management of the Société Philomathique, with the co-operation of the City Council and Chamber of Commerce. The administrative council is composed of fifteen members, five of whom are town councilmen, five members of the Chamber of Commerce, and five members of the Société Philomathique, the president of which is the president of the administrative council Tho of the school.

The school consists of two branches, viz.:—An industrial course and a commercial course. The object of the first of these is to form high-class workmen for foremen and managers of industrial establishments, possessed of sufficient scientific knowledge to qualify them to become masters in manufacturing enterprises. The commercial school's object is to turn out good business men, competent to conduct commercial undertakings of all kinds.

These courses are of two years, and the school hours from 7.30 until 11.30 in the morning, and from 1.30 to 5.30 in the afternoon. There is a half holiday on Thursday afternoons for those whose work is not in arrear.

The age for admission is 15 years, and pupils have to pay an annual fee of 200 francs. There is, however, a number of free scholarships which enable really meritorious, but poor, pupils to participate in the advantages of the school. There are also travelling scholarships of 1,500 francs for Europe, and one of 2,500 francs for extension beyond Europe under certain prescribed conditions. There is also another feature worthy of imitation: the controlling body makes it a duty to find situations for the pupils after they have left the school. For this purpose registers of all graduates are kept at the school, and which are always open for public inspection.

The work performed is both theoretical and practical, and the course of studies is as follows:—

# INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

First Year.—Mathematics, mental arithmetic, geometry, trigonometry, algebra, mechanics, descriptive geometry, physics in general, general chemistry, French and French composition, and political economy. To these are added manual training.

Second Year.—Mechanics, mathematics, machine construction, industrial physics, industrial chemistry, metallurgy, building of public works, mining, railway building, bookkeeping, political economy, cost of construction, surveying, levelling, stone, wood, and iron construction.

## COMMERCIAL SECTION.

First Year.—French language, and composition, English, German, and Spanish, arithmetic, physics, commercial and industrial geography, chemistry, knowledge of merchandise, commercial and industrial law, and political economy.

Second Year.—Book keeping and counting house practice, French, English, German, Italian, and Spanish, commercial geography, chemical analysis, knowledge of merchandise, commercial and maritime law, political economy, and history of the development of commerce and statistics.

For both these sections, there are, common to both, drawing and modelling, and actual work in the joiners, pattern-makers, smiths and fitting shops. The manual work is not carried so far as in the Écoles Nationales des Arts et Métiers, it is sufficient, however, to give the pupils a thorough knowledge of the principles of construction, and of actual work. The workshops are everything that could be wished, and the instruction given by practical mechanics and master workmen.

The Commercial Museum consists of several large halls in the upper storeys of the building, with all the improvements of lighting and ventilation, which are filled with collections of raw materials and objects, arranged to show, in all important 138—D industries,

industries, a complete set of articles from the raw materials to the finished goods. The textile fabrics are very fully represented. Linen, for example, begins with the flax plant, and finishes with the finest damask linen. Silk and cotton are similarly shown. Pottery, glass-making, iron and steel, are all represented from the crude minerals to the finished products. Ship-building operations with models of vessels, from fishing boats to the gigantic ocean steam-ships, are exhibited, with all their details of manufacture. Cordage, chain cables, wire rigging, materials and machinery used in the equipment of vessels and dry docks. There is also a fine collection of machines used in agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture, for both small and large farmers and vignerons, with all the new appliances for wine-making and distilling. Altogether the Bordeaux Commercial Museum is of special interest and of the greatest use to the school.

I must describe another typical technical school, the National Professional School of Vierzon, which was established after a Commission had been appointed, in May, 1881, by the French Government, to inquire and report upon the organisation, plan of studies, and generally as to the best methods, &c., of conducting technical instruction and manual training. Senator Tolain was the President of this Commission, and he reported in August, 1882. This report went fully into the subject and recommended most of the reforms both in the legislation and the programmes of primary education, as well as those in manual and technical training. "The report said among other things that the situation could only be remedied by encouraging the creation in industrial centres of special professional schools for each branch of industry, able to replace, and even more than to replace, what apprenticeship had formerly been for young people. The utility of the creation of such establishments needs no longer to be shown. A number of industrial centres have recognised it, and have taken, in this respect, a praiseworthy initiative." They then enumerate those pioneer schools and state "that the law of December 11, 1880, has a double purpose; first, to form in the special schools of apprenticeship and train for the industries workmen completely initiated to the labour of their profession; second, to give the manual dexterity and the technical knowledge necessary for young people who propose to enter the special schools of apprenticeship of the secondary grade." They then state, "that it is with this view the Minister has been anxious to create a national school of superior primary instruction, and of professional instruction, preparatory to apprenticeship, and destined to serve as a type for establishments of the same kind which will be founded under the law. It is the programme of this school which the Commission named by the decree of May 31, 1881, has been charged to elaborate." I shall give a concise description of the present "Maternal School" and the Primary Elementary School as it developed from the recommenda-(See Appendix A.) The Commission further states "that the tions in this report. manual exercises of the superior primary school should have as a foundation the working of wood and of iron; that labour upon these two materials offers an almost unlimited field for the general and unspecialised preparation which pupils ought to receive. The working in wood and iron to alternate, so that at the end of the year, the pupil will have been exercised during two periods of sixty days in each of the two shops. The two kinds of labour connected in this way will complement each other. It is thus that after having studied the practice in wood-turning, one will be able to pass more readily to the turning of metals, and that after having constructed any piece of joinery whatever, one will be better able to meet the difficulties presented by the fitting of two pieces of metal." \* \* \* That freehand drawing should

should hold one of the most important places in this branch of instruction. \* \* That in the last year the exercises in drawing should consist principally in sketching and in drawing, with sections, the different tools and instruments employed in the shops, and the shop work of the pupils will, in all cases, be executed according to sketches made by themselves.

This was the gist of the recommendations made by this Commission, and on the 9th July, 1881, the Government decreed the establishment, at Vierzon, of "a National School of primary instruction and of professional instruction, preparatory. to apprenticeship, destined to serve as a type for institutions of the same kind" as provided for by the law of 1880. The city had already voted the funds, chosen the location, and prepared the plans. In 1883 the foundation stone was laid by M. Brisson, then President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in a speech made by the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Jules Ferry, on the occasion, he set forth the design and purpose of the school in a very eloquent manner. He said :-- "We wish to attempt here and to realise on a large scale, an idea which the first Republic pursued and cherished; which it formulated with remarkable precision, and which has found renewed favour in the public mind wherever Democracy has made a step in advance, as well after the Revolution of 1830, as after that of 1848. This creative thought, this settled purpose, which had its origin in our country nearly a century ago, and which to day finds itself realised, the idea which should be engraved upon the front of this edifice is, that the National School in a Democracy of progress like ours should be essentially a school of work. It is from this point of view that we have revolutionised the school. We have begun this beneficial transformation, and if the future is granted to us, it shall suffer no harm in our hands.

"The supreme purpose, the final aim, the essential mission of the modern school is the education of this democracy of working men, who are not only a majority in numbers, but whose vigorous virtues make the strength of the country. Thence arises the professional character of our primary education, as it is established in the new programmes. I mark this fact important to the labourers who listen to me, and to whom we can allow it to be said that our policy is, in respect to what concerns them, not barren or indifferent. The primary school of to day which we have organised after the ideal entertained by the French Revolution, this little school is from its first hour professional. That is to say, its aim is to prepare the child to become like the immense majority of French citizens, a workman. grammes rest upon this double idea: First, that primary education in a Democracy should comprise at the outset a general education, without which there is no durable specialty, no solid and serious professional instruction; and in the second place, in a series of exercises tending to place the child by progressive and well-arranged imitations, in contact with the realities of life. To form from childhood the man and the citizen; to prepare workmen for the shop is our task, and if the present generation has time to fulfil it, it will be able to rest gloriously in its grave. Thus are passed the first years of the primary school, but when the primary cause has finished this first circle, a singular and disturbing chasm opens beneath the feet of the youth: no more school no more anything between his 12th and 13th year, and the beginning of apprenticeship. It is this chasm which we wish to fill by the professional school, and it is a typical professional school of this order that we wish to establish here. I desire to clearly define its character, and to estimate with precision, its extent and We do not wish to create at Vierzon a professional school which duplicates

or which copies the Schools of Arts and Trades of Châlons, of Aix, and of Angers. No: these schools have a determinate end, they undertake to form superintendents, the sub-officers, for the army of labour; here we wish to prepare the soldiers for this army. Engineers, managers of works, designers, superintendents are the cadres of French labour and industry. It is not with these we here preoccupy ourselves, it is with the great working mass itself. It is the labourer whom we wish to It is to him we wish to give a practical and intellectual education, which will render him superior to his daily task, and which, far from disgusting him with it, or from withdrawing him from it, will attach him to it by a bond more intimate and more profound. I know the old doctrine, the aristocratic doctrine, which said, 'It is imprudent to give education to the people; it is imprudent to teach the workman anything beyond what is necessary for his daily task; he will take a dislike to his trade if he once looks beyond its lowly horizon.' That is an aristocratic conception, and a false conception. The democratic conception, which is ours, is precisely antipodal. We judge in fact, that the more the workman shall be familiarised with the natural laws, of which he is too often the ignorant auxiliary, the better he will understand his daily labour,—the more he will honor and love his trade.

"There is upon this point a fine saying of Channing, one of the men who have best loved the people, and best known modern democracy. Channing has made the remark that industrial labour—the labour of the shops—sets in operation incessantly all the discoveries of science and all scientific notions, the oldest as well as the newest, and he recommends statesmen to spread abroad in the shop these scientific knowledges, these positive conquests of humanity; 'for,' says he, 'there is no more certain means of ennobling a manual profession than by showing the intimate relation which connects it with the natural laws of the world.'

"To ennoble manual labour is our earnest desire, and this purpose we have inscribed in large letters upon our programmes. The programme of moral and civic instruction, decreed by the Superior Council of Public Instruction, contains an article with this title, 'The Nobility of Manual Labour'; and in order that the nobility of manual labour may be recognised, not only by those who exercise it but by the whole of society, the surest and only practical means have been taken, manual labour has been placed in the school itself. Be well assured that when the plane and the file shall have taken the same place—a place of honor—by the side of the compass, the chart, and the book of history, and shall be the object of an intelligent and systematic instruction, many prejudices will disappear, many antagonisms of classes will vanish, social peace will begin on the benches of the primary school, and concord with its radiant light will illumine the future of French society.

The professional instruction which shall be given here will have for its distinctive character not to constitute a separate instruction for any single industry. It will be professional without specialisation; it will teach the general principles upon which all industries rest; it will associate, for example, the notions which control the iron industry with those which direct the wood industry. During the three years which the young pupils of Vierzon shall pass in the professional school, between the twelfth and sixteenth year, they will become without difficulty experts in these two fundamental branches of manual labour, the working of iron and of wood. Trials have been made and succeeded; and what will be the consequence of this general professional education, which will not give a trade, but which will render

render the pupil capable of learning much more quickly and much better the work he shall choose to do? This consequence will be double. In the first place, it is evident that the duration of apprenticeship will be notably reduced, which is a considerable advantage; and, in the second place, during these three years of study the child will have time to do, what he cannot now do, choose freely, and with the knowledge of his reasons, the career which befits him—i.e., he can determine his own vocation; finally, he will be armed against that danger of mechanical specialty arising from the unlimited division of labour, which is one of the necessities of modern industrial progress, but the evil effects of which it is the object of human wisdom—of the wisdom of a Government and of the teachers of the people—to anticipate and diminish. He will then be able to contend against a tyrannical specialisation; he will be able at need to choose a trade, and will not be necessarily bound to the iron industry, since he will also be well prepared for working in wood.

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"Knowledge is, for the workmen, without doubt a great instrument of power—of dominion over matter; but it is also a great means of quiet and pacification. The passions which foster anarchy are all the daughters of ignorance. To teach the workman, not only the natural laws which he employs in the exercise of his trade, but to teach him equally the social law; to make him see clear amid these economic phenomena which the adversaries of existing society—which is, however, the most free and the most democratic of societies—seek to travesty or to obscure; to give to the workman just notions respecting social problems is greatly to promote the solution of them. What was in other times only a religious or sombre resignation to necessities not understood, may become, through the progress of knowledge and the habit of reflection, a considerate and voluntary adhesion to the natural law of things—an adhesion which compensates itself in some degree by a more practical conception of the means by which one can lighten its severity.

"We have all about us, at our gates as well as beyond the Atlantic, most formidable competitions in free labour. Their products which reach us, the reports which are made to us, above all the competition which we meet in foreign markets, give us in this respect warnings which we must not despise. Thus upon the field of industrial battle, as well as upon the other, nations may fall and perish; upon this field of battle, as upon the other, one may be surprised; one may, by excess of confidence, by admiration of himself, or by sluggishness of the public powers, lose in a brief time a superiority professionally uncontested. It is for this great danger that professional industry in our country should prepare. There is no national interest more important, and I can say and repeat here without fear of contradiction from any one,—To elevate the workshop is to elevate the country."

So far M. Jules Ferry. He was no doubt greatly influenced by M. Brisson, the very able and distinguished Director of Primary Instruction in 1882, who was instigated and urged on by M. Salicis. I have made this long extract as I believe it should be written in letters of gold, and is applicable to all communities and to all nations. Together these gentlemen recognised the great want of a special Normal School for Manual Training, and set to work to bring it about, which was done by M. Jules Ferry, who, as we have seen, was determined the system should have a fair trial. The model school was instituted at Vierzon, and the public primary elementary school became the arena for future manual training.

The law of the 28th March, 1882, introduced into the programme of primary teaching all the ideas necessary to institute a complete primary instruction, appropriate to a democratic, social, and political State, and to the progress of the applications of scientific discoveries which have completely changed the old order of things. The Nääs Normal School, for the training of teachers in hand work, or manual training, of which I gave a report in 1887, had been very successful under the directorship of M. Otto Salomon for several years previous to 1882, and before the great alteration was made in primary education, the Minister of Public Instruction sent a Commission of three teachers to investigate and study the system. These gentlemen reported favourably, and rendered every justice to the true and real spirit of pedagogy which inspired M. Salomon's system; but France can certainly claim for herself the association in one institution, and that institution the primary school of manual and intellectual education. Léonard Bourdon, in 1792, proposed to the Municipality of Paris to establish workshops in the twelve public primary schools which were then in existence in the different parts of the city, and in 1832, M. César Fichet founded in Paris, in the Rue Basse-des-Remparts, an industrial school, in which workshop exercises were associated with theoretic instruction; and, in 1871, M. Gérard, in his report upon apprenticeship schools, indicated, as a means to shorten the term of apprenticeship by previous instruction, "that the workshop should be in the school." In 1873 he organised the School of Apprenticeship on the Boulevard de la Villette, and favoured the creation in one of the Communal schools of the City of Paris, of the school of the Rue Tournefort, for the special purpose of making the experiments of the association of manual training with primary instruction, properly so called. The success attained here by M. Salicis and the director of the school, M. Laubier, has been already alluded to.

There is now, in Paris alone, 191 boys' schools with 70,694 places, and 174 girls' schools with 60,509 places. In all of these manual training is taught, and the arrangement of the teaching staff is in accordance with the law of 1886, and of which I shall hereafter speak more fully.

These gentlemen, the pioneers of the system, recognized the great difficulty they would have to encounter in getting teachers, so at once determined to institute a Special Normal School for Manual Training. Admission was obtained by competition, and forty-eight school teachers, all of whom were graduates of the Université de France were there taught for one year the following branches:—

- 1. Experimental physics and chemistry, as illustrated in simple phenomena, *i e.*, such experiments as might be repeated in elementary schools; the instruction was collective, but the students had the privilege of individual manipulation.
- 2. Natural history, treated in the same way.
- 3. Plane trigonometry, algebra, and elementary mechanics.
- 4. Descriptive geometry, with direct applications to perspective and to stereotomy.
- 5. Drawing, modelling, moulding, and graphic designing.
- 6. Treatment of wood at bench and turning-lathe.
- 7. Treatment of iron at the forge, vice, and turning-lathe.
- 8. As subordinate studies: Choral music, French literature, fencing, and fire-brigade practice.

This programme was to be completed at a later period, by a scientific study of various fertilisers in their relation to the nature of the soil, and to special productions. Although the programme was a little overcrowded for immediate needs, it was thoroughly carried out, and was satisfactorily assimilated in all its parts.

From an essentially manual point of view it about covered the following ground:—

- Stereotomy.—Design and construction of a soffit, of a full centre, of a segmental arch, of a stilted arch, of a rampant arch; development of the same; stringer of a staircase.
- Drawing and Modelling.—Rendering of twelve models, selected from the collection of the National School of Fine Arts. No modelling was done unless preceded or followed by a design of the object.
- Joinery.—Besides preliminaries, twenty exercises in joinery and ten summaries.
- Smith's work.—Introductory details, fire making, striking in company with one, two, and three other strikers, welding, rolling, swaging, use of the callipers, tempering.
- Millwright's work.—Practice with flat and half-round files, mortise-chisel, graver, and saw.
- Wood-turning lathe.—Railings of different styles, Medicis Vase.
- Metal-turning lathe.—Use of slide rest, turning cylinders, bearings.

"Every object made," says M. Salicis, "was to be a material rendering of an off-hand sketch." A memorandum of each sketch was entered in a special workshop note-book along with the teacher's private explanations and estimates. "The close of the year witnessed the establishment of a certificate of proficiency for such as were fit to teach manual work in the Normal Schools, and in the Higher Primary Schools. On examination this certificate was awarded to most of the students in the first promotion, the few backward ones obtained this distinction in the following year, along with twenty-four new students of the second promotion. The special Normal School has thus graduated seventy-two professors of manual training; since then the Normal School at St. Cloud has swollen the list by a few adepts, and some independent teachers have shown themselves so well versed in the several requirements as to pass satisfactory examinations in the same. Thus it is that now, in strict compliance with the law, each one of our ninety Normal Schools, including Corsica and Algeria, is provided with a competent professor of manual training. On the other hand, these schools are fully equipped with laboratories, workshops, and tools. With respect to the new branches, the programme is identical with the one adopted by the special Normal School, minus the above-mentioned 3rd, 4th, and the latter The course is completed within three years, at the rate of part of the 8th branches. four hours per week, a rate which seems very inadequate. Still these Normal Schools are beginning now to graduate every year something like 1,500 teachers, who are pretty well fitted to introduce the new studies in the numerous primary and continuation schools. Summer courses are being opened gradually in the Normal Schools to those teachers in each department who will pledge themselves to regular attendance. These voluntary teachers carry back to their schools a manual knowledge which is sufficient, inasmuch as it is primary; their own works are their models,

models, and their note-book is their guide. The remainder of their equipment, which in the beginning need be only slight in the way of buildings and tools, will depend on the General Councils and on the Municipalities."

M. Salicis goes on to say, "That in fifteen years' time nearly all the Primary High Schools, and most of the 40,000 Elementary Schools for boys, ought to provide our 2,750,000 male children of the working-classes with the instruction that will fit them completely for the future work to which they may be destined.

"It is a fact that everywhere, without exception, where the equipment is decent and the professor suitable, manual training is as much of an attraction to the pupils of various ages as to the student-teachers of the normal schools. The recent convention of academical rectors, and of general inspectors of primary instruction, presided over by the Minister was unanimously in favour of the new departure; such was the interest manifested by the students of the normal schools, that at times it had even been necessary to restrict their enthusiasm in workshop matters. We wish it to be always well borne in mind, that we are dealing here only with the question of primary manual training, such as is given by the State.

"Of the two hundred boys schools in the city of Paris, about one-half are already equipped with benches and turning lathes at which the older scholars do manual work. The Municipal Council and the Board of Instruction are both endowed with the very best will, and still they have not definitely settled the exact amount of importance to be attached to primary manual training. This state of affairs will soon be changed, for the teachers will all be recruited from the ranks of the normal school graduates of the Department of the Seine." This was written late in the year 1890 and only a short time before his death. Convinced of the utility of manual training M. Salicis never relaxed his efforts, but worked energetically to secure its position in all primary schools until the end of his life.

In accordance with special decrees and ministerial resolutions, every primary high school must be provided with a workshop and there are certificates of proficiency awarded in higher primary studies, including manual work. These two, three, and four year schools are urgently demanded by the departments and cities; they apply to a portion of the studying population that has already received the certificate for elementary primary instruction, and that is not compelled to immediately seek an apprenticeship. It has been well said that France has not only set herself to educate her people, but she has especially set herself to adapt that education to the needs of the present industrial era. Since the Universal Exhibition of 1878 many of the ablest men in France have most diligently applied themselves to solve the problem of how the basis of general knowledge could be broadened, and at the same time to introduce into the schools another kind of training, that would prepare the youth to become intelligent workers in wood and iron. Recognising the truth that the value of work diminishes as the intelligence of the workman declines, they found, as the Swedish authorities had previously found, that the only effectual remedy is to give such an education to the children, as will awaken in them the feeling that formerly prevailed among artisans, when they took an honest pride in their hand-work. do this it was necessary to develop their intelligence and at the same time to increase their technical knowledge. With this view the question was studied and the organisation of manual training made an accomplished fact.

The definite change was made in 1882 when manual training was first made a subject of tuition and primary instruction compulsory. It will be necessary here to state concisely of what primary instruction consists and how it is carried out. I intend,

intend, however, to append to this report my own views as regards French primary instruction at greater length than would be convenient in this place. (See Appendix A.)

Primary instruction is given in four different kinds or grades of schools:-

- 1. The maternal schools— $\acute{E}coles$  maternelles, and infant classes.
- 2. Elementary primary schools—Écoles primaires élémentaires.
- 3. Higher primary schools—*Écoles primaires supérieures*, and higher classes in primary schools called complementary courses.
- 4. Manual apprenticeship schools—Écoles manuelles d'apprentissage.

In all of these schools some form of manual training is required and the programme of primary education includes:—Moral and civic instruction, reading, writing, french, geography, and history (particularly that of France,) general notions of law and science, the elements of drawing, modelling and music, and gymnastics. The extent of the manual exercises can be gathered from the programme prepared by Senator Tolain's commission which formed part of the report, and which I now give for boys alone. The programme includes work for girls, also arranged in three courses, and comprises knitting, plain sewing, and embroidery, to which are added, in the elementary course, manual exercises designed to develop dexterity, such as cutting out and fitting pieces of coloured paper; first attempts at modelling. In the superior course, instruction is given in the elements of domestic economy with practical applications to the kitchen, laundry, the house generally, the garden and yard; practical instruction is given in the school and at home.

#### PROGRAMME.

# INFANT CLASSES AND MATERNAL SCHOOL.

Application and extension of the Fræbel system and manual exercises intended to develop the children's skill of hand.

# ELEMENTARY PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Elementary Class, 7 and 8 years old; 1 hour per day.

Elementary exercises in freehand drawing, symmetrical arrangement of forms; cutting out pieces of coloured paper and applying them upon geometrical forms; exercises in colouring; cutting out geometrical forms in cardboard; representations of geometrical solids. All these exercises to be done first on squared and subsequently on plain paper.

Small basket work.—Arrangement of strips of coloured paper—first in interwoven forms; second in plaited patterns.

Modelling.—Reproduction of geometric solids and simple objects.

Intermediate Class, 9 and 10 years old; 1 hour per day.

Cutting out cardboard patterns; construction of regular geometrical solids; construction by the pupils of cardboard models, covered with coloured drawings or coloured paper.

Small basket work:—Combination of plaits; basket making.

Objects made of wire:--Trellis or netting; wire-chain making.

Combination of wire and wood: -Cages.

Modelling: -Simple architectural ornaments.

Object lessons:—Principal characteristics of wood and the common metals.

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Upper

Upper Class, 11 and 12 years; 2 hours per day.

Drawing and modelling.—Continuation of the exercises in the preceding class; repetition of the ornaments previously executed, in the form of sketches, with dimensions attached to them; drawing the requisite sections for this purpose; reproducing the sections as measured sketches; study of the various tools used in working wood-hammer, mallet, chisel, gimlet, centre-brace and bits, screw-driver, compasses, square, marking gauge, saws of different kinds, jack plane, trying plane, smoothing plane, files, rasp, level.

Theoretical and practical lessons on the above.—Sawing and planing wood; construction of simple joints.

Boxes nailed together, or jointed without tacks.

Wood lathe.—Tools used in turning; turning simple geometrical forms.

Study of the tools used in working iron-hammer, chisel, cutting tools, cold chisel, squares, compasses, files, &c.; theoretical and practical lessons concerning them.

Exercises in filing, smoothing, and finishing rough forgings or castings; cubes; polygonal nuts.

The practical work in the shops in primary schools to be followed by gymnastic exercises, in accordance with a special programme.

In the superior primary schools the instruction comprises-Morals, the duties and rights of the citizen, French language and grammar, writing, history, geography, and one modern language, at least; mathematics, including arithmetic, geometry, algebra, and the elementary principles of trigonometry as applied to the estimation of triangles; clementary principles of solid geometry and their application; the common curves.

Accounts and commercial book-keeping.

Physics and chemistry; natural history.

Drawing.—Geometrical, plans and tinting, perspective, figured sketches, essential parts of machinery and plans of buildings, freehand drawing from relief and objects, singing, and gymnastics.

The manual instruction is as follows:--

First Year—2 hours per day.

Drawing and modelling.—Execution of the regular geometric solids of given dimensions from figured sketches.

# Workshop Teaching.

First period.-Working in wood: A box, a drawing-board, a mortise and tenon joint, an oblique joint, a slit and tongue joint, a joint halved together obliquely, a St. Andrew's cross, various kinds of scarfed joints.

Second period.—Working in iron: Exercises with the file on an uneven piece of iron; make rectangular parallelopiped, with a square base of given dimensions; this to be converted into an octagonal prism, and then into one with sixteen sides; this to be filed round; then in the lathe to turn this into a cylinder of specified diameter, and finally to convert it into a hexagonal prism. Third

Third period.—Working in wood: Various kinds of dovetail joints, splices, skew splices, halved together, two kinds, scarfs halved with dovetail pieces.

Fourth period.—Working in iron: Tool-making, two straight edges of given dimensions, two plain squares, a pair of callipers, exercises with the lathe and also with the cold chisel.

#### Second Year.

Drawing and modelling.—Execution of a graduated series of ornamental casts, composed of elements of solid geometry, arranged systematically; rosettes, &c.

# Work in the shops—3 hours per day.

First period.—Working in wood: Mortise and tenon in mouldings, tenon for a mitre joint, mortise and tenon with champered dovetail, tongued joint with cross-ties, mortise and tenon for quoins.

Second period.—Working in iron: An angle out of square, a pair of pointed compasses, a hand-vice.

Third period.—Working in wood: Angle open mortise joint, slit and tongue joint in two thicknesses of stuff, stepped mortise and tenon, square joint of two cylinders, oblique joint of two cylinders, a pair of screw clamps.

Fourth period.—Working in iron: Bit pinchers, screw-wrench, exercise with the lathe, exercise with the cold chisel.

## Third Year.

Drawing and modelling.—Elements of architecture, orders, and styles.

Industrial drawing.—Theoretical principles of composition and of the arrangement of colours.

General principles of the application of drawing to pottery, to fret cutting in wood and metal, to artistic locksmith's work, and to the ornamental stamping of paper and fabrics.

Chemistry.—Experiments in the laboratory, manipulation, analysis, mode of fixing colours, as applied to pottery, paper, and woven fabrics.

Accounts.—Industrial account keeping, fixing of a scale of profits, applying the same to the work of tools and simple machines.

Work in the shops—5 hours per day during the first six months, and 7 hours daily during the last six months.

First period.—Working in wood: The making of tools, moulding block, mitre block, wood-bench clamp, tenon saw, small hand saw, inlaying saw, a plane, use of the wood lathe.

Second period.—Working in iron: The making of tools, a pair of steel squares, one of them to be a rim-square, a tap wrench, working with the cold chisel and file.

Third period.—Working in wood: The making of tools, a plane, jack plane, square, marking gauge, grooving plane, lathe work and pattern-making.

Fourth period.—Working in iron: Making a shifting gauge, working at the forge, elementary work, making of tools, chisels, cross-cut chisels, drills, and boring bits, &c.; working at the lathe, and with the cold chisel.

As a rule, and after the three years' course, the pupils may, if they request it, be maintained at the schools to work all day long in the shops throughout the holidays. Many take advantage of this and construct some machine work to show their skill, such as a lathe, drill, or the working model of a steam engine.

In the primary schools the professional and literary work are varied as much as possible, the one is interwoven with the other, so as to avoid fatigue either way, the one acting as a recreation after the other; for it is absolutely true that relaxation for the mind is found in manual exercises and in doing useful work. M. Corbon says that "manual exercise is for all men a natural requirement which needs to be satisfied, and the level of the general capacity will be made higher by its constant practice." Whatever may be the avocation of the individual all and everyone should know how to work.

M. Corbon further says, "it is high time to understand the indications furnished by the instinct of children, and to give as soon as possible satisfaction to their twofold need of working with their hands, and of knowing the reason of things, that is to say, it is time to bring about a veritable revolution in the manner of raising youth. If one wishes to follow resolutely the course of nature and the clear indications furnished by the instinctive dispositions of children, if manual exercises are considered as essential, they should have a serious part in education, commensurate with their importance. In the end it will be found that it is possible to shorten the time of class work, in order to give a sufficient amount of time to manual exercises, and that this will be done not only without injury to the intellectual development, but that, on the contrary, it will promote it. In the first place manual exercises are not carried on without awakening the intelligence, and still further, it is doing violence to the active nature of the children to confine them three hours in succession, twice a day, before the school desk. They submit, but with reluctance; they are subject to constraint, but they are ill at ease physically and morally. They would certainly learn better in two hours, if the third were given to manual exercises."

Professor C. Wellman Parks, of the Troy Polytechnic Institute, had charge of the United States Educational Exhibition at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889. He informed me that he found the prevailing notion, among the European educationists at the Exhibition, against making a hard and fast school age of from 6 to 13 years of age, and require every child of such age to pursue the course of training such as had been common to schools. That where intellectual and manual work are separated, the tendency is invariably to neglect the latter and to give the whole of the attention to the former. "They are of opinion," said he, "that such a school course does not tend to create a well-informed working class, but rather to cause the child to look forward with discontent to a possible life of manual labour, and to determine, if possible, to live by intellectual work alone, as directors, counsellors, and other clerkly professions, the world cannot well employ more than five per cent. of its people, and the other ninety-five per cent. must supply these with a living, and they think if some of these aspirants cannot occupy the lawful callings for which they may be fitted by education, that they may become a part of the body of educated robbers, who are so much worse than uneducated highwaymen, because they are able to steal lawfully; but assuming that the prime object of the public school is so to train children that they shall become able to occupy the highest possible position in the social scale, shall we then prepare our course of study which takes seven or eight years of the child's life, so that at the end of the course all the children

children shall wish to enter the so-called learned professions, and that none of them shall see any good in the trades? It would seem as though the present plan, which produces so many clerks, book-keepers, salesman, &c., were of this order, and to a certainty it is not beneficial. It is upon the productions of a nation and its industrial enterprises that the national wealth depends, and the way to secure these is that the people should be taught to be industrious, and to be in love with their work. The great defect of all the so-called intellectual curricula is that precise knowledge is not the outcome which follows them, for we find the graduates of such courses with only the most general ideas of their surroundings, and possibly a memory stored with selections that are useless, or which they are unable to properly use. If one is asked to describe some object or process he will use a multitude of words, and will endeavour by the quantity of his words to create the impression that he does know, when in reality he is entirely ignorant of the details. The modern idea is that a child gains far more by seeing the object and handling it at the same time that he reads about it, and that he will gain more intellectually by using his fingers than by memorising the facts he may read about. On the printed page he overlooks details; in the object he sees their relation to the whole, and then stores the truths in his mind with less labour, and more certainty that he has gained more knowledge."

In France Professor Parks said he had found the idea of object teaching carried out more fully than in any other country, as provision is made for such teaching between the ages of two and (say) fifty years. Under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education and Fine Arts, the General Council of Education of France prepares plans for all school work, using such expert assistance as may be necessary. For the ages of from two to six years the maternal or Kindergarten schools are provided, which are attended by about one-third of all the children in France of such ages. The programme is about the same as that used in the Kindergartens now becoming common in many large cities of the United States. Under the charge of 69 General Inspectors, 89 Academy Inspectors, and 456 Primary School Inspectors, there exists a system of public primary instruction that reaches to every district and community of France and her Colonies, there being only eight communes without schools, and the total population of these is less than 800. Practically, all the children, if of school age, are to be found in these schools, and nearly half a million children over thirteen years of age attend. Besides the subjects studied in our schools one finds also, nearly all over France, that an hour or two in each day is devoted to Drawing, cutting of paper or cardboard for the manual training of some sort. formation of geometrical figures, modelling of geometrical solids and architectural ornaments, study of the properties of woods and metals and practice of the use of tools used in fashioning woods, metals, stones, and clay. In planing, turning, filing, and fitting wood and metals, the work being so arranged that the results serve for toys in the Kindergarten, and for tools for the classes below those which make them, thus saving the cost of such supplies. At the same time, we must remember that the aim is to train the intellect, and not to In drawing classes no lithographic copy-books are used, but build machines. most of the work is freehand-work from the round, with very satisfactory results in most cases. The child who has completed such a course of study can read drawings, perhaps make them, knows the properties of the materials that serve him for food, shelter, work, and enjoyment, and can tell the proper use for all the ordinary tools used in the working of these materials. not a skilled mechanic, not even an apprentice, but, in all probability, has a genuine respect for the power of tools, and also for the educated mechanic who can use them. At this time he is either free to leave school, or to remain and pursue a course in the Superior Primary School, corresponding to our High School, where the time is divided as follows:—Literary instruction, nine hours a week; scientific instruction, nine hours; modern languages, four; workshop, four; drawing, three; and singing, one hour per week.

These superior primary schools, attended by about two per cent. of the children between thirteen and sixteen years of age, are located in the principal towns, and are made available to all by means of State scholarships, ranging in value from 100 to 500 francs each per year. It may be interesting to know what becomes of the boys who complete the course in this grade of schools, and, therefore, I give the figures for 1887: - Entered normal schools to become teachers, 643; the National Schools of Arts et Métiers, 202; schools of fine arts, &c., 366; colleges and other higher educational institutions, 1,775; School of Roads and Bridges, 113; post, telegraph, and customs, 286; army, 259; clerks, secretaries, &c., 683; teachers, 163; agriculture, 1,344; trade, 2,281; manufactures, office, and workshop, 2,468; without occupation, 1,182; total for the year, 10,730. Thus it will be seen that one-sixth of the graduates continue their studies in the day schools, and that more than one-half commence at once to earn a livelihood, but many of these continue their studies in the well-arranged evening courses, of which there were, in 1887, 22,646 schools, attended by 484,043 adult pupils.

I will also state here that for the training of teachers there are 171 normal schools, or training colleges—ninety for the preparation of male teachers, and eighty-one for female teachers. The former, with a teaching force of about 1,100 professors, and an attendance of 5,443 in 1887. It was found during that year that the graduates of the primary schools furnished fully one-third of the total number of admissions. The eighty-one female normal schools are taught by a total staff of about 900 professors, with an attendance of 3,544.

To assist in the development of special industries this grand system of instruction is supplemented by special schools, apprenticeship schools, and other professional schools, for the youth of both sexes, to impart instruction in the various trades, clock and watch making, mathematical instruments, furniture, artificial flowers, printing and type-making, carriage building, &c., &c., &c. And besides all these supplementary schools there are many museums for the people of the same class as that in connection with the High School of Commerce and Industry at Bordeaux. In these, which are exceedingly well arranged for the dissemination of knowledge, one can study the rise and development of the various great industries. In iron, for example, would be shown the various ores from the rich magnetites and hematites to the poor colitic ores. Then the rude manufacture, by the Indian and Catalan processes, of reducing these very rich ores—chiefly of magnetic ironstone to wrought iron and steel. Then a step further, and we have the low blast furnace, with its blast of several large bellows. Then the "tromp" or water blast. on the high-blast furnace with its blowing cylinders and water-tuyeres. Then the hot-blast, as at first constructed, and as now with the Whitwell ovens, where the blast is heated to 1,200 or 1,300 degrees Fahr. There are details of all these processes and models of the furnaces and machinery connected with them. Further on the treatment necessary to turn the rough crystalline cast iron into the tough, fibrous malleable metal, of which all our wrought iron articles are

made.

Then as to the various methods of converting iron to steel-the various kinds of steel-the ordinary steel of cementation or blister steel, cast steel, and the management of the pot furnaces, crucibles, &c. Then the direct methods of making steel, headed by the marvellous invention of Bessemer, by which steel of any degree of hardness, from that of chilled steel down to that of soft iron, can be made in one process direct from the molten east iron of the blast furnace. The models of the machinery to work the converters with samples of pig iron, speigle iron, or ferromanganese used to supply the required quantity of silicon and carbon to give to the decarbonated cast iron the qualities of steel. All this is explained in printed matter hung round on the walls. Then the various kinds of furnaces for working the open-hearth processes of Siemens and Martin, with many others. Machinery for casting huge ingots of steel up to 40 and 50 tons, from which are hammered out those enormous shafts of metal for the screw propellers of steam ships. steel rails, and machinery for rolling them, as well as that of railway wheel tyres. It is the same with all all other industries. Sugar-making, both by crushing the cane directly, or by the diffusion process from both cane and beet roots; starchmaking from grain, potatoes, &c. Then the starch converted to dextrine-British gum-and afterwards to glucose or grape sugar, substances very largely used in brewing, distilling, confectionery, calico-printing, glazing, &c. Copper and tin smelting, with the different forms of furnaces employed; the precious metals and the various methods of extracting them. In point of fact, one finds in these museums models, processes, and apparatus of every kind relating to the particular industries of the district, and these are always open for inspection and study. The thoughtful workman or student, who thinks he has found an idea which can be worked into a new process, will go to the museum and see what has been already done, and find out at once whether his discovery is original or not, whether it is good enough to go on with, or whether he had better abandon it. I cannot conceive a more economical way of disseminating industrial knowledge than by museums of the character I have described, and of which by far the finest example is that of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers at Paris, and where, in connection with the marvellous collection of machines, apparatus, plans, models, and descriptions, we have regular courses of geometry applied to the arts, descriptive geometery, mechanics applied to the arts, construction, natural philosophy applied to the arts, general chemistry in its industrial relations, industrial chemistry, chemistry applied to dyeing, ceramics and glass-making, agricultural chemistry and chemical analysis, agriculture, agricultural buildings and rural engineering, spinning and weaving, political economy and industrial legislation, industrial economy and statistics, besides a library of 25,000 volumes, with portfolios of working drawings of new machinery, as well as old, from every part of the world. One can easily realize the incalculable good this grand institution has effected, and its inestimable value to the working man, not only as a temple of instruction but a place in which he can obtain the most reliable information, in matters of reference, that can possibly be procured.

Among the exhibits from professional and apprenticeship schools, there were numerous models of machinery and apparatus, patterns of work in wood and iron as well as in woven fabrics and ceramics. The Commercial School of Lyons exhibited most excellent work in designing, weaving, and dyeing, in silks and other fabrics, while the hammered iron designs for gates and balustrades were rich and beautiful, and well put together. The Free Professional School of Design and Modelling of Paris had some very fine exhibits, both in hammered iron and brasswork, also in art bronzes, and in artificial flowers.

Altogether,

Altogether, France continues foremost among the nations in the opportunities afforded her citizens of obtaining, in the easiest manner, not only a sound, practical, primary education, but that manual training which serves to perfect and complete the instruction which the man who has to gain his living by his hands, will find of the most use to him in the future. The impetus given to mechanical instruction in the time of the first Republic has, so far, kept her ahead of all other nations, but the United States of America are running her closely. This great nation, having the example of Europe before her, is rapidly developing a system, which if persevered in, and carried out in its integrity, will very soon leave all other nations behind. The evidence of the Paris Exhibition is conclusive as to what has already been accomplished by manual training and other technical instruction, not only in Europe, but in America. Its results, shown in the exhibits, are simply marvellous, and I do not think it too much to say that, in my opinion, manual training is destined to entirely revolutionise the ordinary systems of elementary instruction.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The country that came next to France in the quantity of educational exhibits was Switzerland. Here, both primary and secondary education are gratuitous, and the primary compulsory. Their system of instruction comprises the following schools, viz.: Primary, Secondary, Evening Schools, and High Schools. children between the ages of six and fourteen years of age must attend school and remain in the primary school until the age of twelve years, after which, and having their primary certificate, they can enter the secondary school, or may, subject to the prescribed attendance at a supplementary school, enter into practical life. school course in the secondary schools extends over four years. Children entering these schools and remaining two years, are absolved from further school attendance, while those who do not enter the secondary school are obliged, by law, to attend for four years in a supplementary school, which is held on two half-days per week. The great aim of this school is to enable the youth to retain that which they have learned in the primary school, and if possible to make further progress. It is well worthy of remark, as showing the democratic character of Swiss education, that ninety-seven and a half per cent. of the children of all classes attend the public primary schools.

These primary schools are divided into four classes :-

- 1. The infantine school, which is more of the old Salle d'asile class than that of the modern maternal school of France. It is organised after the Kindergarten system, and Fræbel's teaching is closely followed. There are 544 of these infantine schools—Kinderschule.
- 2. The primary school—*École primaire*—is modelled after the old French style. There are 7,180 primary schools with 467,597 pupils. These have 9,018 teachers—6,128 of which are male and 2,890 female, giving a mean of 52 children to each instructor.
- 3. Continuation or Supplementary School—École de répétition et de perfectionnement professionnel. This institution in most of the Swiss Cantons is destined to preserve the knowledge acquired in the primary school as above stated, but further, it prepares all recruits for examination. In manufacturing districts, however, these schools are devoted to manual exercises and professional instruction, and are largely made use of by apprentices and workmen. Drawing is taught in all

these

these schools, book-keeping, geometry, and often foreign languages. They also furnish the means of bridging the chasm between the primary school and the workshop. Besides these free day-schools, there are evening and Sunday schools; and it must be said that in several of the Cantons both apprentices and workmen have none but themselves to blame if they do not continue their education in any direction they may wish to take, for the educational facilities offered to the poor in Switzerland are very great, and moreover, highly appreciated by the men.

4. The secondary primary schools, regional schools, and district schools, or primary superior schools, which exist in almost all the Cantons, complete the primary instruction.

The secondary instruction in Switzerland includes the normal schools, the girls' high schools, the *gymnases* or grammar schools, the agricultural schools, and the schools of arts and trades. There is also a veterinary school.

The cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Schwytz, Fribourg, St. Gall, Argovic, Thurgovie, Tessin, Vaud, and Valais have each of them special institutions for the formation of the teacher. The duration of instruction in the normal schools varies from two to four years; and the number of students that graduated in 1887 in the official normal schools amounted to 1,638, of whom 1,090 were men, and 548 women.

High schools for girls exist in four Cantons. Girls are not admitted until they are 16, and the course varies from three to four years. The number of pupils in 1887 was 3,221.

Grammar schools—progymnases and gymnases. These establishments prepare students for the universities and the Federal Polytechnic School. They are divided into two classes. The grammar schools, where the dead languages are almost exclusively studied, with a special view towards the so-called learned professions of law, medicine, and divinity, and the other towards industrial purposes. In 1887 the numbers of students were respectively 7,115 and 2,630; and in the Commercial School, 274.

In Switzerland there are three professional agricultural schools: the Strickhof, Zurich; la Rutti, Berne; and the Cernier, Neufchatel. These are all subsidised by the Confederation. The Polytechnic also comprises an agricultural section. The studies extend over five semestres. Students are not admitted to this course until they are over 18 years of age.

- 5. The Schools of Arts and Trades—Ecoles des Arts et Métiers—are eight in number, not counting the special schools that have been founded for special trades, or for particular industries. They are also subsidised by the Confederation. They are as follows:—
  - 1. The *Technicum* of Winterthour. This school is divided into seven sections, which include building construction; mechanical construction; electricians, or electric engineering; chemistry, and chemistery applied to the arts; civil engineering; commercial economy; decorative art, and the training of art masters.
  - 2. The School of the Industrial Arts-Kunstgewerbeschule-of Zurich.
  - 3. The School of the Industrial Arts of Lucerne.
  - 4. The School of Design and Modelling of Basle.
  - 5. The School of Design of the Industrial Museum of Saint Gall.

6.

- 6. The School of Industrial Art of Geneva, of which the programme comprises sculpture, modelling, enamel painting, decorative painting upon porcelain, and stoneware, wood carving and engraving.
- 7. The School of Art of the town of Geneva.

In the higher instruction Switzerland has five Universities—Zurich, Basle, Berne, Geneva, and the Etat de Vaud or Lausanne. The state of Fribourg has also decided upon the creation of a University.

The Federal Polytechnic School of Zurich—*Ecole Polytechnique*—is the only educational establishment for the higher instruction that has been created by the Confederation. This school comprises a school of architecture, of which the duration of the course is seven semestres; civil engineering, the course of which takes the same time; a school of mechanical engineers, six semestres; school of pharmacy, four semestres; agricultural school, sylviculture, six semestres; and the purely agricultural section, five semestres; special training school for teachers of physics and mathematics, six semestres; general section of philosophy and political economy. Besides these there are courses of mathematics, physics, and of military science.

In addition to these institutions there are four pedagogical museums situated at Zurich, Berne, Fribourg, and Neufchatel.

The exhibition was complete in every way. The apparatus used was efficient, together with the results of manual training from all grades of schools. The enthusiasm displayed by the French in the subject of manual training is participated in to the utmost by the Swiss, and indeed in common with the entire north of Europe.

#### BELGIUM.

Belgium occupied nearly the same amount of space as Switzerland, and made a most interesting and comprehensive display. The extent and quality of work from the apprenticeship, professional, and primary schools, where manual training was practiced, proved conclusively the hold that technical instruction has taken upon the population. In my report of 1887, I gave a full account of the system of general education adopted in Belgium, and also of the industrial and apprenticeship The progress during the three years subsequent to my visit seems to me to be astounding. Undoubtedly there has been no school question more thoroughly threshed out in Belgium than that of industrial instruction, and this instruction has been placed within reach of all the working classes. It is usually divided into two distinct sections, the one general for all industrial schools, without distinction, and the other special to each school according to the prevailing industries of the town or district. The first part comprises drawing—geometrical, mechanical, and freehand, together with their various applications in the decorative and other arts—geometry, arithmetic, book-keeping, physics, chemistry, mechanics, hygiene, and industrial economy. The second part comprises metallurgy, the theory of stone-cutting, the working of mines, construction of buildings, weaving, dyeing, the applications of electricity, and the management of the steam-engine. In Belgium as well as in Switzerland the results obtained from the comparatively small sums expended are more than satisfactory, they are simply surprising both in character and extent.

#### HOLLAND.

What has been said about Belgium applies equally to Holland. This country had a fairly representative and interesting collection of work turned out by the pupils of the various professional schools, notably the Artisans' School at Rotterdam, of which an account appeared in my report of 1880, and of the various primary schools into which manual training has been introduced.

In

In the Netherlands, primary education is divided into elementary and superior. The first comprising the elements of the Dutch language, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography, the intuitive teaching of geometrical forms, some elementary physics and singing. The superior section of primary instruction includes the modern languages, drawings, mathematics, agriculture, gymnastics, manual training, and in the girl's schools needlework.

The control of primary schools, both public and free is exercised: 1st. By local committees, appointed by the Commune and Council; 2nd. By district inspectors; 3rd. By provincial inspectors. The district inspectors serve without pay, but the provincial inspectors have a fixed salary. Their duties are to act between the district inspectors on the one hand, and the provincial and central administration on the other. They also advise the Minister of the Interior in whatever relates to primary instruction, and form with him a superior council of education which meets—at least—once a year.

In secondary instruction there are four classes of schools the burgerscholen, or lower intermediate schools; the noogere burgerscholen, or higher intermediate schools; the agricultural schools, and the Polytechnic School. There are also secondary or higher schools for girls.

The State Agricultural Institute of Wageningen was created in 1876, and has a three years' secondary school of the superior grade attached to it, as a preparatory school, and its course is composed of two sections of different grades of pupils. One section is intended for the sons of those who make farming their actual occupation; the other for the sons of those who conduct agricultural operations on a large scale, and for those others who desire to obtain a thorough knowledge of agricultural science. For admission to the first section admission is given on the primary school certificate, and as the course is for three years, young men who complete the course are supposed to be educated sufficiently to engage successfully in practical agriculture. The course in the second section is for two years, but is designed for those who have graduated at a higher secondary school.

No model farm is attached to this institute; there is, however, an experimental station for the examination and analysis of grains, soils, and manures, and for all experiments and observations bearing upon subjects relating to agriculture. Moreover, excursions are made by the professors and their pupils, for the purpose of seeing practical work with machines and implements upon farms in the vicinity of the institution, where they are taught by actual observation, as to matters relating to general agriculture, and also instructed as to the breeding and rearing of cattle.

This State institute has a good museum, in which are exhibited collections of agricultural implements and machines, models, and agricultural products. It also has a botanical and vegetable garden large enough to make experiments with new varieties. The school fee is 40 florins—£4 a year for the whole course; and from 5 to 20 florins—10s. to £2—for a single branch.

Although the Polytechnic is classed as secondary, and not, as in European countries generally, as among the highest schools of superior instruction, it is designed to fill a position higher than that of the higher secondary schools, for besides giving a superior general industrial and technological education, it specially prepares civil, mechanical, electrical, and mining engineers, as well as architects and naval constructors. There are twelve professors, one of whom is the principal director,

eight associate professors, and six temporary professors. Eight professors are charged to give instruction in mathematical and mechanical science, two in physics, three in chemistry, one in metallurgy, and the working of mines and mining, three in civil architecture, two in hydraulic construction, two in naval architecture, two in artistic and decorative drawing, two in modelling and sculpture, and one in social economy and administrative law.

#### SWEDEN.

Sweden—as might have been expected—made a most comprehensive and excellent exhibition of the work done at its industrial and primary schools. The manual work is designed to produce useful household articles, at the same time that it is used for the development of the intellect. The primary and secondary schools of Sweden are similar to the Swiss and German schools, but slöjd, which is equivalent to manual training, is now taught in all primary schools—secondary instruction, nearly corresponding to the *gymnases* and real schools of Germany, do work of an excellent character. There are ten normal schools, and special schools of agriculture, arts and trades, navigation and forestry.

Sweden is the home of the slöjd, and in 1887 I detailed the methods followed at the Normal School of Slöjd, at Nääs. I also stated that I wished further to study the slöjd, and obtain further information as to its working. I have carried out those intentions as well as I possibly could, and can now speak positively as to its practical and educational value.

As I said in my last report the word  $sl\ddot{o}jd$  has no exact equivalent in the English language—it means working with the hands and with simple tools, it does not mean any handicraft or special profession, but in speaking of a farm labourer, for example, it may be said of him that he is a "sl\ddot{o}jdare," which means that while simply he is a labourer, and not an artisan, that he is able to repair the tools and implements in use on the farm, as well as to work in the fields.

There is an institution called the English Slöjd Institute, which, in its publications, describe slójd as follows:—"Slöjd is a carefully graded system of manual training. Many different kinds of educational hand-work have been tried in Sweden; but the kind which has proved far the most successful, and is now universally practised throughout Scandinavia, is wood slöjd, or educational carpentering.

"Slöjd aims at the following results:—(1.) To implant respect and love for work in general. (2.) To implant respect and love even for the coarser kinds of honest manual work. (3.) To develop activity. (4.) To foster order, accuracy, cleanliness, and neatness. (5.) To encourage attention, industry, and perseverance. (6.) To develop the physical powers. (7.) To train the eye and sense of form.

"Slöjd is the ABC of technical education, because it trains the eye and hand during the plastic age, developing them so carefully and systematically as to enable their possessor to learn with comparative ease any handicraft he may afterwards follow.

"Slöjd fits its pupils for practical life. In every article made they have to depend entirely on themselves from first to last, it being a cardinal principle in slöjd that, while the teachers should lead, direct, and control the work, he should not put his hand directly to it. Thus the pupils learn to rely on themselves, to exercise forethought, and to use their common sense.

"Slöjd

- "Slöjd tells with advantage on the ordinary school subjects; greater and more intelligent progress is made in them wherever it has been introduced, so that instead of losing by the time taken from them and given to slöjd, they are the gainers. After all this is natural enough; for slöjd develops all the powers—physical, mental, and moral, and this growth of faculty must manifest itself in every subject with which it comes in contact.
- "Slöjd fosters home love. It strengthens and tightens the bond between home and school, and is a strong link between the teachers and the pupil.
- "Slöjd develops the *physique*. It calls forth every variety of movement, brings all the muscles into play, and exercises both sides of the body.
- "Slöjd develops the *mental* powers. It draws out and exercises energy, perseverance, order, accuracy, self-reliance, and the habit of attention. It has, in innumerable cases, proved to be the key which has unlocked the latent powers of so-called *dull* children, whose dullness too frequently means that they have not been able to find a medium through which they can express themselves—their *executive* faculty being stronger than their *word* faculty.
- "Slöjd was a marked influence on character. In the class-room, the pupils are treated as parts of a whole; in the work-room they are treated as individuals, and they thus begin to acquire a sense of personal responsibility, a most important factor in their moral development. They also learn to respect thorough work, and to enjoy the satisfaction which is the outcome of every honest effort. In the slöjd room, too, they begin to gain a habit of self-control and patience under difficulties—an excellent preparation for the battle of life.

"To sum up, slöjd *educates* in the true sense of the word by drawing out all the faculties, prepares for practical life, fosters home-love, and in short, helps to form better, more capable, and consequently, happier men and women."

There can be no doubt that the introduction of manual training into the ordinary school organisation will radically modify the ordinary character of the popular school, and in seeking to find the first cause for the efforts made, it is patent that a marked difference prevails. Setting aside small details the question may be reduced to two systems:—The economic system and the pedagogic system. first of these is to the effect that the primary school should be the means of awakening aptitudes to develop them, and to prepare the pupils for the different trades as completely as possibly, so that on leaving school they have at once the skill whereby they can obtain a livelihood, and thus that the creative powers of social and national wealth would be largely increased. On the other hand, the pedagogic system regards manual training as a direct means of education to give skill to the hand, and a general aptitude for the diverse circumstances of practical life, and equally adapted to execute a task for labour, and to exercise vigorously the faculties of attention, perception, and intuition. The aim is therefore a purely pedagogic one. This then is the great principle that is contended for in slöjd. It is more elevated and more general, "the school should form the whole man; should develop systematically and harmoniously all the faculties of the child without attempting to prepare him for any given occupation." The economic system transforms the class-room into a school of apprenticeship, and annexes the school to the workshop; the pedagogic system preserves for the school its essentially pedagogic character by organising manual labour in it according to the general principles which control all primary instruction.

Both of these systems have been tried in Sweden, and practical conclusions arrived at. Apprenticeship and professional schools do excellent work, and successfully serve the purpose for which they were instituted, but they have been found not adapted for the primary school. I shall here give the opinions of various authorities with reference to the two systems, and first that of the Industrial Education Commission, appointed by the Pennsylvania Legislature to inquire and report on the subject. The Commission state, with reference to the economic system, as follows: -- "The great majority of children in all civilized countries are destined to become industrial or agricultural workmen, living from day to day upon wages painfully carned. The sub-primary and the primary school take possession of them, and hold them under their discipline from three years of age until they are twelve or fourteen, and during this long period give them an instruction which is in direct relation to the occupations which they are to engage in. As a whole, this instruction is almost the same as that given to the sons of the bourgeois, although the latter are in general destined to a wholly different kind of life. They will not have to engage in manual labour to secure their existence. They will become lawyers, physicians, professors, merchants, manufacturers, &c. The children of workmen and peasants learn to read, to write, to cypher; they are taught the first elements of history, of geography, of the natural sciences, drawing, singing, &c., but they are not subjected in the primary school to a course of training adapted to prepare them for the manual occupation which they will have to exercise during their whole life. They will have to work in wood, in stone, in metals, by means of various tools, and their hand is never specially exercised with this aim, for one can attach no importance, in this respect, to the handling of pen and pencil during lessons in writing and drawing. Gymnastics itself is useless in this respect. It strengthens the muscles, increases the physical energy and the moral energy, but hardly develops at all the technical aptitude.

"During all the school period, boys who are destined to the rude life of the workman acquire sedentary habits. They are obliged, by the theoretical exercises of the school, to remain sitting before a desk five or six hours every day. position enervates their bodies, and is little adapted to inspire in children a taste for manual exercises. Hence, when the critical moment arrives for choosing an occupation, this son of a farmer or a working man is greatly perplexed. He feels himself hardly fitted for any trade whatever. His aptitudes have not been awakened by the course of training to which he has been subjected; often, in fact, he feels an unconquerable aversion to all manual labour. The condition of his father does not greatly attract him. He has seen only its hard and disagreeable features. father himself does not advise him too strongly, for he does not cease to repeat that if he were to begin life over again he would not choose an occupation so difficult, so wearisome, and so poorly paid. In general, this boy, if he has profited well by the purely theoretical studies of the school, desires to engage in a career in keeping with the life which he has spent up to this time. He desires to enter the normal school or the seminary; or, perhaps, he dreams of spending his life in an office. These sedentary employments fall in with the habits acquired at school better than any trade whatever. The parents, proud of the success of their son, hope to see him acquire a brilliant position—thanks to his talents, which they imagine to be altogether exceptional because they are incapable of appreciating them. They decide to make every sacrifice in order that their son may acquire the knowledge necessary to obtain the position so much envied. Agriculture and manual work are thus continually

continually described by the most intelligent sons of workmen and peasants. Most of them find the employments filled, and swell the crowded ranks of the declassed; constitute in the bosom of our society a species of literary proletariat, more to be lamented than the industrial proletariat.

"As for the child of the people who, on leaving the primary school has not received instruction enough to venture to entertain these lofty views, he is hesitating when he ought to decide upon a choice. He no longer cares to ask himself what is his calling; what are his aptitudes? He is guided by wholly different considerations. Frequently his parents choose for him, although they have only very rarely any precise notion of that for which he is adapted. He enters, then, as an apprentice; he is loaded with difficult tasks,—to clean the shop, to blow the bellows of the forge, to do errands. During many years the young apprentice receives no regular, methodical, technical instruction. But if he does not learn his business, he acquires, in contact with the workman, habits which certainly do not always exercise a good influence on his morality. Fortunate is he if he can still, after the fatigues of the day, follow for an hour or two the lessons in the adult schools, which will keep up and develop what he has learned in the primary school.

"After some years of this irrational apprenticeship he knows his trade but imperfectly. He is a half-workman; his wages are small, and he runs great risk of remaining at that stage unless he is unusually gifted. Many young people give up their first attempts; change their trade again and again; never succeed in completing their apprenticeships, and end by resigning themselves to be messengers, agents' clerks, domestics, &c., &c. The want of a methodical organization of apprenticeship to the trades is thus the cause of an immense loss of productive force; thus, then, the partisans of the economic system conclude:—'On the one hand the primary school does not inspire the taste for manual labour, and does not develop technical aptitudes; and, on the other hand, apprenticeship in shops is given over to chance, and produces rarely any good results. Is it surprising that under such conditions accomplished workmen become more and more rare, and that agriculture makes so little practical progress?'

"In order to remedy this situation, to elevate national labour, to put a check upon the desertion of manual and agricultural occupations by the sons of workmen and peasants, to diminish, as far as possible, the number of the declassed, it is necessary to reorganise the public school—to give it a more practical character; to introduce into it the teaching of trades; in a word, to establish there a course of training which shall closely unite general studies and industrial exercises."

Such are the conclusions arrived at by those who place themselves especially at the economic point of view, in the discussion of the proper character of popular instruction.

M. Corbon, the French Senator, in his book upon technical instruction, eloquently sets forth the grave defects of apprenticeship in the shops and the deplorable consequences for the working classes in the material, intellectual, and moral points of view, concludes in favour of technical instruction beginning at the primary school. "I believe," says he "that every primary commercial school ought to enlarge the circle of its instruction, and become, like the Martinière School of Lyons, a technical school. It would give to industry so many skilled workmen. The extension of the primary school of which I speak would be an easy thing for rural schools. The teacher in most cases would suffice for the work, and the increased

expense would be almost nothing. In cities, and for preparation for the different industrial trades, the modification would be much more expensive, but not so much so that it ought to alarm anyone. In the city school the teacher can hardly do more than instruct his classes. There would be needed, I suppose, as many teachers of manuel exercises as of primary classes, but no more. There would be needed one shop at least as large as the class-room, and furthermore, a court or some ground. In the shop there would be a forge, with anvil, hammers, vyces, files, &c., that is to say, whatever is indispensible for the making of certain simple products in iron. It would be necessary also to have some lathes, carpenters' benches, with the usual In the court there would be some blocks of stone to be cut and recut until they were used up. If the school has ground enough it would be well to reserve a part of it, and accustom the children to make a garden of it. It is evident that the teacher, however intelligent and active he may be, could not be at the same time, at the forge, the lathe, the bench, in the shop and in the court, where the little stonecutters, the boys with wheel-barrows, or the little gardeners are working,-doing everything at the same time; but the difficulty would be relieved by the appointment of corporals and sub-officers, chosen by the pupils among themselves."

The Pennsylvanian Commission remarks upon this, "That the utilitarian conception of the school has naturally formed many partisans at a time when industrial labour has received enormous development, and when questions relating to working men have become the object of general attention. There is a serious foundation of truth in the accute criticism upon the actual organisation of popular education which we have just quoted. It is necessery, however, to recognise that it is greatly exaggerated. Those who maintain it place themselves too exclusively at a single point of view. They require that primary instruction should have for its principal object the direct preparation for the manual trades, and they think that the only means of arriving at this result is to attach workshops of apprenticeship to the school; but the true mission of primary instruction is more general, more elevated. It should develop the child in all his faculties and his aptitudes, and form the man and the citizen, and not the carpenter, the blacksmith, the trader, or the employee.

"Even from the special point of view of preparation for the manual occupations, it is certain that a rational course is pursued in teaching children to read, to write, to cypher; in opening their intelligence and developing it by exercises of observation upon things lying in the domain of nature, the arts and industries; in teaching them drawing and geometrical forms; in submitting them to a moral regime, and in increasing their natural energy by gymnastics. It is indisputable that children who have successfully followed the complete courses of a well-organised primary school are better fitted to learn any trade whatever, quickly and well, than those who have been left to stagnate in ignorance, or who have been sent too early into shops, the mines, or the factories, where their health is weakened, at the same time that their intelligence is stupified. It is not, therefore, just to accuse the primary school indiscriminately of being useless in respect to the immediate interest of the popular classes; but it is true to say that it has still too much of a theoretical character, and that it does not develop the technical aptitude. Something is needed beyond question to improve and complete its organisation, and we are of opinion that the solution of the problem lies in the development of the principles of Fræbel's method, which have already entered into our elementary instruction, but which have not yet been carried into every branch of primary instruction."

"As to the many in conveniences of apprenticeships in the ordinary workshops, they cannot be denied. They are the fatal consequences of an economic situation occasioned by the introduction of machinery into industry, and by the division of labour pushed to its extreme limits. It does not enter into the plan of our study to set forth this question in all its details and to discuss whether it is for the benefit of the working classes and of industry to organise a special technical school for boys, independent of primary instruction, and forming a complimentary training for children destined to industrial pursuits.

"Let us examine whether in practice the apprenticeship to trades in the primary school, properly so called, offers important advantages. At Gothembourg manual instruction is organised in the primary schools with reference to its economic results.

"Towards the age of ten or eleven years the children are sent to shops attached to all the primary schools. During the first year they are subjected to a course of rotation—that is to say, they are exercised successively in wood-working, carpentry, turning, carving; in ironwork, forging, lockmaking, &c.; in work with paper and cardboard; binding, with colours; house-painting; and with osiers, basket-making. More importance is attached apparently to the working of iron and wood; at least, that is the impression which several visits to the school have left upon us.

"The course for the first year has for its sole aim to give to the pupil a first taste for labour, to allow him to ascertain his fitness and his calling, and to choose judiciously the trade which he will definitely adopt. He passes several weeks in each shop, and learns to handle the principal tools there, and to perform the elementary works. The second year he indicates what trade he wishes to learn. If he finds later that he was mistaken in his choice, he can change his first decision and enter another shop; but this case, we were informed, was very rare. The apprenticeship is followed until the age of fourteen years. As a measure of economy, the shops are placed in the basement or under the roof. They are very well furnished with tools, air and light are abundantly supplied, and the general arrangement leaves nothing to be desired.

"The technical instruction is intrusted to select workmen, and the lessons are given in groups of twelve on the average, who, during their work, are all under the exclusive direction of the foreman, who is responsible for the order and discipline There is neither method nor programme rigidly determined. and the results. foreman of the shop has no other guide than himself, except, of course, the instructions given by the special inspector of manual work. Thus the succession of exercises is not fixed—in other words, there is no series graduated by models and constituting a methodical whole. The works to be executed depend upon the requirements made for the needs of the schools. In these shops are made a considerable number of objects utilised in the commercial schools, such as chalk-boxes, blackboards, counting-frames, ironwork for desks, barometers, playthings of wood and of painted metal, tools for the different shops, &c., &c. The products are brought together and exhibited. They are sold or distributed among the schools. The work in the shops takes place twice a week-four hours at a time-for each section of twelve to sixteen scholars. Every year those who have distinguished themselves by their diligence and progress receive a reward consisting of tools of the trade in which they are engaging. A sum of 1,000 crowns—about £55—is devoted annually to 138--- Gr this

this distribution of prizes. From the fact that the scholars of the different classes . of each school go to the shops at different hours, an advantage is gained over the ordinary teaching force; the number of teachers being less than for other classes. It is estimated that this annual saving amounts to about one-sixth. Taking account of all these elements, the total expense is very considerably reduced." Engineer, M. Grieson, is the organiser and inspector of this instruction. He declared to the Commission that neither employers nor workmen nor parents were unfavourable to the introduction into the primary schools of apprenticeships to trades. Those who at the outset, thought that this innovation had no practical bearing, have since recognised their error. The pupils who leave school at fourteen years-after three years of apprenticeship-receive immediately a small salary from their employers, because they are already able to render some service in the shops. The Commission goes on to say that "although at first view such a system seems to present real advantages, we do not think it advisable to establish this in our primary schools. the first place, regarding it even from the economic point of view, it is very incom-It would be impossible to attach work-shops of apprenticeship to the primary schools for all the trades followed in a given locality. A limit must be placed, a choice made, and then the problem of giving technical instruction in the primary school remains incompletely solved. By rotation it is intended to bring the child to a recognition of its aptitudes; but in reality he is made to run through only two or three special shops, and his choice is narrowly limited. Moreover, on what principle shall the trades to be taught in the school be selected? Why shall a certain industry be favoured rather than another? Is it proposed to transform all the children who attend primary schools into carpenters, or blacksmiths, or basketmakers? The reply to these objections is, that a more complete organisation would cost enormously; that, furthermore, when the young man who has learned one trade during three or four years is obliged to undertake another, he makes rapid progress in his new apprenticeship, because he has already acquired the habit and taste for manual labour. This observation is important, but it favours the pedagogical system. It is in fact the habit and taste for labour which it is necessary to acquire at the primary school, and it is useless to organise for this purpose shops of This result is reached more completely by apprenticeship properly so-called. methodical exercises specially arranged to promote the acquisition of a general aptitude of the hand. This opinion prevails in Sweden, and Mr. Hedland declared to us that he had been brought to it in consequence of a thorough comparative study of the different systems.

"The apprenticeship to a definite trade should be put off until the age of four-teen years at least, children younger than that are not sufficiently developed physically and intellectually to undertake it with success. What is especially needed in a professional instruction like that of the schools of Gothembourg, is a good pedagogical direction. These exercises do not follow a methodical order, because they are in general subordinate to economic considerations foreign to pedagogical principles. From ten to fourteen years a boy is still only a child, and in order that any work whatever may exercise upon him a real educative influence, it is necessary, above all, that he become keenly interested in it, a thing which can be secured only on condition that the exercise be varied, graduated, and proportioned to his physical strength. Accordingly we do not think that by the system of apprenticeship at Gothembourg, sufficient interest can be excited, without which no efforts can obtain satisfactory results. Thus when a child is obliged to make a given object—iron work, balls

balls for counting frames, &c., a considerable number of times, it is necessary that he go over the same work incessantly day after day, and week after week. After . the third or fourth time, his interest disappears; one can see from the manner in which he handles his tools, from his listless air, that he is doing a veritable task, quite similar to that of scholars, upon whom it was formerly the custom to impose as a punishment the copying ten or twenty times of the same page of writing, the same verb, or the same lesson. The mechanical repetition of an exercise invariably provokes disgust with his work. It will be said that the workman is obliged, in many trades, to do the same work over again many times, and that it is not a bad thing to make a child acquire the habit of working under the conditions in which he will be placed somewhat later; but a child of school age cannot be treated as an adult workman. The workman must work in order to live; the pupil works in order to develop himself, to acquire the taste and the aptitude for study in general, and for manual skill, and, if the exercises imposed upon him are not graded and varied, he executes the task without pleasure, and quits it without success. Furthermore, it is evident, under these circumstances, the pupil is no more skilful for having made the same object ten or twenty times, the second specimen is sometimes better than the first, but the following ones, instead of showing progress in correctness of execution, are likely to show the contrary."

The study of the method adopted in the normal school at Nääs will show the superiority of the pedagogic system over that of the economic, as practised at Gothembourg.

In my 1887 report (pp. 148-157), as I before stated, I detailed the work of this excellent institution, and now, in order to corroborate what I then said, I will quote the description given by the Philadelphian Commission of this system of manual training, based upon pedagogic principles.

"Nääs is an ancient lordship, situated in the district of Elfsboy, near the line of railroad which unites Gothembourg and Stockholm, and about 50 miles from the former. Herr Abrahamson, on acquiring the property some years ago, founded three free schools, to which he gave an endowment of 225,000 crowns (£12,000). His purpose was not only to furnish primary instruction to boys and girls of the locality, but also to furnish an example of methodical instruction in manual training, according to the views of the most advanced educators. The primary schools for boys were opened in 1872. It is attended by children from ten to fourteen years, who have already received the first grade of instruction in the primary school. This instruction, which is obligatory in Sweden, is given in two grades of schools-the elementary schools, for children from six to to ten years, and the public schools, for children from ten to fourteen years. Twenty-two hours a week are devoted to instruction in the following branches: -Religious instruction, the Swedish language, history, geography, the natural sciences, reading, writing, drawing, singing, gymnastics, the manual of arms, and horticulture. In Sweden, besides gymnastics, military drill and the manual of arms are taught in the schools. Besides this, the pupils work two hours every day in the shop. The work is not so directed as to prepare the boys especially for trades. The question here is not at all how to maintain a school of apprenticeship annexed to the primary school. The aim is purely pedagogic; the manual work is made educational as much as the other branches of the pro-The teacher directs it. By the methodical handling of tools, the making of a hundred objects, forming a progressive series, the scholars are made to acquire a skill—a general address of the hand, which renders them fitted, on leaving the school,

school, to undertake, under favourable conditions, the apprenticeship to any trade whatever, and to execute, without assistance, works of every kind which present themselves every instant in practical life. Furthermore, this instruction constitutes a vigorous gymnastic, which contributes, with gymnastics properly so-called, to re-establish in the organism the equilibrium, which is inevitably disturbed to the detriment of the health of body and mind by studies exclusively intellectual. Finally, it inspires in pupils a taste for labour, and develops the faculties of attention and intuition. \* \*

"Sixteen boys, the youngest eleven and the oldest fourteen years and a half, Their joyous air, their unconstrained bearing, shows with what enter the shop. Each one goes to his bench, takes his tools, pleasure they engage in their work. examines them, tries them. Each one understands them well, knows how to mount and dismount them, to sharpen them, to repair them in case of need. observes that the blade of his plane projects too far; some blows of the hammer, well applied, presently place the tool in its proper condition. Another finds his chisel notched; he goes to the grindstone and sharpens the instrument. who is setting his saw; still, another carefully cleans the file he is about to use. The instructor, during this preparatory work, has been distributing the models. The pupils who have a new article to make, go, without waiting for directions, to select in the wood-room the piece of timber or the plank, of which they are to make a spoon, a stool, a boot-jack, a mallet, or any other article in the series of models. All have learned by practice to distinguish the qualities of wood. All this is done quickly, but without haste, and in good order. The spectacle becomes truly The hatchet strikes the block squarely; the saws grate; the planes gnaw; the knives cut; the files smooth the roughness of surfaces; the sand-paper vigorously rubbed upon an article gives it a finish. It is the humming swarm of The teacher does not directly aid the pupils. labour, full of life and movement. We see him go from one to the other, controlling, criticising, correcting, and encouraging the little workmen. The strictest discipline reigns in the shop. It maintains itself naturally, because it springs from the labour itself, which exercises upon the pupils a veritable attraction, and requires the steady concentration of their attention. A wholesome emulation keeps up activity and assures progress. impelled not by desire for a reward, but only by the desire to do the best possible; by the satisfaction of performing a duty which is not burdensome, because it is proportioned to the strength of each. The scholars have not all the same article to make. In the first place, because they do not all begin at the same time, and then because certain pupils advance more rapidly than the others, on account of their greater attention or skill.

"The exercises having been finished, the boy presents his work to the Director, who examines it attentively, and judges whether it is worthy to be accepted or not. If it is well executed, the director compliments the pupil, who carries home the product of his work. The modest household of his parents will be enriched by a useful object, the commercial value of which is very slight, but which is highly appreciated, because it was made by the boy himself. It is his own work; no one has directly aided in it, and he is proud to show it. If, on the other hand, the model is badly produced, and if the mistakes cannot be corrected, the director, after having required the pupil himself to note his faults, breaks it, and has it made over again, for everyone must do his work in the best possible way. It is not the quantity of articles which is considered important, but their quality in point of correct execution.

"Herr Abrahamson founded in 1974 a primary school for girls. Its object was to give to young girls, from ten to sixteen years, at the same time with ordinary instruction, a sufficient skill in domestic labours belonging to females—such as spinning, weaving, sewing by hand and on the machine, housekeeping, preparation of food, &c., &c.—in a word, the pupils there are initiated into all the occupations which will be of constant use for the future mother of a family. In 1884, he introduced into this school a course of working in wood, to the extent of two and a half hours a week. The instructions continues ten months and a half each year, with eight hours of study and of work every day. The pupils are divided into two divisions. In the higher class twenty-four hours a week are devoted to ordinary studies, and ten to manual labour. In the lower class, twenty-one hours a week are given to lessons, and fifteen to domestic work.

"The normal school of manual work—Slöjdtärareseminazum, or a seminary for teachers of manual training. Slöjd is an expression purely Swedish, which it is impossible to translate into any other language, but which designates, in general, the manual labour proper to schools and to domestic work—is an institution unique of its kind. A complete study of its history, its organization, its experiments, the principles it has applied, its methods and its programme, will be, I believe, fruitful in suggestions of every kind, upon the important question of primary instruction in manual labour. This normal school was established in June, 1875, and five years later it was enlarged and installed in the building it now occupies.

"The main floor contains on the right two shops, one containing nineteen benches, the other twelve, a lathe, a grindstone, carpenter's tools, turning tools, and tools for wood-cutting, hung upon the wall in careful order. The left wing is occupied by two class-rooms, in which the ordinary instruction is given to the pupils of the primary school. The teachers who follow the courses gather there to listen to lessons in pedagogics, given by Mr. Otto Salomon, and to discuss questions relating to primary instruction in manual work. The desks of this room are in one place, and of a movable pattern, to be raised or lowered, according to the height of the pupils, an arrangement which seems to us an ingenious solution of this important question of school desks.

Beautiful geographical charts, cards representing animals and plants—Devrolles collection—ornament the walls. In glass cases are exposed collections of minerals and rocks, geometrical models and other objects, serving to give an insight into the subjects taught. Upon the wall facing the pupils are engravings of the Kings of Sweden and some great teachers. In a word, these class-rooms have a cheerful aspect. The laws of hygiene have been scrupulously observed in their construction, and the teaching apparatus proves that the instruction which is given there is according to the best modern conception of popular schools. The class-rooms are connected with the shops by a large corridor, in which pupils assemble at certain hours for lessons in singing, accompanied with instrumental music. The two wings of the buildings are separated by a grand hall, the museum, which contains models, serving for instruction in manual training, as well as a very large collection of objects of every kind, furniture, tools, toys, &c., which have served as models during the period of experiment.

"The method of Nääs is not, in fact, the product of pure theory; it is the fruit of a long and serious practical study. The investigations to which Mr. Salomon and his colleague, Mr. Johanson, devoted themselves in order to arrive at

the present system of instruction were pursued through many years with rare perseverance, and were crowned with success. . . . During the first years, from 1875 to 1880, the aim of the Normal School at Nääs was to instruct and to train men capable of teaching manual work in the schools, either independent or annexed to the primary school. The conditions of admission were as follows:—To be at least 18 years of age; to have sufficient physical strength to perform the duties for which the school is prepared; to have already some practice in manual work, and to know the subjects required in Sweden at the examination for leaving the primary schools.

"The instruction comprised two parts, one theoretical or general and the other practical. In the first was arithmetic, geometry, physics, mechanics, linear drawing, pedagogy, the science of methods; in the other the practice of trades, such as the execution of work designed to teach a knowledge of the various tools of the carpenter, the turner, the wood engraver, the blacksmith; familiarisation with the handling of these tools, the making and repairing of the simplest tools and utensils of an ordinary household, the making of shafts and wheels for carts and waggons, working with large tools, and working with the file.

"The course continued one year at the rate of fifty-four hours a week, of which thirty-six were employed in manual work, and eighteen in the scientific studies.

"Those who followed this course were practised in giving special instruction in manual labour by teaching pupils every day in the primary school, which forms the school of application—model school—and the examination for graduation included in three tests; one upon theoretical branches, one in linear drawing and the work of the shop, the third a teaching test in the school of application. A diploma was given to the candidates who successfully passed the examination.

"In 1880 this organisation was modified, the theoretical courses were suppressed, the instruction was concentrated in the exclusive study of manual training. Since that time the school no longer trains special professors, unless in exceptional cases. It receives by preference primary teachers, holding a diploma, who wish to acquire a practical knowledge necessary to teach the slöjd in the schools where they are employed. This change is the consequence of the purely pedagogical character of the method of Nääs.

"Manual labour not being considered as a direct preparation for specific trades, but as an educational agency, it does not form a special branch of the general programme, and the teacher gives lessons in that to his pupils as he teaches them to read, to write, to cipher, &c. Mr. Salomon thinks that the true mission of the primary school is the systematic cultivation of the faculties; that the different branches of the instruction should be considered as the means proper to attain this No one branch then can tend to specialisation; all must be grouped in a harmonious whole, and the fundamental condition for attaining this result is to require the same teacher to give the pupils of the same class instruction in the whole programme." The italics are mine. I wish this to be particularly noticed, as it is a salient principle of slöjd teaching. The Commission further state: -- "According to this conception there can be no question of applying to the primary school the principle of division of labour, since, in spite of the apparent diversity of subjects which are taught, primary education forms a single indivisible whole. The system of special teachers is in contradiction with the aim of the primary school.

"The consequence of this system is the necessity of preparing teachers to give instruction in manual training. It is this rôle that is assigned to the Normal School of Nääs. It is open to all teachers who desire to introduce this instruction into their schools. The courses and the lodgings are gratuitous. The teachers take their meals in a restaurant attached to the school, at the rate of one crown—about 1s. 3d.—a day. In general the Swedish teachers who follow the courses receive for their travelling expenses assistance from 'Economic Societies,' which are associations created to encourage all works having in view the moral and material well-being of the people.

"Within a few years this subject has made important progress in Sweden. There are to-day—1885—about 700 schools in which slöjd is taught. The teachers do not everywhere give these courses, their necessary preparation being defective; but the general tendency is towards this result. Although the official programme of the normal schools and the primary schools does not yet prescribe instruction in manual training, the Swedish Government is interesting itself in the subject, and many of the teachers of the country are moving voluntarily to introduce the instruction into their schools."

There is a temporary normal course in the summer which lasts six weeks, and a review course of five weeks in the following year. Generally these two courses are sufficient to exercise the student-teachers in the correct making of the hundred models of the series, if they continue to perfect themselves in the handling of tools during the year, which intervenes between the two courses. It will be seen from the following table how progressive the manual training principle is in Sweden:—

In 1879, nine teachers were prepared for instruction in the slöjd.

- ,, 1880, thirteen teachers.
- " 1881, eighteen teachers.
- ,, 1882, 102, in six temporary courses.
- ,, 1883, 114, in six temporary courses.
- ,, 1884, 113, in five temporary courses.

To these numbers may be added two teachers and sixty professors.

Since the period above mentioned a popular writer describes the routine of the school :- "Six hours daily are spent in the workshop under the supervision of Herr Salomon. The same gentleman, who is the Director of the seminary, lectured seven hours each week on the historical development and the manuals of manual training, and also presided twice weekly at assemblies of the students, held for the purpose of discussing the Nääs system in general and in its details. The result of these discussions were registered in a book kept for the purpose, and they accomplished diverse improvements in the details of the course. Throughout the course a religious service was held daily, which was opened and closed with prayer and sacred song. however, was compelled to attend this service. The programme of instruction included a daily lecture from 7 to 8 o'clock in the morning, slöjd exercises from 9.30 to 1.30 p.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m., excepting Saturdays, when the slöjd ended at noon, and the remainder of the day was devoted to school work and trial lessons. Two evenings weekly were given over to the discussions, and two more to lectures by Director Salomon. Herr Abrahamson was often seen in the work-rooms, and for every student he had a cheering word or a suggestion, and his personal influence was strongly felt among them. In his lectures, Director Salomon developed the ends which manual training is to subserve, with great ability and perspicuity. He distinguished these ends as formal and material. The former ends he showed were, (1) to arouse a desire for work and a pleasure in it; (2) to accustom pupils to independence and to fit them for it; (3) to instil the virtues of exactness, order, and accuracy; (4) to train the attention; and (5) to train pupils in habits of industry and perseverance. The material ends of manual training, Herr Salomon explained to be as follows:—(1) To win the interest of the children and, therefore, (2) to give them something useful to work at; (3) to require and promote orderliness and exactness; (4) to develop cleanliness and neatness; (5) to provide an opportunity to exercise and develop the sense of form; (6) to appeal to both the mental and physical powers of the child; (7) to strengthen the muscles; (8) to afford a relief from long continued sitting at school; (9) to train the pupil to methodical and accurate expression; and (10) to promote a general ability to do handwork."

To show with what rapidity the teaching of slöjd has advanced in Sweden, it is only necessary to state that while in 1876 only some eighty schools included this branch of instruction in their programme there are now nearly one thousand. In the outset the economic conception was generally adopted. Instruction in manual training was everywhere regarded as a means of giving the children of the people a way to earn their bread. But little by little the subject assumed its true aspect. It was recognised that manual training has a far more elevated purpose, far more useful even in the philosophical acceptation of that word. It was regarded as a pedagogical process, adopted to secure more completely the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the child. Thus was realised in Sweden the dream of those illustrious educators, Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, and Fræbel, of seeing in schools of primary instruction manual training closely joined with any subjects purely theoretical, in order to secure the integral training of all the faculties and all the aptitudes which constitute the complete man.

Herr Salomon in a speech on the subject says:—"The efforts made to effect the introduction of manual training into primary schools are a complete protest against that education which takes a false direction, and which results unquestionably in an instruction purely theoretical; such as is, unfortunately, still too generally given. Far be from me the suggestion that this protest has been raised in our little country alone, and that we have been the first to recognise the necessity of the reform which now engages us. Does not history teach us that the people being ripe for any reform of which the need is felt this suddenly appears, and most frequently at the same time in many countries? Surely then it is not befitting, either an individual or a people, to claim the privilege of having been first to possess that which is the common property of humanity.

"The truth being granted in respect to things relatively common, must all the more be admitted in respect to an extremely important idea like the one we are now considering, the extent of which cannot yet be measured, or the consequences fully understood. I desire, as far as my knowledge and my experience permit, to make you understand that the idea of employing manual training as a means of education is not a novelty and innovation; but that, on the contrary, its roots run back to the remotest time. In fact, we have seen that the authors of modern pedagogy have appreciated the highly educative value of the process. It is enough to say that in occupying ourselves seriously with manual training we are not giving our time and our strength to the service of a vain caprice or a fashionable notion."

The Philadelphian Commission state that: "If the name of method is given to a well-considered and systematic course, leading to a well-determined end, the School of Nääs constitutes a veritable method, and it has an unquestionable character of originality. Nothing in this system is left to chance. It is the result of experiments prosecuted for many years, with the constant desire of being able to give a practical and effective form to primary instruction in manual training."

Messrs. Sluys and van Kalken reported to the Belgian Minister of Public Instruction, as results of their observations in Sweden:—

- "1. Manual labour should make a part of the programme of the primary schools, in order to assure the integral and harmonious cultivation of all the faculties of the child by the progressive and methodical development of manual skill or of technical aptitude, which, in the existing school organisation, is not made the subject of special exercises.
- "2. The instruction in manual work should be based upon the same general pedagogic principles as instruction in any other branches of the programme. It has for its aim the systematic cultivation of the pupil, and not apprenticeship to specific trades.
- "3. In order to secure for instruction in manual work the pedagogic character which it ought to have, the regular teacher should be required to give it.
- "4. Those now actually employed in teaching can be prepared for this part of their work by means of temporary courses.
  - "The teachers for the future should be prepared for this instruction in the normal school.
- "5. The programme of instruction in manual work should include:—
  - "(A) For the first grade of the primary schools—pupils from six to eight years—occupations required by Fræbel's method, three hours a week.
  - "(B) For the second grade of the primary schools—pupils from eight to ten years—the same occupations, but more especially modelling and working with paper and cardboard, three hours a week.
  - "(c) For the third grade of the primary school, the superior primary school, the course preparatory to normal studies—pupils from ten to fourteen and sixteen years—wood-working according to the method of Herr Salomon, three to six hours a week.
  - "(D) For normal schools, the theoretical and practical instruction of the pupil-teachers in the subjects of the above programmes, a, b, and c.
- "6. The instruction in manual work should be closely connected with instruction in geometrical forms and drawing.
- "7. To secure a satisfactory teaching of manual work in the normal schools, a temporary course should be organised."

Messrs. Sluys and van Kalken also recommended the Belgian Minister of Public Instruction that it would be useful to send some teachers to Nääs to follow a complete course there.

The following is the *précis* of a description given by Herr Salomon, director of the Nääs Normal School, in English, the method and means are as follows:—

General Principles.—Attendance at slöjd. instruction should be voluntary on the part of the pupils. In order to do this the work must fulfil the following conditions:—(1) It must be useful; (2) It must not require fatiguing preparatory exercises in the use of the various tools; It must afford variety; (4) It must be capable of being carried out by the pupils themselves; (5) It must be real work not play; (6) It must not be so called nick-nacks, that is, articles of luxury; (7) It must become the property of the pupils; (8) It must correspond with the capabilities of the pupils; (9) It must be of a nature that it can be completed with exactness; (10) It must admit of neatness and cleanliness; (11) It must exercise the thinking powers, and not be purely mechanical; (12) It must strengthen and develop the bodily powers; (13) It must assist in developing the sense of form; (14) It must allow of the use of numerous manipulations and various tools.

The teacher.—(1) The instruction must be given by a trained teacher, if possible by the same teacher who instructs in intellectnal subjects; (2) The teacher should conduct, superintend, and control the work, but guarding against directly putting his hand to it.

The age of the pupil.—In order to follow with advantage the course of instruction, the pupil ought to have reached that stage of development usually attained at the age of eleven.

Branches of instruction.—The simultaneous employment of several different kinds of slöjd acts detrimentally for the following reasons:—(1) A sufficient number of subjects are already taught in the school, and every branch of slöjd is a subject in itself; (2) The time to be devoted to this work is short and limited; (3) By different kinds of work the interest of the pupils would be easily diverted.

For the above-mentioned standard of age, wood slöjd is the most suitable, it includes carpentry, turning, and wood carving. Slöjd carpentry differs from trade carpentry in the following respects:—(1) As to the character of the objects made in general, the objects are smaller; (2) The tools which are used, for instance, the knife, which is the most important tool in wood slöjd; (3) The method of working. In trade carpentry there is a division of labour, in slöjd none whatever. Turnery may be taken as a different branch of instruction, and, as such, be quite well separated from wood slöjd.

The number of pupils.—Individual instruction is generally advisable. This is especially the case with slöjd, which, on fundamental and practical grounds, cannot be taught as a class subject; therefore the number of pupils taught by one teacher must be limited.

The models.—In order to make the work as instructive as possible, models ought to be used in preference to drawings. The form should be sketched either directly by placing the model on a piece of wood, or by means of a diagram drawn with a ruler and compass on the wood. The models are to be simple, adapted to reproduction in wood, both hard and soft—turned and carved models are to be used as much as possible,—capable of developing the sense of form and beauty, and so arranged as to teach the use of the necessary tools, and to know and carry out all the most important manipulations connected with wood, in a series increasing in difficulty of execution, exactitude being demanded, not approximations to the correct form.

The

The Swedish course can be understood by a description of a slöjd school in England under an imported Swedish teacher. It was a normal course of twelve in number, among whom were two principals of boys' schools, a lady superintendent of a training college for female teachers, and a young lady who had won honors in Greek at Cambridge.

The indispensable tool used in slöjd work is the knife. This knife is immovably fixed in its handle, with a blade  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, terminating in a long sharp point. This Swedish knife is of a different shape to the one I saw generally used in America, which I shall describe further on. Besides the knife, each pupil is provided with a pencil, a square, a saw, a pair of dividing compasses, a brad-awl, hammer and nails. For general use the work benches are of the Swedish pattern, not unlike those used in our best cabinet shops—with brace and bits, chiscle, gouges, and planes. work-bench and one set of tools suffice for four scholars. The following is a full list of the articles which are to be made by scholars as the result of a course of slöjd training:—(1) pointer; (2) flower stick: (3) penholder; (4) birds' pirch; (5) square flower-stick; (6) key label; (7) slate-pencil holder; (8) dibbler for planting flowers; (9) forked close-pins; (10) paper knife; (11) flower cross; (12) ruler; (13) knife handle; (14) pen tray; (15) first spoon; (16) hammer-handle; (17) second spoon; (18) bracket; (19) stocking stretcher; (20) trencher; (21) flower stand; (22) butter beater; (23) footstool; (24) corner bracket; (25) nail box; (26) sugar scoop; (27) boot-jack; (28) shoe brush-box; (29) stool; (30) knifebox; (31) salt-box; (32) teapot stand; (33) match-box.

These articles are carefully arranged in the above list in the order of their difficulty, and each article is made in a manner and by steps definitely prescribed by the teacher. So simple are the first tasks, and so exact the method, that it is not possible for one who follows it, to fall short of a certain standard of excellence. The wood used is at first a soft wood, like white pine; afterwards a harder wood is employed. Each worker keeps, in his own drawer, every article made by him or her, marking each with his own name, and receiving all at the end of the course for permanent preservation.

The great merits of the system appear to be,—(1) The moderate difficulty of the tasks proposed; (2) The methodical way in which pupils are instructed; (3) The position, subordinate to the intellectual portion of school work, in which the training is firmly held. The fact that the progress is methodical, does not imply that the rate of progress is the same for all. Tasks must be done in the same way by all, but each pupil may do as much, and go forward as rapidly as his ability permits him. It is a capital merit of the system that it does not profess to confer upon the pupil, any handicraft by which he can earn money, but, it is strictly disciplinary in its character. The articles which the pupils have made at the end of his course of study have little market value. They are simply wood utensils characteristic of a period, somewhat prior to the present age of machine products. The articles are not ornaments, and would not have a money value as such. Hence the learner of slöjd does not become in any sense a competitor of the mechanic or artisan; but the fact that he has learned to produce good work gives him an interest in all good work by whatever hand produced. This not only qualifies him intelligently to judge of all mechanical work, but gives him that sympathy with the mechanic, of which many persons, to their great loss, know nothing.

Manual

Manual training has now attained a definite form in many countries, but I must not omit stating that it is apparently to the Scandinavian peoples that the merit belongs of making it a public school subject. In Norway and Sweden, as well as in Finland, the manual training or slöjd is always woodwork, and the character of the work from the latter country is beautiful in the extreme with regard to the organisation and practice of teaching manual training the normal and model school,—or school of practice—at Nääs is a precious mine of information. The teaching is divided into logical series of excercises, established according to the experience of Messrs. Abrahamson and Salomon; experience entirely gained by experiment—and which has incontestably proved the need of reform in primary instruction. This reform must have for its foundation the intuitive method, the system of Fræbel will be enlarged and carried on into every class of education from the Kindergarten to the University.

# JAPAN.

The exhibits from Japan show the marvellous progress that nation has made in educational matters, and not in the exhibits only, but in the numbers of awards obtained. There were only six nations that received more awards than that of Japan. European and American models have been thoroughly studied and adapted until Japan has the ability to fairly compete with those nations whose systems she has adopted. Their exhibition measured by a European standard compared most favourably with those of the best character in Europe. They have founded kindergarten, primary and commercial schools of highest order, and are pushing forward the intuitive method in all. They evidently, from their exhibition, recognise, to the full, the vast importance of manual training, and technical instruction generally.

The State has its public schools, but it also gives permission to individuals to establish private schools, only the scholars of these latter, have to submit to be examined with those of the public schools, and if they fail three times successively they are compelled, by law, to leave the private and attend the public schools. The school age is from three to fourteen years, and the school year is forty-eight Their system is divided into kindergarten, primary, secondary, intermediate, and professional schools, and the University. The teachers certificate is only good for five or seven years, as the case may be. At the end of that period he has to undergo another examination in order that the authorities may know whether he has kept up his knowledge and progressed with the times. If he has done so, well and good, and the certificate is issued; but on the contrary, if he has fallen behind, and is not fully up to the mark, the certificate is withheld, and the teacher has to go back to the normal school until he is able to pass the examination. An expression of Mr. Wellman Parks, the American Commissioner, while comparing notes in this matter, said he "There is not much chance for teachers to fossilise under the The Government further insists, that all intermediate and Japanese system." professional schools, whether public or private, be supplied with complete physical and chemical laboratories and apparatus. In short, the Japanese authorities are determined that no empiricism shall exist either in teachers or schools. All must be open for inspection, all examined, and all certificated.

# THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND MEXICO.

The Argentine Republic and Mexico were represented fully, and their exhibits showed the source from which the inspiration was drawn—and they could not have had a better. Their class-rooms are furnished in the complete manner adopted by the United States, and the same may generally be said of Mexico. The exhibit of the Argentine Republic was comparatively limited as regards primary instruction,

instruction, but in the higher education there were one hundred and sixty-nine exhibits, chiefly in works on law and science, including finance, medicine, and political economy, chiefly the work of their University and High-school professors. The undergraduates' work was somewhat insignificant. In both the elementary and superior classes Mexico exhibited fully. In the matter of awards, France took more than three times the number of all other nations combined, and according to the quantity and quality of the exhibits, their organisation and arrangement, they were fully entitled to them. The United States came second, Mexico third, the Argentine Republic fourth, Switzerland fifth, Belgium sixth, Japan seventh, and Brazil eighth.

It is necessary that I should be particular as to these matters, as they tend to demonstrate the relative positions of various nationalities as regards facilities for instruction, and when it is seen how comparatively high these South American Republics and Japan are placed by international judges of the highest attainments, it certainly behaves us to do the best we can for our youth, and not allow other countries to run away from us.

It can be well understood that these figures and deductions would be very much altered were England, Germany, and Russia in the competition, but, allowing for all this, it was with the greatest surprise that I recognised the position attained by the South American Republics and Japan. They seem to fully understand that the first initiation in manual work and in art should be an integral part of all elementary education, and that the child should be progressively exercised in manual as well as mental work. The work exhibited bears witness to this fact.

### THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States of America had an excellent exhibition, but the space accorded them was very inadequate. Had they ten times the space they occupied they could easily have covered it, and the quality of the school exhibits left little to be desired. Owing to this inadequate space, the second group was somewhat mixed up, as it contained books and other publications, stationery, photography, musical, surgical, optical, and other instruments, together with charts, maps, plans, and reproductions, which might have been regarded more or less commercial or industrial. The United States Commissioner himself informed me that "his exhibits were more than sufficient for ten times the space, and then give the impression they were crowded."

I visited the United States after the close of the Paris Exhibition and inspected the schools that had exhibited as well as others. My observations will therefore apply to American Schools, their methods, systems and organizations, and unless specially mentioned, without any reference to the exhibits that appeared in Paris.

Boston had a large collection and occupied a corner to itself. The other exhibits were so arranged that the kindergarten should be found at one end of the space, while the universities and polytechnics should be at the other. There was the collection of the Kindergarten Department of the Moline schools in Illinois, not a large city, but one distinguished in matters of educational interest and progress. The work consisted of the usual cardboard work, modelling, sewing, and paper folding. I mention this as a typical school of kindergarten work in the United States, and may here say that the work of this school and that of the other infant schools working under Fræbel's method, was quite equal to anything I saw in the European exhibits.

The primary schools were chiefly represented by those of Moline, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Pandusky, as being of the latest class, having excellent furniture and apparatus, and if all the primary schools of the United States could do work up to the standard exhibited, then I can certainly say that in my opinion the United States occupied a very advanced position. The specimens of work comprised specimen papers in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history, sheets of drawings, copy and In some schools I found a lack of system in teaching drawing, while in others the freehand drawings were very good. In most of the schools the geometrical and mechanical drawing studies were fairly executed, while in many the work was excellent. The work of the public or State schools was invariably of a better class than that done in private schools. The specimens of manual work from elementary schools were also very good. Elizabeth City, New Jersey, had an excellent exhibit, complete, although rather small. It gave all the statistics, charts of studies, administrative information, plans of the new buildings, and a collection of the pupils drawings. The Buffalo exhibit had a novelty in its way. specimen papers of all the pupils of the various classes were arranged in folios, on the covers of which were photographs in group of the individuals composing the These papers were very good, and a class, with their ages, weights, heights, &c. credit to all concerned.

The theory of education in the United States of America has been treated by me in previous reports, consequently I shall not say anything of it here. I shall therefore proceed to notice the work exhibited in manual training, and the class of school or institution for those unfortunates whose faculties are defective.

The Home for Feeble-minded Children of Santa Clara, California, was very good, and shows the possibility of doing a good deal for the education of this class of children. It is to be regretted that I shall only be able to mention a few of these institutions, as there is much to be learned from all.

Perkins' Institution for the Blind and its new kindergarten in Boston attracted a great deal of attention. The convenient form of the apparatus employed which enables the pupils to weave model, &c., excited much admiration, as the work compares very favourably with that done in schools where the pupils have the full use of their eyes. This institution has done a great deal of good since its organisation in 1829, and has exhibited its work many times in Europe and America, making its method and apparatus thoroughly known. At the present time there are thirty-two of these institutions in the United States, teaching 2,697 pupils, with a teaching staff of 587 masters, at a cost of about 290 dollars per scholar per year, a sum equal to about £58. These schools not only give instruction in literary, scientific, and mathematical subjects, but professional instruction as well. One of these subjects is piano tuning, an occupation obviously adapted for the blind.

Reformatory schools were also well represented. The school department of the New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York, and the Sockanosset Reform School for boys of Howard, of Rhode Island, both of which are corrective institutions.

In all institutions of this class manual training is now taught and trade schools have been established by State authority, for the "reception of ungoverned, uncontrolled, and derelict youth under twenty years of age." Dr. Fetterholf, of Girard College, Philadelphia, says that in his opinion "about 40 per cent. of the pauperism, poverty, and depression, which rapidly sinks into pauperism, is due to

a lack of the resources and intelligence which results from a training which equips its recipients for all departments of mechanical work, without giving technical education in any of them. . . . The nearer we come to giving a generation a well-rounded education of the brain, the heart, and the hands, the better we shall prepare men handicapped from birth with poverty in an over-crowded labour market, to rise above the lowest ranks of unskilled and insufficiently paid labour, and more particularly will we put them in a way, not only of independence, but often of rescue from ruin. I attach great importance to the agency of industrial training, for the education which strengthens the body and elevates the mind intellectually and morally, and gives man broader views of natural laws, unquestionably fits him better to cope with the disadvantages and disabilities of his position. By far the larger part of the cases of poverty that came under my notice reveal a lack of character in some one particular, and, as John Stuart Mill says of those who are acquiring industrial education, 'they would acquire not only manual dexterity, but habits of order and regularity of the utmost use in after-life, and which has more to do with the formation of character than many persons are aware of."

Very much has been done in the United States during the last four years in furthering technical education, more especially in the introduction of manual training. The Legislature of the State of New York passed an Act in 1888, requiring the State normal and training schools to "include in their courses of instruction the principles underlying the manual or industrial arts, and also practical training in the same, to such an extent as the Superintendent of Public Instruction may prescribe, and to such further extent as the local boards respectively of said normal and training schools may prescribe."

For several years past the pupils of the State Normal School for females at Salem, Massachusetts, have been given instruction in the use of carpenters' tools. They only take one lesson a week, but much interest is shown in the work, and many articles are made by the young ladies for their own use, such as easels, book-cases, &c. The Principal of the school, Mr. Hagar, reports that the results are satisfactory.

The Maryland Normal School teaches woodwork, and the Prairie View Normal School in Texas began this last year. The schools at Whitewater and Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, have a workshop department, in which pupils, both male and female, are trained in the use and care of common tools, and the general principles relating to the construction of simple forms in woodwork, also in lathe and forge work. A large portion of the students are females from 16 to 25 years of age. They learn to handle the saw and plane, and even do work at the lathe and forge. They make articles of furniture and simple apparatus, and learn such exercises as involve the various forms of joints, mortises, tenons, &c., &c.

# ST. LOUIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

To give information with reference to technical instruction in all the schools of the United States, which have become distinguished in this class of instruction, would fill a large volume. Nevertheless, it is necessary to furnish your Excellency with an array of facts, in order faithfully to show what this great and enlightened nation has done in the development of industrial education as a branch of the general education of the ordinary schools. I shall therefore describe such schools as may be considered types of their class, and shall commence with the establishment of the St. Louis Manual Training School, that having been the pioneer among special manual training schools. Moreover, Dr. C. M. Woodward, the distinguished

and able director, is a world-wide authority. This school was opened on the 6th September, 1880. Its object generally is instruction in mathematics, drawing, the English branches of a high-school course, and in the practice and use of tools.

The institution made a good display in Paris. In working drawings, shop-work, both in wood and iron, the machine-shop exercises in manual training, and, in short, everything made in the school relating thereto, was second to none. Of course I speak of that type of school which makes manual training a vehicle of culture, and not the learning of a trade.

The school motto is, "The cultured mind, the skilful hand," and I can certainly bear witness to the quality of the high-class work done by its students. The ordinance establishing the Washington University, with which this school is connected, states that "the tool instruction shall include carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron chipping and filing, forge work, brazing and soldering, the use of machine-shop tools, and such other instruction of a similar character as may be deemed advisable to the foregoing from time to time. The students will divide their working hours, as nearly as possible, equally between mental and manual exercises. Pupils are admitted on examination at not less than 14 years of age, and the course shall continue three years.

The prospectus stated that "The Manual Training School is not a mere workshop; the head is to be trained even more than the hand. Specific trades will not be taught. The tool education will be liberal, extending impartially through all the shops. It is not expected that every boy who attends the school will become a mechanic, but we have reason to believe that a boy's experience in the school will clearly indicate whether he is fit to become a mechanic or not." Professor Wood. ward distinctly says that, "All the shop work is disciplinary; special trades are not taught, nor are the articles manufactured for sale; as a rule the products of the shop have no value, except as exercises, illustrating typical forms and methods." So far the principle is similar to that laid down by Messrs. Abrahamson and Salomon, but a great difference exists in the manner in which it is carried out. Manual training at Nääs is limited to wood-work; the pupils are taught individually, and not in class, and the work is the making of small things for the use of the household. while in Professor Woodwards' system the pupils are taught in class; the exercises are both in wood and metal, and none of the class exercises have any pecuniary value; or, as the professor himself observes, "the most instructive tasks have no outcome except in the intelligence and skill of the student himself."

The scope of any trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual education should be as broad and liberal as intellectual. A shop which manufactures for the market, and expects a revenue from the sale of its products, is necessarily confined to saleable work, and a systematic and progressive series of lessons is impossible, except at great cost. If the object of the shop is education, a student should be allowed to discontinue any task or process the moment he has learned to do it well. If the shop were intended to make money the students would be kept at work on what they could do best, at the expense of breadth and versatility. In a factory intellectual life and activity are not aimed at; its sole object is the production of articles for the market. In a manual training school everything is for the benefit of the boy; he is the most important thing in the shop; he is the only article to be put upon the market.

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Even in manual education the chief object is mental development and culture. Manual dexterity is but the evidence of a certain kind of mental power, and this mental power, coupled with a familiarity with the tools the hand uses, is doubtless the only basis of that sound, practical judgment and ready mastery of material forces and problems which always characterises one well fitted for the duties of active industrial life. Hence the primary object is the acquirement of that mental clearness and intellectual acumen which is the natural outgrowth of logical processes fully comprehended and intelligently executed. This thoughtful activity results in skill in the use of tools and materials. The production of specific articles is a secondary and far inferior consideration. Moreover, the training must be general, and its possibly economic application may have the widest range. "We therefore abstract," says the prospectus, "all the mechanical processes and manual arts and typical tools of the trades and occupations of men, and arrange a systematic course of instruction in the same. Thus, without teaching any one trade, we teach the essential mechanical principles of all. Accordingly, the shop training is gained by regular and carefully graded lessons, designed to cover as much ground as possible, and to teach thoroughly the uses of ordinary tools. This does not imply the attainment of sufficient skill to produce either the fine work or exhibit the rapidity of the skilled mechanic.

"In a manual training school, properly socalled, no attempt is made to cultivate dexterity at the expense of thought; no mere slight of hand is aimed at, nor is muscular exercise, of itself, held to be of educational value. An exercise, whether with tools or with books, is valuable only in proportion to the demand it makes upon the mind for intelligent, thoughtful work. In the school shop the stage of mechanical habit is never reached. The only habit actually acquired is that of thinking. No blow is struck, no line drawn, no motion regulated, from muscular habit. The quality of every act springs from the conscious will, accompanied by a definite act of judgment. Such a limited training cannot, of course, produce a high degree of manual skill. We have distinctly stated that our pupils do not become skilled mechanics, nor do we teach them the full details of a single trade. The tools whose theory, care, and use we teach are representative, and the processes employed just far enough to make every step clear and experimentally understood, equally underlie a score of trades. By the words 'experimentally understood' is meant that it is not enough to know that a certain outline is to be produced, or a certain adaptation is to be secured, but one must know just the forces to be directed, the motions needed, and in their order, and all as the result of the closest attention and steady intellectual activity."

Thus is set forth the object of the school, and judging from the class of work exhibited it has been eminently successful, and has exerted much influence in the creation of similar schools throughout the Union. Moreover, it has now had an experience of ten years, and, in my opinion, has fully realised the aspirations of Professor Woodward. It has created a love of work, and the boy has acquired precision and method, and it has proved itself a thorough good form of secondary education.

Candidates for admission to the first-year class must be at least 14 years of age, and must pass a good examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic, including the fundamental rules; vulgar and decimal fractions; tables of weights; measures and their uses; percentage; interest and analysis of miscellaneous problems. Candidates will be examined orally in mental arithmetic, including fractions; mixed numbers; and the higher multiplication table.

- 2. Common school geography, including map drawing from memory.
- 3. Spelling and penmanship.
- 4. The writing of good, descriptive, and narrative English, with the correct use of capitals and punctuation.

Candidates for the second year class must be at least 15 years of age. All that is specified above will be required of them, and, in addition, the book studies for the first year class.

Similar requirements apply to those desiring to enter the third year class.

When candidates can present certificates of having completed a thorough course of study preparatory to a High School, or of having done satisfactory work in a High School, or school of equal grade, they may be admitted, either without examination or on one less formal in character.

The course of instruction covers three years, and embraces five parallel lines, three purely intellectual and two both intellectual and manual, as follows:—

- First.—A course of pure mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and plane trigonometry.
- Second.—A course in science and applied mathematics, including physical geography, botany, natural philosophy, chemistry, mensuration, and bookkeeping.
- Third.—A course in language and literature, including English grammar, spelling, rhetoric, composition, literature, history, and the elements of civic and political economy. Latin and French are introduced as electives, with English or science.
- Fourth.—A course in penmanship, freehand, and mechanical drawing.
- Fifth.—A course of tool instruction, including joinery, wood-turning, pattern-making, moulding, brazing, soldering, forging, and bench and machine work in metals.
  - Drawing.—The course of drawing embraces three general divisions:—
- 1. Freehand drawing, designed to educate the sense of form and proportion; to teach the eye to observe accurately, and to train the hand to rapidly delineate the forms either of existing objects, or of ideals in the mind.
- 2. Mechanical drawing, including the use of instruments; geometric constructions; the arrangement of projections, elevations, plans, and sections; also the various methods of representing shades and shadows with pen and brush.
- 3. Technical drawing, or drafting, illustrating conventional colours and designs; systems of architectural or shop drawings; the drawings required to familiarise the pupil with the proportions and details of the various classes of machines and structures.

Students have no option or election as to particular studies, except as regards Latin and French; each must conform to the course as laid down, and take every branch in its order.

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The arrangement of studies and shop work by years is substantially as follows:—

#### FIRST YEAR.

Arithmetic, completed; algebra to equations; English language, its structure and use; study of selected pieces; history of the United States.

Latin grammar and reader may be taken in place of English.

Introduction to science, physical geography, botany.

Drawing, mechanical and freehand penmanship, carpentry and joinery, wood-carving, wood-turning.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Algebra, through quadratics. Geometry begun.

Natural philosophy.—Experimental work in the physical laboratory, in connection with which is a special workshop containing work-benches, hand tools, and lathes; principles of mechanics.

English composition and literature; rhetoric, English history.

Latin (Ceasar) may be taken in place of English and history.

Drawing.—Line tinting and shading, and the tinting of machine drawings. Development of surfaces, freehand detail drawing, isometric projections.

Shopwork.—Forging, drawing, upsetting, bending, punching, welding, tempering; pattern making, casting with plaster, soldering, and brazing.

#### THIRD YEAR.

Geometry continued through plane and solid. Mensuration.

English composition and literature. Civics and political economy

French or German may be taken in place of English and history, or in place of the science study.

Physiology.—Elements of chemistry. Students who have taken Latin, and who intend to enter the Polytechnic School after completing the course in this school, will take history in the place of physiology and chemistry.

Book-keeping.

Drawing.—Brush shading, machine and architectural drawing.

Work in the machine shop. Bench work and fitting, turning, drilling, planing, screw-cutting, &c. Execution of projects.

At least once a week in every class the literary work takes the form of reading and studying classic English or English composition, and the science study is omitted to give more time for such work. In the lower classes, penmanship takes the place of drawing occasionally, according to needs.

The shop instruction is given similarly to laboratory lectures. The instructor at the bench, machine, or anvil, fully explains the principles to be used or illustrated, and executes in the presence of the whole class the day's lesson, giving all needed information, and at times using the black-board. When it is possible the pupils make working drawings of the piece or model to be executed, and questions are asked and answered, that all obscurities may be removed. The class then proceeds to the execution of the task, leaving the instructor to give additional help to such as

need it. At a specified time the lesson ceases and the work is brought in, commented on and marked. It is not necessary that all the work assigned should be finished; the essential thing is, that it should be well begun and carried on with reasonable speed and accuracy.

Students who complete the course with credit in all its details receive the diploma of the school, and are entitled to certificates which will admit them to the freshman polytechnic class of the undergraduate department without examination, provided they have the required knowledge of French, German, or Latin, and history.

This school ever since its inauguration has been well patronised, and the Professor Woodward says, "the zeal and enrolment shows a steady increase. enthusiasm of the students have been developed to a most gratifying extent, extending into all departments of the work. The variety afforded by the daily programme has had the moral and intellectual effect expected, and an unusual degree of sober earnestness has been shown. The wholesome moral effect of a course of training which interests and stimulates the ardour of the student is most marked. observe the beneficial influence of occupation. The suggestions of the day fill the mind with healthy thoughts and appetites during the leisure hours. Success in drawing or shop-work has often had the effect of arousing the ambition in mathematics and history, and vice versa. Gradually the students acquire two most valuable habits which are certain to influence their whole lives, namely, precision and method. The school has served to demonstrate the entire feasibility of incorporating the elements of intellectual and manual training in such a way that each is the gainer thereby; and that there is a public demand for an education which shall insure the most valuable mental discipline, at the same time that it gives knowledge and skill of great intrinsic worth."

### THE PHILADELPHIA MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Philadelphia Manual Training School is one of the latest model, having been opened towards the end of July, 1885. This school affords to pupils who have finished the grammar school course, the opportunity not only to pursue the usual high school course in literature, science, and mathematics, but also to receive a thorough course in drawing, and in the application of tools in the industrial arts.

The school is not a trade school but similarly to that of St. Louis the principles of all trades and occupations are taught, and also the school-time is about equally divided between manual and mental exercises. The course of study is for three years, the programme of which I append to this report. [See Appendix D.]

The daily session of the school begins at 9 a.m. and closes at 2.30 p.m., with an intermission of twenty-five minutes at 12.25.

The first consideration of the pupil is the work of the school, and it is expected parents will give their hearty co-operation and support, and not permit trifles to interfere with regular and prompt attendance.

The spirit of the school is that of earnest, faithful, and self-directed work. By avoiding cramming, class-ranks, and "markings," the school stimulates the student to do his best without appealing to his selfish interests.

Dr. James MacAlister the able superintendent of the Philadelphia Public Schools says, "The success which has attended the manual training school from the first

first is the best guarantee of the soundness of the principles upon which it is organised and conducted. Beginning a little over four years ago in a very humble way, it has steadily grown in public confidence and approval. It has more than justified every claim that was made in its behalf. Every valuable foot of space is now occupied, and it has now become impossible to admit all the pupils who apply for admission. The Board of Education has therefore been brought face to face with the question, whether the time has not come for opening another manual training school in such a quarter of the city as may be deemed most advantageous to the public interests. The original intention of the Board was to establish four or five of these schools as fast as a just regard for the other departments of the school system would permit, and the growing demand for the kind of education which this school represents will render the fulfilment of this purpose a necessity at no very remote date."

I will here give an extract from a paper by Mr. Superintendant MacAlister upon manual training in the Philadelphia schools wherein, after speaking of the generalities of education and culture, he says :-- "But there are more practical reasons for making manual training a part of the education given in the public schools. introduction would bring our education into closer harmony with the spirit and tendencies of the present age. No one will deny that it is the duty of the State to make the schools minister to the actual necessities of our civilisation. Herbert Spencer declares that the function which education has to discharge is to prepare us for complete living," a proposition which has withstood no small amount of adverse criticism; and Emerson in one of his wise sentences, says that, "the great object of education should be commensurate with the object of life." If we acted in the spirit of these maxims, we should hear less of the objection so often urged, that the education given in the schools is not sufficiently practical. I would not be understood as arguing for practical education simply as such, at the same time I believe that the education of a community should have direct reference to its social needs. This is eminently the age of industrialism. Science and its applications to the arts and industries of life reigns supreme. The wealth, power, and greatness of a nation depend to a very large extent upon its natural resources, and the quality and quantity of its skilled labour. As Carlyle says, "The proper epic of this world is not now the 'arms and the man,' as it is now 'tools and the man' that henceforth, to all time, is now our epic." It is impossible for the schools to ignore this condition It is not our business to train boys and girls to be mere bread-winners, but we must see to it that the education we give to them confers the power to hold their own in the struggle of life upon which they must sooner or latter enter. I have no sympathy with those who claim that the public school gives too much education to the masses of the people. It is impossible to over-educate any human being. The only question is as to the kind of education which should be furnished. must train our boys to believe in work; to respect work; to seek work. should be part of their education; and the way to do it, is not to teach them trades in the public schools, but to broaden the general culture which these schools give, in such ways that the young people shall begin their career in sympathy with the social conditions which surround them; will seek for success, independence, happiness, by striving, not against, but with the forces which compel success and its rewards.

"It is my sincere conviction that the best means of doing this is to put manual training into the curriculum of the common schools. As at present constituted, the schools are directed almost wholly towards a literary outcome. The traditions of

the past are still all-powerful in the common school as well as in the college. We need to make our education more real. In doing this we shall not make it less noble and refining, but we shall give to the children a wider vision and a braver heart, and we shall send them forth into the world better able to deal with the realities of life, and to discharge its duties fitly and successfully.

"There is another aspect in which the introduction of manual training may be The great question of the hour is the struggle between labour and wealth. This question cannot be put out of sight. We are gradually coming to see that one of the best ways to meet the difficulties which it raises is to clevate the worker himself. What the working man is seeking, is a larger participation in the fruits of his industry; but this can only be accomplished by the labourer putting more skill and intelligence into the work of his hands. The problem for every civilised nation to-day is how the largest amount of intellectual development can be given to its industrial population. There will be no peace between labour and capital until labour has recognised the necessity for intelligence, and capital has recognised the just rights of labour, enlightened and ennobled by knowledge. What is needed is to bring thought and labour together; to make every worker a thinker, and every thinker a worker; and there is no place where this can be done so well as in the school. It is here that enduring principles and habits can best be formed. We talk a good deal of the public schools as the nurseries of good citizenship. We shall have a better right to make this claim for them when they undertake to fit their pupils for the actual conditions of existence; for the world as they will find it—a world in which it is a privilege as well as a necessity to work; and in which work, animated and directed by the power which comes from a well-trained mind, cannot fail of its just appreciation and reward.

"There are many other advantages which would accrue from the introduction of manual training into the public schools. . . . . Not the least of these advantages would be the larger degree of confidence and support which the schools would receive from the general public. It is useless for us to conceal the growing dissatisfaction with many of the features of the public school system. Some of these objections are no doubt ill-founded; but there are others to which no valid answer can be made. What the people want is schools more in accordance with the real needs of society, and the principles which the advance of scientific methods of instruction demands. Nearly every city experiences difficulty in getting the appropriations which are necessary to keep pace with the growth of population and the improvement of the I believe a larger degree of sympathy and support for the public schools would be obtained if we could only make up our minds to set aside the antiquated and useless work that is required of pupils, and substitute in place of it more rational methods of development and training. I have no doubt also that the period of school attendance would be considerably prolonged by such a course. The lament in every large city is, that the mass of the children spend so little time in the schools. The tens of thousands are in the primary grades; the few thousands in the upper grades and high schools. The people, I think, would be quick to discover the advantages of giving their children more education, if this equivalent could be made better in quality, which is equivalent to saying more available for the practical uses of life. I am convinced that the introduction of manual education would do more to rid the schools of tasks upon which the time of the pupils now runs to waste, than anything we could do for them. The eight years of the common school course would certainly yield better results than are now obtained. A great deal that we persist in regarding as absolutely essential will sooner or later have to be discarded, and the modification of the course of instruction, in accordance with the general principles here indicated, will, I am sure, tend to hasten the coming of this better day."

These are the sentiments of the distinguished American, who from having had the most experience, is the most capable of forming a correct opinion, and moreover they are in strict accord with the opinions of all practical educationists who have given the system their best attention, and practised it.

The exhibits fully bore out the high character of the school. All the exercises both in wood and iron were shown, and altogether the display was as complete as possible, taking into consideration the smallness of the space into which it was crowded.

These two schools, the St. Louis Manual Training School and the Philadelphia Manual Training School, are a distinct type, as compared with most European schools, and I must certainly say that the system seems to me worthy of the most extensive imitation, while their method of tool instruction is excellent.

#### BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manual training was introduced into the Boston public schools in 1884, when eleven classes containing in all, 220 boys—from ten grammar schools, had instruction in carpentry once a week. The lesson was two hours long, and boys were allowed to stay a part or the whole of a third hour if they desired. The boys were fourteen years of age, or over, and were drafted from the first and second classes of the grammar schools. The Superintendent of Public Schools reported on the progress of the work in 1885, as follows:-"A course of lessons drawn up at the beginning of the year by the teacher has been followed by some approach to uniformity; but here, as everywhere else, widely different degrees of native aptitude, as well as of attention to instruction, show themselves among the boys. There are some whose fingers are all thumbs'; and there are others who make square work, and good joints almost from the beginning. A very little observation among the boys is enough to show that a clear mind generally accompanies the skilful hand, that manual skill has its mental as well as its physical side, and that manual training is really a means of mental training.

"The interest, shown by the boys in their work, is very lively, such as I have seldom seen surpassed in any other kind of school work. Many boys come to the shop afternoons, and get the teacher's permission to work three hours instead of two. The experiment has already gone far enough to prove that work of this kind can be joined to the ordinary grammar school work with good effect. It culisted the sympathy, encouragement and support of the masters from the beginning; and to this cause the success already achieved is largely due. So long as there are nearly 3,000 boys in the grammar schools, 14, 15, or more years old, it will be desirable to give them good opportunities to discover and improve their mechanical aptitudes, and thus to gain a mental discipline which otherwise they would miss." In 1886, the Superintendent reported that the interest in manual work was unabated, and that the progress was most satisfactory. Further, that the course of lessons had been improved, by a better adaptation of exercises for giving the best training in the shortest time.

The lessons given in carpentry were as follows:-

Lesson I.—A board, 4 feet long and 12 inches wide, of undressed timber. By the use of chalk and line, strike off two or three spaces,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch apart for the use of splitting saw. With the rule and pencil mark off five or six three-quarter inch spaces, and square across with the trying square, for the use of cutting off saw. After using these tools, what remains of the board is to be cut into pieces of the right dimensions for a box, 14 inches long, 6 inches wide, and 4 inches deep. The purpose of this lesson is to teach the use of the splitting and cutting off saws.

Lesson II.—This lesson brings into use the different bench planes. First, remove the iron from the plane, grind on the grindstone if necessary, set it on the oil-stone, and then adjust it for use. Taking the stuff cut for a box in the last lesson, plane one side and one edge of the board square; then gauge with the marking gauge and plane to 4 inches in width, squaring ends with the butt plane, and nail together.

Lesson III.—Get out stuff 2 inches wide and  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch thick, and put together a box, 12 inches long and 6 inches wide, by mitreing the ends, or cutting them at the angle of 45 degrees.

Lesson IV.—A mitre-box. Stock 18 inches long. Bottom planed to 4 inches wide. Take out of wind by the use of straight-edges; sides 5 inches wide and nailed to the bottom. Cut with a saw, across the two sides, at an angle of 45 degrees, to the right and to the left.

Lesson V.—Saw and plane a piece of stuff 3 inches wide, and put together a box by cutting the ends in a mitre-box. If correct the ends of the box will come together square.

Lesson VI.—Get out stuff 2 inches wide, with a rabbit cut for glass, and the two edges beaded, mitred, and dowelled together for a picture frame. This affords another test of the mitre-box.

Lesson VII.—Take two pieces of board, each 6 inches long and 5 inches wide, planed and squared, and put together by a common dove-tailed joint.

Lesson VIII.—Take two pieces of board, each 6 inches long and 5 inches wide, and put them together by blind dove-tailing.

Lesson IX.—A small cabinet, 9 inches square, halved together, with two drawers put together by blind dove-tailing. Crossbar between the two drawers dove-tailed in, made of black walnut or whitewood.

Lesson X.—A chest, 2 feet long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, dove-tailed and glued together, the bottom fitted inside. Base, 3 inches wide, chamfered on the upper edge and mitred together at the corners. Trimming around the top beaded, 2 inches wide, and mitred together at the corners.

Lesson XI.—Make a mortise and tenon, and fit them together. This is a preparation for the next lesson.

Lesson XII.—Cover for the chest (Lesson X.), put together with mortise and tenon, with a panel in the centre.

Lesson XIII.—A writing-desk, 12 inches long, 9 inches wide, 3 inches deep at back, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep in front, with compartments for pens and ink. Cover put on with hinges.

Lesson

Lesson XIV.—Stuff 3 inches wide, 2 inches thick, and 6 inches long, framed together with a key-tenon.

Lesson XV.—Table with a drawer. Top 3 feet long, and 1 foot 8 inches wide, made of two boards glued together. Frame put together with mortice, tenon, and draw-box. Cross pieces 6 inches wide. Legs square and tapering.

The tools at each bench were:—Splitting saw, cutting-off saw, fore or jack-plane, trying-plane, smoothing-plane, butt-panel-plane, hammer, mallet, rule, trying-square, bevel, marking-gauge, mortise-gauge, five auger-bits and a brace, five firmer chisels, screw-driver, countersink, brad-awl, scratch-awl, nail-set, chalk line and reel, oil-stone, oil-can, bench-brush. A few other tools, when needed, are furnished to individuals, but, as a general rule, they are not often wanted.

This arrangement for the Boston public schools was entirely experimental, and all that could be done at the time, for want of workshops. Since then workshops have been built in connection with the schools in many parts of the city. Manual training has become general and, as a rule, is taught by the regular teacher.

I shall now describe several other of the United States schools that have been established within the last five years, so as to give information of a thoroughly practical and reliable character, as to the latest development in subjects and methods having in view the needs of the system of public instruction as now organised in this Colony.

# THE TOLEDO MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Toledo Manual Training-school was established under the provisions of an ordinance unanimously adopted by the common council, and is maintained under the joint control of the Board of Education and the directors of the Toledo University. The new building was opened on December 5th, 1885.

In the workshops, and in freehand and mechanical drawing, instruction is furnished by the University Board, while the intellectual studies, which must go hand-in-hand with the development of manual training, are furnished in the prescribed grammar and high-school courses of the public schools.

The object of the Manual Training-school is to furnish instruction and practice in the use of tools, together with mathematics, drawing, and the ordinary English branches of a high-school course. The tool instruction includes carpentry, woodturning, pattern-making, iron chipping and filing, forge-work, brazing, and soldering, the use of machine, shop tools, and such other instruction of a similar character as may be deemed advisable to add to the foregoing from time to time. The working hours are divided, as nearly equal as possible, between the manual and mental exercises. This school clearly recognises the pre-eminent value and necessity of intellectual development and discipline, and exacts close and thoughtful study as well in the class-room as with the tools. It has lengthened the usual school-time by an hour, and has also abridged considerably the number of recitations. time thus gained is given to drawing and tool-work, thus securing more equally the liberal, intellectual, and physical development of the pupils. One of the great objects of the school is to foster a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent labour, and the worth and respectability of labouring men. A boy who sees nothing of manual labour but mere brute force, despises both the labour and the labourer. With the acquisition of skill in himself comes the ability and willingness to recognise skill in his fellow-men. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft, he regards the workmen with sympathy and respect.

All the shop work is disciplinary; special trades will not be taught, nor will articles be manufactured for sale. The Board were of opinion that the scope of a single trade is too narrow for educational purposes. Manual training should be as broad and liberal as it is intellectual. The desired end is the acquirement of skill in the use of tools at the same time the pupil is progressing in general knowledge.

The pupils of the Toledo public schools are not entitled to enter the Manual Training-school until they reach the senior grammar or junior high school grades, and pupils of private or parochial school are entitled to enter if they have pursued a course of study corresponding in grade to that specified in the grammar and high schools, and no pupils are admitted under 13 years of age.

All applicants who have not obtained admission as above, must pass a good examination in the following studies:—Spelling, writing, punctuation, penmanship, and the use of capitals; in grammar, as far as Syntax, and in correct forms of expression in writing; arithmetic, to equation of payments, tables and weights and measures, and their uses; common school geography, and the history of the United States.

The combined course of instruction covers four years, and the school work of the pupil is as follows:—

# FIRST YEAR.

Senior Grammar School-

- 1. Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
- 2. Science.—Physical geography.
- 3. Language.—Grammar, spelling, writing, English composition.

### Manual Training School-

- 4. Freehand drawing and mechanical lettering.
- 5. Shop work.—Carpentry, joinery, jig-sawing, proper care and use of tools.

## SECOND YEAR.

### Junior High School-

- 1. Mathematics.—Arithmetic, algebra.
- 2. Science.—Physiology and botany.
- 3. Language.—Grammar, rhetoric, writing.

### Manual Training School-

- 4. Drawing.—Freehand and mechanical; designs for wood-carving.
- 5. Shop work.—Wood-turning, pattern-making, wood-carving, clay modelling.

## THIRD YEAR.

# Middle High School-

- 1. Mathematics.—Geometry, arithmetic reviewed.
- 2. Science.—Physics.
- 3.—Language.—English composition, history.

### Manual Training School—

- 4. Drawing.—Freehand and architectural; designing from plant and leaf forms.
- Shop work.—Forging, welding, tempering, brazing and soldering, moulding and easting.
   FOURTH

# FOURTH YEAR.

Senior High School-

- 1. Mathematics.—Plane trigonometry, mechanics.
- 2. Science.—Chemistry, book-keeping, ethics; rights and duties; laws of right conduct.
- 3. Language.—Political economy, English literature and composition.

Manual Training School-

- 4. Drawing.—Machine and architectural details, decorative designing.
- 5. Machine shop work.—Chipping, filing, turning, drilling, planing, &c.; study of machinery, care of steam-engine and boilers; study of electrical machinery and gas-engines.

In the first year, German may be taken in place of physical geography; in the second year, in the place of rhetoric or physiology; in the third year, in the place of history; in the fourth year, in the place of English literature.

Three-quarters of an hour are daily given to drawing, and one hour and a half to shop work. The rest of the time is devoted to study and recitation. Each pupil has to recite three lessons daily, which have to be learned at home. The standard of the pupils is equal to that of the best high schools. The Directors of the Toledo University give a diploma on graduation, in addition to the regular diploma for high school work. Latin, French, and German are optional studies.

Drawing is taught in three general divisions:—Freehand, to teach the eye to observe accurately, and to train the hand to delineate. Mechanical drawing includes the use of instruments, and technical drawing illustrates conventional colouring; systems of architectural drawings, shop fronts, &c., together with proportions and details of machine work and construction.

The workshop instruction is given in the same way as laboratory lectures. The instructor shows practically how the work is done, using the black-board if required. The Board state, "The habit of working from drawings, and to nice measurements, has given the students a confidence in themselves altogether new. This is shown in the readiness with which they undertake the execution of small commissions on behalf of the school, and the handiness which they display at home."

There are evening classes also under the control of the Board of Education, and the Manual Training School Directors. Instruction is mainly confined to mathematics, physics, and drawing, as applied to the arts and manufactures, and is arranged so as to be of especial value to the various handicrafts. Brief lectures, accompanied by drawings and illustrations on the black-board, also are employed to impart instruction. The subjects have reference to construction, practical geometrical problems; how to use the T square, set square, and the usual drawing instruments; how to draw and indicate centre-lines, radial lines, and dimension lines, line-shading, and brush-shading, scale-drawing; how to construct scales; how to proportion and draw hexagon and square nuts, projections of plain objects, block letters, plain and oblique projection; how to indicate the section of different materials, freehand sketching, styles of architecture, the orders and details, perspective, sheet metal, and pattern work, &c., &c.

After studying the system thoroughly and carefully observing the school work for nearly a year, Mr. School Superintendent Dowd stated among other things that it was certainly true that the training in a manual training school lets in a flood of light upon a thousand things but imperfectly understood before.

This school has taken the initiative in giving the boys of the senior grammar grade the same programme of shop work and drawing as that given in the first year at the St. Louis Manual Training School. It is stated that the result has been very successful.

The Toledo school has also provision for giving manual training to girls. In separate classes girls are taught the same drawing as the boys, but also light woodwork and wood carving, together with cooking and its chemical aspect, needlework, cutting and fitting as applications of mechanical drawing.

The following is the course of combined study and training for girls:-

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY DEPARTMENT.

## FIRST YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Arithmetic.
- 2. Science.—Physical geography.
- 3. Language.—Grammar, spelling, writing, English composition.
- 4. Drawing.—Freehand and mechanical, lettering.
- 5. Domestic Economy.—Light carpentering, wood-carving, care and use of tools.

#### SECOND YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Arithmetic, algebra.
- 2. Science.—Physiology, botany.
- 3. Language.—Grammar, rhetoric, writing.
- 4. Drawing.—Freehold and mechanical designs for wood-carving.
- 5. Domestic Economy.—Clay modelling, wood turning, introduction to course in cooking or garment cutting and making.

### THIRD YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Geometry, arithmetic reviewed.
- 2. Science.—Physics.
- 3. Language.—English composition, history.
- 4. Drawing.—Freehand and architectural, designing from plant and leaf forms.
- 5. Domestic Economy.—Instruction in preparing and cooking food, purchasing household supplies, care of the sick, &c.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Plain trigonometry, mechanics.
- 2. Science.—Chemistry, book-keeping, ethics, rights and duties, laws of right conduct.
- 3. Language.—Political economy, English literature and composition.
- 4. Drawing.—Machine and architectural details, decorative designing.
- 5 Domestic Economy.—Cutting, making, and fitting of garments, household decorations, typewriting.

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The catalogue states that the above course in domestic economy is arranged with special reference to giving young women such a liberal and practical education as will inspire them with a belief in the dignity and nobleness of an earnest womanhood, and incite them to a faithful performance of the every day duties of life; it is based upon the assumption that a pleasant home is an essential element of broad culture, and one of the surest safeguards of morality and virtue.

The design of this course is to furnish thorough instructions in applied house-keeping, and the sciences relating thereto; and students will receive practical drill in all branches of housework, in the purchase and care of family supplies, and in general household management, but will not be expected to perform more labour than is actually necessary for the desired instruction.

In cooking, practical illustrations will be given in the means employed in boiling, broiling, baking, frying, and mixing as follows:—

- Boiling.—Practical illustrations of boiling and steaming, and treatment of vegetables, meats, fish, and cereals, soup-making, &c.
- Broiling.—Lessons and practice in; meat, chicken, fish, oysters, &c.
- Bread-making.—Chemical and mechanical action of materials used; manipulations in bread-making in its various departments. Yeasts and their substitutes.
- Baking.—Heat in its action on different materials in the process of baking. Practical experiments in baking bread, pastry, puddings, cake, meats, fish, &c.
- Frying.—Chemical and mechanical principles involved and illustrated in the frying of vegetables, meats, fish, oysters, &c.
- Mixing.—The art of making combinations, as in soups, salads, puddings, pies, cakes, sauces, dressings, flavourings, condiments, &c.

Marketing and Economy.—The selection and purchase of household supplies. General instructions in systematising and economising household work and expenses. The anatomy of animals used as food, and how to choose and use the several parts. Lessons on the qualities of water and steam; the construction of stoves and ranges; the properties of different fuels.

The textile fabric work will cover instructions in garment cutting and making, the economical and tasteful use of materials, millinery, &c.

In a late report it is stated "that the interest in this school continues to increase, and that the classes increase in numbers—that other communities have been watching the example of Toledo with great interest. The letters of inquiry and personal visits from all sections of the country indicate the widespread interest in the manual training school movement. This is further evidenced by the attention which this topic has received in the leading magazines and newspapers during the last year. Many of our most conservative thinkers regard this practical instruction furnished to all the children of the State, and within the reach of all, as one of the most prominent factors in the solution of social problems."

# ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL.

In the State of New York manual training has been introduced into the public schools. The Albany High School was one of the first schools that organised classes

for this purpose. A special committee was appointed to inquire and report upon its advisability. The report was favourable, and the Board adopted the following resolutions in October, 1887:—

"That it is expedient and advisable that manual training be added as a part of the course of instruction in our public schools."

"That for the purpose of giving the new system a fair trial in the most economical manner possible, one of the rooms in the basement of the High School building be fitted up as a wood-working shop; that a competent instructor be employed to teach the boys in attendance at the High School in the proper use of wood-working tools for a period of one year, the total cost not exceeding 1,500 dollars—£300."

The Industrial Education Commission stated that "pursuant to these resolutions the appropriation was duly made, the workshop fitted up, and in January, 1888, the classes were organised, and the course opened."

The shop was furnished with twelve double work benches, giving ample space for classes, or divisions of twenty-four boys each. Twenty-four kits of tools were provided, each consisting of the following:—1 wooden jack-plane, 1 Bailey iron fine plane, 1 Bailey block-plane, 1 trying square, 1 back saw, 1 marking gauge, 1 mortise gauge, 1 sliding T level, 1 screw-driver, 1 pair winged dividers, 5 auger-bits, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch, 2 gauges  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch and  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, 5 socket chisels  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, 1 oil stone, 1 oil can, 1 hammer, 1 two-foot rule, 1 brace, 1 mallet, 1 cutter-board, 1 duster.

The following tools for general use were also furnished:—Counter-sink, bradawls, files, gimlets, bits, four cross-cut saws, four rip saws, one set of numbers and letters to mark and distinguish each pupil's work, one dozen iron hand clamps, brass stencil to mark aprons and hooks, six saw benches, a grind-stone, and a saw-clamp.

A lavatory of twelve basins and ample towels permits each division to wash and dry hands in a moment, while each pupil provides himself with a long work apron to protect his clothing while at the bench.

The cost of fitting and furnishing the shop was as follows:-

Twelve double work benches							\$156.00
Tools		,		***	•••	• • •	251.15
Materials					•••	•••	<b>1</b> 4·41
Lavatory		•••	111			•••	140:10
Carpenter	and	painting	bills	***	•••		23.00
_		=					_

\$584 66 or £117.

The special teachers were paid \$800 or £130 a year; materials, breakage, &c., costs about \$200—£40—so that the running expenses of this shop, giving instruction to 250 boys, will be about \$1,000, or £200 a year.

The shop was opened for class work in February. The boys of the first and second years were required to join in this work, but those of the two upper classes were permitted to volunteer. Much to the surprise of the teachers every boy in the school announced his desire to take the new course, and before many weeks had elapsed the senior boys, conscious that their time was limited to the few weeks of school, left before their graduation, formed a special class to take lessons after school hours, and on Saturdays, thus giving the strongest evidence of their high appreciation of the chance afforded them of getting even a brief course in manual training.

The

The course of instruction is as follows:—The drawing teacher exhibits an object to the class; the pupils make a working drawing from the object, carry the latter to the shop, and from it reproduce the object in wood. Of course this is preceded by a sufficient number of lessons in the use of tools to enable the pupils to work readily and intelligently. Principles of construction are taught as well as the most general use of tools. Nothing is made for use or for sale. Some specimens of work are kept to illustrate the work of the shop; the rest are either used over in the preliminary course in the use of tools, or are broken up and destroyed.

From our experience, says the general report, we believe that it is established that manual training is legitimate educational work in our schools, and the report of the Principal of the High School states: "The most signal departure of the year was the establishment of the manual training department on the 1st of February, the large well-lighted play-room of the boys' gymnasium was ready, with its twenty-four well-equipped benches to receive the first class in manual training. Work in this department was required of all the boys in the two lower classes, but was made voluntary in the two upper classes, in order that the experiment might not at the outset be complicated by any opposition or antagonism from those whom it was established to benefit. The result was that within one week almost every boy of the entire two hundred was enrolled in one of the manual divisions. By a careful adjustment of our programme of daily recitations, I was able to give to each boy two recitation hours per week at the bench without interference with other recitations. By this arrangement also every bench was occupied, almost every available hour of the week.

"I think more time could profitably be devoted to this branch than is now given, without detriment to other departments. Indeed few subjects taught in the school receive more than the equivalent of two hours per week during the entire four years. I believe the Board has adopted the true policy in this matter, not to turn our high school into a trades' school, but to add—what the term signifies—hand training to that of mind training. As certain lines of study have been found best fitted for mental training, so the line of work selected for this new department seems best fitted to develop manual skill. Of course the whole subject of manual training, as related to our public schools, is still in its infancy, but I hope to see it so far extended as to include instruction to the girls as well as to the boys. A beginning could certainly be made with very little expense. Should it be deemed advisable to add instruction in mental work to that in wood work for the boys, we have a room in the building that could easily be arranged for the purpose."

The following is a partial schedule of the work thus far laid out for this department:—

- 1. Hammer and planes.
- 2. Planing and sawing.
- 3. Housing.
- 4. Housing angles (1).
- 5. Housing angles (2).
- 6. Housing angles (3).
- 7. Boring square perpendicular and horizontal.
- 8. Boring angles.

- 9. Square butt-joint; nailing exercise.
- 10. Square butt-joint; toe-nailing exercise.
- 11. Square butt-joint, housed and glued.
- 12. Square butt boxed and glued.
- 13. Halving at corners, nailed and glued.
- 14. Halving at corners and glued.

- 15. Halving at centres and glued.
- 16. Slip mortise and tenon.
- 17. Half blind, slip mortise and tenon, glued.
- 18. Mortise and tenon.
- 19. Blind mortise and tenon.
- 20. Corner mortise and tenon.
- 21. Double slip mortise and tenon.
- 22. Double mortise and tenon.
- 23. Mitre, square, edge, nailed, and glued.
- 24. Mitre, square, flat, nailed, and glued.
- 25. Half mitre and half square.
- 26. Half mitre and half square, slip mortise and tenon.
- 27. Half dovetail corner.
- 28. Half dovetail centre.
- 29. Half dovetail and half square.
- 30. Dovetail, one tenon.

- 31. Dovetail, one tenon reverse.
- 32. Dovetail, butt-joint.
- 33. Dovetail, brace-joint.
- 34. Dovetail, two tenons.
- 35. Dovetail, three tenons.
- 36. Dovetail, three tenons and halved.
- 37. Dovetail, three tenons, half blind (1).
- 38. Dovetail, three tenons, half blind (2).
- 39. Double dovetailing, two tenons.
- 40. Double dovetailing, two tenons half blind.
- 41. Double dovetailing, two tenons blind.
- 42. Dowelling square butt.
- 43. Dowelling square butt, halved.
- 44. Dowelling square butt blind:
- 45. Kerfing and bending.
- 46. Splicing and scarfing.

It will be seen from the above list of exercises that the course is very simple, and also that it can be carried on most economically, and is, moreover, what it truly professes to be work that trains the hand while it instructs the eye, at the same time cultivating the mind through the senses of touch and perception. I append the Albany Report on Manual Training by a Special Committee appointed by Board of Public Instruction. [See Appendix E.]

#### ST. PAUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Minnesota the St. Paul Public Schools have adopted a system that is somewhat different in its details. The City Superintendent of Schools in his annual report gives a statement of the considerations which led to its adoption, and the cautious spirit in which operations were conceived and conducted. I give extracts from the report which illustrates the system. The beginning was in a small way, only 500 dollars—£100—being appropriated to fit up a small shop.

About the 1st October, 1887, a room in the basement of the high school building was fitted up with benches, tools, and other necessary appliances to accommodate forty-eight pupils in woodwork. On canvassing the high school it was found that about twice that number wished to avail themselves of the practice in this department, so that accommodation was made for ninety-six pupils. Eight classes of twelve each were formed, five of boys and three of girls. The pupils took hold of the work with much enthusiasm, and in most cases the interest continues unabated. The work in this department at present does not take the place of, or encroach upon the time of, any other department, but is really extra work which is done during the hours usually devoted to recreation. Only two of the classes practise during the regular school hours, the other six succeeding each other in the afternoon from 1:30 to 4:30. The boys classes each have two lessons of one and one and a half hours, and the girls of

one lesson of the same duration per week. Manual training is optional, but after a pupil has chosen it, he cannot leave off without presenting a note from his parents. The course of study pursued is as follows:—

- 1. Exercises in methods of holding and using the following tools:—1. Trying-square; 2, gauge; 3, dividers; 4, bevel; 5, saw; 6, mallet; 7, chisel; 8, plane.
- 2. Elementary frame work in pine from blue prints made by the instructor, using the abovenamed tools and making—1, a cross-lap joint; 2, tenon and mortise joint; 3, end tenon and mortise frame; 4, blind tenon and mortise brace frame.
- 3. Lathe work, comprising cylinders, spindles, handles, rosettes, &c., &c.
- 4. Advanced frame work in various kinds of woods, from drawings made by the pupils, including—1, mitre lap joint; 2, dovetail joint; 3, lap dovetail joint; 4, methods of scarfing; 5, keyed joints; 6, double-dovetail puzzle, &c., &c.
- 5. Small articles embracing—1, frame-work; 2, nail-driving; 3, turning; 4, jig-sawing, &c., &c.; making boot blacking-box; cannon on carriage; wind-mill, &c.
- 6. Cabinet work in hardwood, comprising—1, sawing; 2, turning; 3, framing; 4, carving; 5, panelling, &c. Making—1, brackets; 2, foot rests; 3, wall-pockets, &c.

Each boy is required to do every piece of work of Nos. 1, 2, and 3. In Nos. 4, 5, and 6, the pupils do not all do the same kind of work, but are given work which will suit their individual ability and taste to some extent. During the course the pupils take turns at the drafting-board, where they make working drawings from sketches previously brought in of objects to be afterwards worked out in wood. The work is by no means intended to take the place of the work in the drawing-room, but is intended to supplement it with work developing certain functions of the mind, and teaching certain practical methods which ordinary drawing work cannot do. A pupil is asked to make his sketch of his most approved pattern of a box on which to black his boots. This sets him thinking. After he has the idea it often puzzles him to put it on paper in good form. After an intelligible sketch he makes a working drawing to scale, and later the object in wood. He takes pride in the box, because it is his own design, and he will put his best work into it.

From time to time during the course, conversations, illustrated as far as possible, are given on subjects connected with, or suggested by the work, such as the uses and methods of obtaining and using shellac, glue, turpentine, rosin, &c., also the history of saws and other tools, with a glance at methods of obtaining iron and steel.

The course for the girls is made up of No. 1 of the above, with the exception of the use of the plane; a lesson in nail-driving, modelling of simple, ornamental forms, and carving the same in wood. Each pupil is given the opportunity of selecting some object to ornament with wood-carving. If approved by the instructor, the pupil is permitted to make a working drawing, and clay model of the ornamental parts, and then carve the same in wood. The High School buildings have been added to, and six large rooms opened for the new work. The Principal of the school goes on to say that, "regarding the attitude of the public towards the matter,

I think I can safely state that we have the hearty support of everyone that knows the scope of our work, and of many who do not. We are aware that our school differs from those of some of our western sisters and eastern cousins, but we have studied the matter quite carefully, and at last have taken a decided step." The Committee on Manual Training who reported to the Board in 1888, among other things, state, "Manual training, if introduced properly into our schools, must take the place of something less important and practical. One or two lessons per week in shop work, taken by pupils who are already pursuing an exacting course of study, will scarcely meet the end proposed by the friends of the new education. As to the ultimate future of the movement which is finding expression in many manual experiments in the school systems of our larger cities, it is believed that courses of study will be modified. Primary schools will train children to observe and express their notions in clay and with the pencil, as well as abstractedly in language. This will be the manual training of the primary grades. In schools between the primary and high school, there will be less drill in the technicalities of grammar, less memorising of the details of geography, less puzzling over abstractions and more teaching, which shall bring pupils into contact with material things and forces, and which shall give them ability, not only to express thought by language, but by the graphic and creative work of the hand. This will be the manual training of these intermediate grades. Then would come the manual training school, which would admit pupils from the eighth or even a lower grade, if experience should show it to be desirable, but at least at an age when they could profitably take up the work of the school. In this school, pupils who desire to advance on this line rather than to enter the high school would take a three years' course of study, including the studies of English, mathematies, and science, with two hours' shop work per day and one hour instruction in A report from the Committee on Manual Training presented to the Board of Education of St. Paul's, and adopted in 1888, is appended. [See Appendix F.]

## NEW HAVEN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In Connecticut the New Haven Public Schools will furnish the best example. At New Haven, under the shadow of Yale University, that venerable seat of learning founded in the day when Connecticut was an English colony, and George the III. was King, the matter of manual training has been thoroughly studied, and a systematic course of lessons determined upon, involving the use of the ordinary tools and practice in the various steps of carpentry and woodwork. Wood-carving has also been introduced as an optional class on Saturdays. Working drawings are made by the pupils and used to work to, and it will be sufficient for me to give the scheme of the lessons, and to state that each tool when it is first used is described, the different parts named, and the way to hold and use it explained. After the boy has learned how to use the tool he is instructed how to sharpen it on the oil-stone and to keep it in good order.

Lesson I. Hammer.—(1.) Exercises in striking a block of wood with hammer, to show wrist, elbow, and shoulder movements, and to learn to strike "square." (2.) Exercises in driving nails of different sizes perpendicularly, and in drawing them. (3.) Exercises in nailing two boards  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick together, with nails of different sizes driven obliquely, and in drawing them. Chiscl and Trying-square.—(4.) Take board 6 inches square, mark out the corners square with trying-square and lead pencil; cut them out perpendicularly with 1 inch firmer-chisel. (5.) Take board 6 inches square, round the corners with 1 inch firmer-chisel, cutting perpendicularly; prove with trying-square.

Lesson

Lesson II. Chisel to Line.—(1.) Take piece 12 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, and mark with rule and compass a pointed arch at one end, and a round arch at the other end; shape out with 1 inch firmer-chisel, cutting with the grain from side to centre of arch. Halving.—(2.) Take two pieces 6 inches long,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, and halve them together, using rule, trying-square, single gauge, scratch-awl, tenon-saw,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch firmer-chisel, and cutting-board. Always use cutting-board to save cutting the bench. Half Dovetail.—(3.) Make a half dovetail with one piece 5 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, and one 4 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, using the same tools as in (2), except  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch chisel instead of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch.

LESSON III. End Mortise and Tenon.—(1.) Take piece 5 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch square, and form mortise in one end; take piece same size and form tenon at one end; using rule, trying-square, scratch-awl, mortise gauge, tenon-saw,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch chisel, and bench vice. Boring.—(2.) Take piece 3 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch square, centre the sides and ends with single gauge, put in the vice and bore half-way through with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch bit; reverse thebore from theother end. (3.) Repeat the above, using  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch bits.

LESSON IV. Sawing Square.—(1.) Take piece 12 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, mark two sides 1 inch from end with trying-square and scratch-awl, and saw off evenly. (2.) Repeat the above, sawing off piece  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,  $\frac{2}{8}$  inch,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch. Through Dovetail.—(3.) Take one piece 4 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch square, and make through dovetail, using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch chisel for cutting.

Lesson V. Jack-plane.—(1.) Take piece 18 inches long, 12 inches wide,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, place on bench, flat side down, end firmly against bench-hook, and plane off a few shavings with jack-plane as set. (2.) Take the plane apart, naming its parts; put it together and practice setting it, comparing the shavings, until it is set correctly. (3.) Take piece 6 inches square,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, mark off the corners, forming an octagon, using rule, compass, and scratch-awl; saw off corners, leaving line and smooth edges with block plane. Panel Saw.—(4.) Take board 8 feet long, 6 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, lay off a line with trying-square and lead pencil 6 inches from the end, and saw off, leaving line. (5.) Repeat the above, sawing on the line.

Lesson VI. Grooving.—(1.) Take piece 3 inches long, 3 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, and make a groove  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep, through the centre across the grain, using rule, mortise gauge, trying square, scratch-awl, tenon-saw, bench-hook,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch firmer-chisel, bench vice and cutting-board. (2.) Take piece 4 inches long, 3 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick; cut a tenon on one end to fit groove, using same tools as in 1. (3.) Round the ends of both pieces with firmer-chisel, using trying-square to prove correctness of work. (4.) Put together and test with trying-square. Ripping Saw.—(5.) Take board 8 feet long, 12 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick; mark off with single gauge a strip 2 inches wide; put it on the horse and saw to line, then put the board in the bench vice, one end resting on the bench pin; plane with jackplane, and true-up with jointer, using trying-square to prove it. (6.) Repeat the above sawing on the line.

Lesson VII. Framing.—(1.) Saw from a board a strip 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, and  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, using single gauge and ripping saw. (2.) Square up with foreplane, trying-plane, and trying-square. (3.) Saw off with tenon-saw piece 12 inches long for style, and one 5 inches long for rail. (4.) Form mortise in style, and tenon on rail, using bench vice, tenon-saw, bench-hook, 1 inch firmer-chisel,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch mortise chisel and mallet.

LESSON VIII. Framing, completed.—(1.) Drive together the pieces prepared in the last lesson and smooth face with block plane. Halving.—(2.) Saw from a board piece 40 inches long, 1 inch wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, using ripping saw. (3.) Square it up with jack-plane, trying-plane, and trying-square gauging it to thickness and width. (4.) Cut-off two pieces 12 inches long and two 8 inches long, and halve corners to-gether, making a frame with ends projecting 1 inch.

LESSON IX. Halving, completed.—(1.) Round the ends of the pieces prepared in the previous lesson, using compasses, firmer-chisel, and wood-file. (2.) Put together and smooth up with block-plane. (3.) Sawing and Planing.—Saw from piece of stuff piece 12 inches long, 2 inches square. (4.) Square it and plane all sides. (5.) Cut from piece of board piece 4 inches long, 4 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. (6.) Square it, and plane all sides.

Lesson X. Gauging.—(1.) Centre, with marking gauge, on all sides from end to end, the 12-inch piece prepared in last lesson. (2.) Square off a line all around,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from end, then on that line point off  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch on each side of centre, on all four sides; from the points thus obtained draw lines obliquely to the corners at the other end; then draw lines, from the said points, on the line squared off, to the centre of the top. Bevelling.—(3.) Bevel with a draw-knife, and plane true, using level to prove the work. Chamfering.—(4.) Chamfer the top to a point, as marked out.

Lesson XI. Dowelling.—(1.) Draw a line through the centre of the base of the column, made in the last lesson, point off  $\frac{3}{3}$  inch on each side of centre. Make centres with scratch-awl, to bore from, and bore holes perpendicularly 1 inch deep, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch twist bit. (2.) Glue in  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch dowels; ends to project  $\frac{5}{3}$  inch. (3.) Centre the piece 4 inches square, prepared in Lesson IX. (4.) Measure  $\frac{3}{3}$  inch on each side bore perpendicularly holes  $\frac{5}{3}$  inch deep. (5.) Set gauge  $\frac{3}{3}$  inch, and gauge round the top and sides, chamfer off, using 1 inch firmer-chisel, true up with block-plane and trying-square. (6.) Glue together, making column and plinth.

LESSON XII. Draw-knife, planing to line.—(1.) Saw from stuff strip 12 inches long 2 inches square. (2.) Square up sides and ends. (3.) Gauge off  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch from all the corners, put in bench vice, take off corners with draw-knife and plane to a line.

LESSON XIII. Mortising.—(1.) Saw from a piece of stuff two pieces 12 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick, for styles; and two pieces 8 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick for rails. (2.) Square them up. (3.) Form mortise in styles, and saw tenon in rails. (4.) Mortise to be two-thirds the thickness of the style, rails to enter styles  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the end, and tenons to project  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch.

Lesson XIV. Mortising completed.—(1.) Finish up and fit mortise and tenon commenced in last lesson with chisel. (2.) Round the ends of tenons. (3.) Drive together and plane off back and front.

Lesson XV. Glue joint.—(1.) Saw from stuff two pieces 3 feet long, 3 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. (2.) Plane the edges square with jack-plane, trying-plane, and trying-square. (3.) Joint together.

Lesson XVI. Bevelling.—(1.) Saw from stuff two pieces 3 feet long, 3 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. (2.) Square them up. (3.) Mark on edge with bevel (set to templet 45°) and plane to bevel with jack-plane, fore-plane, and trying-plane.

LESSON

LESSON XVII. Blind or mitre mortise.—(1.) Saw from stuff two pieces 6 inches long, 2 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. (2.) Square them off. (3.) Make mitre mortise and tenon, using trying-square, scratch-awl, mortise gauge, tenon-saw,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch mortise chisel, and bevel. (4.) Put the mortised piece in mitre-board and plane true.

LESSON XVIII. Blind or mitre mortise completed.—(1.) Drive together the pieces made in last lesson. (2.) Level off faces and ends with block-plane. (3.) Round the ends to finish.

LESSON XIX. Mitreing.—(1.) Saw from stuff strip 18 inches long, 3 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. (2.) Smooth it up and square it. (3.) Out into four pieces 4 inches long. (4.) Mark corners of each piece on flat side with scratch-awl and bevel (set to templet 45°). (5.) Put in mitre-box and saw to line. (6.) Put in mitre-board and true up. (7.) Fit together and test with trying-square.

LESSON XX. Mitreing completed.—(1.) Glue together the pieces made in the last lesson and key it, making a frame. Dovetail.—(2.) Saw from stuff two pieces 4 inches long, 3 inches wide,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch thick. (3.) Square them up. (4.) Mark for dovetail and saw out.

Lesson XXI. Dovetail completed.—(1.) Chisel out and fit the pieces made in last lesson. (2.) Drive them together and level off with block-plane. (3.) Round the ends.

LESSON XXII. Framing and wedging.—(1.) Saw from stuff one piece 6 inches long,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch square, and one piece 4 inches long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch square. (2.) Square them up. (3.) Form mortise  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch in long piece, using mortise gauge and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch mortise chisel. (4.) Form tenon on short piece to fit mortise and to project 1 inch. (5.) Cut hole in tenon, bevelled on one side for wedge, using  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch chisel. 6. Drive together and wedge.

Lesson XXIII. Squaring to sizes.—(1.) Saw strip  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch plank. (2.) Gauge the size. (3.) Plane with jack-plane, and true up with jointer and trying-square.

LESSON XXIV. Planing to width.—(1.) Take  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch board, about 6 feet long, 8 to 10 inches wide, and saw off strip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. (2.) Plane with jointer to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. (3.) Saw off two pieces 8 inches long for sides, and two pieces  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long for ends of a box. (4.) Square edges and smooth faces with block plane.

LESSON XXV. Dovetail.—(1.) Set single gauge to  $\frac{9}{16}$  of an inch, and square around the ends of pieces prepared in last lesson. (2.) Mark for dovetails. (3.) Form dovetails, using  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch chisel, and cutting from both sides.

LESSON XXVI. Dovetail, completed.—(1.) Finish up and fit dovetails. (2.) Glue together and clamp with hand-screws, taking care to bring the joints up, and to keep the box square, using trying-square at every corner.

LESSON XXVII. Smoothing and Sand-papering.—(1.) Saw out two pieces  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 9 inches for top and bottom of box. (2.) Square up edges and smooth faces. (3.) Smooth sides and ends of box with block-plane. (4.) Sand-paper clean and smooth. (5.) Level off top and bottom edges.

LESSON XXVIII. Nailing.—(1.) Nail on top and bottom pieces with  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch No. 16 wire nails, being careful to drive the nails straight, and in the centre of thickness of sides and ends. Moulding.—(2.) Get piece 40 inches long,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch square,

from

from a board in stock. (3.) Square to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, and quarter round with jack-plane; making a moulding for bottom of box. (4.) Get from stuff piece 40 inches long,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch square. 5. Square to  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, and quarter round; making a moulding for top of box.

Lesson XXIX. Mitreing.—Saw moulding made in last lesson, in lengths to fit box—mitreing the corners in mitre-box—and glue them on the box.

LESSON XXX. Bevelling.—(1.) Plane the edges of top and bottom of box with block-plane to an equal projection all round. (2.) Mark the top, with single gauge,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch down. (3.) Bevel with  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch chisel and finish with block-plane, and sandpaper block.

LESSON XXXI. Chiselling.—Cut a hole exactly in centre of top,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch long,  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch wide, using  $\frac{1}{5}$  inch chisel.

Lesson XXXII.—Finish up the box with mouldings, &c., according to individual fancy.

The general results of this branch of training has been very good. Two hundred boys attended the Manual Training School regularly. Industrial drawing was introduced into the public schools in 1879. This was followed by handwork, such as clay modelling, paper design and construction, carving, sewing, embroidery, &c. In 1856 manual training was commenced in a central shop as before stated.

## THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Washington Public Schools, District of Columbia, have introduced manual training. During the first eight years systematic and progressive instruction is given, beginning with the various Kindergarten exercises and continuing to more advanced work—moulding and drawing, both freehand and mechanical. In the seventh and eighth grades of the schools work is carried on in the shops as follows:—

#### FIRST YEAR.

Seventh and Eighth grades. Two hours a week throughout the year.

Bench Work.—The correct method of using wood tools, comprising planes, hand-saws, chisels, gauges, brace and bits, hammer, gauge, compasses, trying-square, &c., and the working of different kinds of woods.

The students are also taught this year to lay out the work with knife and pencil, the use of the trying-square, level, and dividers, and to work from drawings made by themselves. The making of plain and more complex mortise and tenon joints, dovetailing, and plain cabinet-making; articles of practical utility for the schools and shops; putting work together with brads, nails, screws, and glue; the care and sharpening of edge tools; the use of circular saws.

Lectures are also given on the various woods and other material used in the shops, showing where and in what condition each is found, and by what processes it is prepared for use or for market. Also, lectures on the manufacture of tools, &c.

#### SECOND YEAR.

Eighth Grade and High School. Two hours a week throughout the year.

Lathe Work.—The use of all the hand wood-turning tools, embracing plain and fancy turning in hard and soft wood, inside and outside; the use of chucks and face plates; pattern turning.

Moulding.—Bench moulding in sand and casting soft metal, comprising the use of rammers, trowels, riddles, risers, &c., using patterns made by the pupil himself.

Forging.—

Forging.—The forging of small articles of soft iron and steel, and steel tools, with instruction in the simpler methods of the manufacture of iron and steel. There is also practice in welding iron and in hardening and tempering steel, with lectures on metallurgy.

The Superintendent of Public Schools for the District of Columbia says that "the favourable estimate given to these manual training exercises by the various principals of public schools, given, as they were, after a year's observation and practical experience, and with all the disadvantages that such a training can possibly offer to a school system, is, to my mind, the strongest argument in favour of manual training that I have ever heard or read, and my investigation of this subject has been wide and thorough." There can be no doubt that the great demand throughout the United States and Canada is for the new education, or combined intellectual and manual training. In Illinois manual training is making exceedingly rapid progress. The lines of the St. Louis school are mainly followed. In the Chicago Manual Training School the full course of study, covering three years, is as follows:—

## JUNIOR YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Algebra, geometry.
- 2. Science.—Physiology, physical geography.
- 3. Language.—English language and literature, or Latin.
- 4. Drawing.—Freehand, model and object, projection, machine perspective.
- 5. Shopwork.—Carpentry, joinery, wood-turning, pattern-making, proper care and use of tools.

# MIDDLE YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Geometry, plane trigonometry.
- 2. Science.—Physics.
- 3. Language.—General history and English literature, or Latin.
- 4. Drawing.—Orthographic projection and shadows, line and brush shading. Isometric projection and shadows. Details and machinery, machines from measurements.
- $5.\ Shopwork. Moulding, casting, forging, welding, tempering, soldering, brazing.$

#### SENIOR YEAR.

- 1. Mathematics.—Mechanics, book-keeping.
- 2. Science.—Chemistry or descriptive geometry and higher algebra.
- 3. Language.—English literature, civil government political economy, or Latin or French.
- 4. Drawing.—Machine from measurement, building from measurement, architectural, perspective.
- 5. Machine Shop Work.—Chipping, filing, fitting, turning, drilling, planing, &c., study of machinery, management and care of steam-engines and boilers.

The student is not only taught the use of tools, but instruction is given each year in the production, properties, and uses of the materials used during the year, comprising wood, iron, steel, brass, &c. Throughout the course one hour each day is given to drawing and two hours each day to shopwork. In order to make clear the class of work done at this school, I shall append a list of the students' work done in 1888.

#### THE MOLINE SCHOOL.

The Moline school is somewhat different. It has an eight-year course, commencing with a class of work nearly akin to the Kindergarten exercises. The object, as set forth in the prospectus, is: 1, to teach the pupil another language—drawing and making—by means of which he may be led to appreciate thought in, and to interpret and express thought through form; 2, to develop the aesthetic nature of the pupil, and thereby to increase his capacity for enjoyment through an appreciation of the beautiful in art and nature; 3, to cultivate the industrial disposition by leading the pupil to do what to him is distinctly creative work.

The work of this course is not altogether new. With exception of a few subjects, it has been done and found wholly practicable under the conditions which make the ordinary school-room. It is not regarded as a perfect scheme, but a more definite plan for securing some of the results already recognised as desirable. The course provides work for both boys and girls. Much of the work may be given to the whole school at the same time; occasionally it will be found necessary to give boys one thing and the girls another thing to do at the same hour. Work planned and begun at school may be finished at home if the teacher thinks it desirable. Pupils should be led to see that drawing is the basis for most of the making. In the first and second years the pupil passes from the objects to their symbols; after this from symbols to objects.

Among the vast number of industrial and professional schools and institutions in the United States there are several in New York city that I must describe somewhat fully, not alone for their method and systems, but for the immense success that has attended their efforts in all matters pertaining to that technical education which they have so thoroughly taken in hand. These are the Cooper Union, the Pratt Institute, the Hebrew Technical Institute, and the New York Trade Schools.

# THE COOPER UNION.

The philanthropy of the late Mr. Peter Cooper in founding and endowing the Cooper Institute is well known throughout the civilised world, and this philanthrophy seems hereditary, for most certainly his mantle has descended upon his children. Mr. Edward Cooper and Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt, his son and daughter, have lately expended \$300,000—£60,000—in reconstructing, enlarging, and beautifying the Institute, and in making good the original endowment which had been somewhat heavily drawn upon. To give an idea of the inestimable value of this institution it will be enough to say that in 1888–89 there were 394 female day scholars and 3,127 young men and lads attending the evening classes in science and art—or a total of 3,521 scholars, male and female.

A magnificent block of property of enormous value in the very centre of New York was devoted by Peter Cooper to found an institution for educational purposes, and an Act was passed in 1857 by the New York Legislature, entitled "An Act to enable Peter Cooper to found a scientific institution in the city of New York"; and on the 29th of April, 1859, he executed a deed in fee-simple of the whole of the property, buildings, furniture, &c., without reservation of any kind, to six trustees, upon the conditions specified in the Act, namely, "That the abovementioned and described premises, together with the appurtenances and the rents, issues, income, and profits thereof, shall be for ever devoted to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art." The trustees laid down these principles:—First, that the details of the institution in all the departments should

should be arranged with special reference to the intellectual wants and improvement of the working classes; and, second, that as far as might be consistent with the first principle, all interference with the plan or objects of other existing institutions in this city should be avoided. Guided by these principles, the trustees arrived at the following broad scheme as best calculated to instruct, elevate, and improve the working classes of New York:—

- First.—Instruction in the branches of knowledge which are practically applied in their daily occupations, by which they support themselves and their families.
- Second.—Instruction in the laws by which health is preserved, and the sanitary condition of families improved; in other words, in personal hygiene.
- Third.—Instruction in social and political science, by virtue of which communities maintain themselves, and nations progress in virtue, wealth, and power.
- Fourth.—Instruction addressed to the eye and ear and the imagination, with a view to furnish a reasonable and healthy recreation to the working classes after the labours of the day. This general scheme necessarily included both sexes within its scope, and hence it was decided to extend all the privileges of the institution to men and women alike, and the development of the institution has followed in the line thus marked out.

There are regular courses of instruction at night, free to all who attend, under the general regulations of the trustees, on the application of science to the useful occupations of life, on social and political science, and such other branches of knowledge as, in the opinion of the Board, will tend to improve and elevate the working classes of the city of New York.

There is a school for the instruction of respectable females in the arts of design, and, in the discretion of the Trustees, to afford to females instruction in such other art or trade as will tend to furnish them suitable employment. (See Appendix G.)

There is also a free reading-room, and gallery of art, and scientific collections of models and apparatus, designed to instruct and improve those classes whose occupations are such as to be calculated to deprive them of proper recreation and instruction.

As may be well imagined, from the very outset, all the facilities of education offered by the institution were promptly taken advantage of, by the classes of the community for which they were designed. So much so, that last year I was informed the applications for admission were more than a year in advance, and that if the school were double the size it would promptly be filled by the applicants for admission. The average daily attendance at the reading-room amounts to 1,500 readers, and the Saturday evening lectures have attracted large audiences, often exceeding the capacity of the great hall. When this course of popular lectures was established they were the only ones of the class, while at the present time there are half a dozen similar free courses in New York every winter, but the Cooper Union course continues to hold the foremost rank among the multiplied agencies of free public instruction, and to command an attendance not surpassed, and probably not equalled. The subjects last year was distributed as follows:—Social science, 2; physical science, 5; biology, 2; literature, 1; art-sculpture and music, 2; archaeology, 2; travels, including description of scenery, &c., 4; special industries, 2.

The

The Director of Night Schools reports that the work for the term of 1888—89 closed on April the 18th—"That in the scientific department the number of pupils presenting themselves for examination was unusually large—in the first and fifth year classes larger than ever before. In the work of the Art School is exhibited a greater variety of drawings than in previous years, and their quality is very satisfactory. The highest class this year has contained twenty-four pupils, of whom twenty, having completed the prescribed course, are entitled to receive the Cooper medal and diploma. The full course in chemical analysis, which requires three years in the laboratory, has also been completed to the satisfaction of the instructor."

The Principal of the Woman's Art School, Mrs. Susan N. Carter, a lady eminently qualified for the position, reports that "It is encouraging to note the progress and usefulness of the school for the past year. This is indicated by the overflow of the classes into other parts of the building, necessitated by their increased size. It is also shown by the success of the pupils in the professions which they have adopted, and by the influence of the work, particularly that from the normal class from the public schools, more especially those in the western states. (Appendix H.)

"The study in the School has remained substantially the same as the year previous, except that there has been more life drawing--two models every fortnight, and one the alternate week. This affords constant life study to the most advanced class, and half time study, from the head, in the class next below it. In the afternoon Mr. J. A. Weir, N.A., has taught the largest class in painting we have ever had, and they work from models and still-life. Another change effected has been the addition of a small class of pupil teachers composed of the six best members of the life class. Its object is to furnish experienced teachers, drilled in the methods of study of the Cooper Union, and whose personal qualifications as instructors we know by experiment. Of late, in all demands for teachers, which we have received, the question has been asked as to whether the pupils have had experience. The young women who constitute this class of pupil teachers each instruct three or four scholars, and the result is most satisfactory. Working side by side with the regular teachers of the Art School, there has been constant opportunity for comparison in the progress of the pupils, and the standard of work is found equally good in all. I would remark that I have already sent one of these young women to take charge of the drawing class in a large seminary in Harrisburg, Pa., at a good salary, and as this arrangement was made in advance of the usual time for engaging teachers for the autumn, I expect to secure places for the others, and to start a new set of pupil teachers here in October, and to make the class a permanent one. In addition to these pupil teachers from the life-class, a number of scholars from the Normal Department have given gratuitous lessons in some of the charity schools in this city, with a similar object of gaining experience. An unusual number of encouraging facts about last year's graduates have been received; they, and the pupils at present in the school, report \$17,805-£3,561-as carned by them since May, 1888; but this amount is necessarily very partial. Of the 119 pupils whom we have heard as doing professional work, thirty-one are teaching in schools, or, are giving private lessons. One young woman, who teaches at Wellesley College, reports an excellent salary; another who is teaching at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, reports a good income from that well-known school; a third is self-supporting from schools in Texas; another is teaching in a college in Arkansas; one writes: 'In Middleton I have six and in Port Jervis five buildings entirely under my supervision. In the former place I have about forty teachers and in the latter thirty-five! This number of teachers—seventyfive—must represent, at least, 5,000 children influenced by one of our late pupils. I would also mention that within a few days Messrs. Chency Brothers, have bought eight designs for their silk manufactory, and have asked to have more from our Normal School in Design. One young woman employed by Vantine in adapting the patterns of Oriental rugs for our market, and which are afterwards woven in the Oriental looms of Asia, has lately occupied her leisure time in orders for charts, &c., of animals, to show the classes for cooking in schools how the meat should be cut up."

Some estimate of the great use and diffusive intelligence of the reading-room of the Cooper Union from the following information:—The bound volumes of the library number 21,176; there are 189 magazines on file, and 393 newpsapers. The number of visitors to the reading-room during the past year has been 572,097. These readers have used 212,665 books, pamphlets, and magazines. A most useful branch of the Library is the complete set of the reports of the patent office from the beginning. These have been consulted by 1,173 visitors, who have examined 5,455 volumes of the reports.

A branch of the Cooper Union that struck me as being of the greatest value is that of the free school in phonography for women, where typewriting is taught in connection with phonography, but cannot be studied separately. The rules and regulations are as follows:—

- 1. School Term and Hours of Study.—There is only one term, which commences on the 1st October and ends on the 30th April. The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. There is no session on Saturday. Graduates of one term are qualified to take positions. Munson's system of phonography is taught.
- 2. Conditions of admission.—Applicants must be at least sixteen and not over thirty-five years of age. Residence in New York city is not a necessary condition of admission. If required a responsible written reference must be given as to character, a written guarantee must be furnished by some responsible person, not a member of the family, a clergyman or physician preferred, that the applicant is not able to pay for instruction, and will be obliged to earn her own living as soon as qualified. As only fifty can be admitted, and the number of applicants is very large, a careful selection is made of those of maturer age, those who have a definite promise of a position when they are qualified, and those whose circumstances render it necessary that they should immediately have some means of earning their own living.
- 3. How to apply for admission.—Application may be made in person or by mail. The form of application is to the effect that the applicant must fill in the blank form in her own handwriting, and give the name, residence, age, and occupation of parents, also the signature and address of the person guaranteeing situation for applicant after graduation—if any—and also that of the responsible person above alluded to who guarantees that the applicant is unable to pay for instruction, and will be obliged to earn her own living as soon as qualified. A careful selection will be made from the list of applicants. Those selected will be notified by post to present themselves for examination in penmanship, spelling, punctuation, grammar, and composition. This examination will be held during September. After October 1, no person can enter unless sufficiently advanced in phonography to go on with the class, and then only in case there should be a vacancy.

- 4. Diplomas will be awarded at the end of the term to such pupils as are qualified, but no pupil will receive a diploma who cannot properly compose and construct a letter, even though she may be proficient in phonography. The trustees do not procure situations for graduates.
- 5. Pupils must be particular to arrive in time, as they will not be admitted after the opening hour except with a sufficient excuse.
- 6. Any pupil absent three times without satisfactory excuse, forfeits her position in the school.
- 7. Pupils are not permitted to leave school while in session, except by permission of the teacher.
- 8. No calls upon the pupils are allowed at any time, except in cases of absolute necessity, and in such cases application must first be made to the assistant secretary.
- 9. Pupils wanting in diligence, those whose deportment is exceptionable, or those who do not make sufficient progress, will be dropped from the school lists. Neatness in person and habits is required.

There is no professional man in large practice, or mercantile house of any position, that does not keep a phonographer and typewriter, and many of them several. The amount of correspondence got through by the aid of this class of clerk is truly marvellous. Letters are replied to immediately on being read, the phonographer being present to take the requisite notes. Afterwards he writes them off at the typewriter, and takes them back to be signed. In all the offices and institutions I visited in the United States, I invariably found the phonographer and typewriter. It is necessary, therefore, that phonography and typewriting should go together.

There is also in the Cooper Union a free school in telegraphy, for women, the Trustees having made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph Company to supply the necessary apparatus, and conduct the examination of the pupils for proficiency. The rules and regulations are similar in their character to those of the free school in phonography for women.

During the past three years a great number of young women have not only graduated in these classes, but have gone directly into situations at salaries varying from 10 dollars (£2) to 20 dollars (£4) weekly, and even higher. I cannot speak too highly in favour of these two branches of professional education. Mr. Edward Cooper, the son of the founder, and who nobly continues his father's good work, accompanied me over the institution at different times, and paid me every attention.

# THE PRATT INSTITUTE.

This grand institution was established by its founder, Mr. Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn, its object being to promote manual, industrial, and art education, and to inculcate habits of industry and thrift. Mr. Pratt gave me every facility for studying the institute, and to make myself familiar with the general arrangement of the building, together with the systems and methods adopted for giving instruction.

A circular of information sets forth "that as manual training is an important adjunct necessary to the education of the schools, and that mind and eye must together be trained in order to secure symmetrical development, manual training must aim at the broadest and most liberal education. While developing and strengthening

strengthening the physical powers, it also renders more active and acute the intellectual faculties, thus enabling the pupil to acquire with greater readiness, and to use more advantageously, the literary education, which should go hand in hand with the manual.

"The need of manual training as a developing power is scarcely less than that of industrial education—such education as shall best enable men and women to earn their own living by applied knowledge and the skilful use of their hands in the various productive industries. Accordingly, the institute seeks to provide facilities by which those wishing to engage in mechanical or artistic pursuits, may acquire a thorough, theoretic, and practical knowledge thereof, or may perfect themselves in that occupation in which they are already engaged.

"The twofold aim of the institute is based on an appreciation of the dignity as well as the value of intelligent handicraft and skilled manual labour. It endeavours to give opportunities for complete and harmonious education, seeking at the same time to establish a system of instruction whereby habits of thinking may be inculcated, to develop those qualities which produce a system of self-reliance, and to teach that personal character is of greater consequence than material productions.

"It offers its advantages to those only who propose to do their own part earnestly and well. Its aim is to aid those who are willing to aid themselves. Its classes, workshops, library, reading-room, and museum are for this purpose, and while tuition is required, yet it will be the endeavour to make possible, consistent with self-helpfulness and self-respect, the admission of every worthy applicant."

It is described by its founder as follows:--

The Pratt Institute occupies three large buildings—the Main Building, the Mechanic Arts Building, and the Trade School Building. Three additional floors with an area of 20,000 square feet were constructed last summer, and it is proposed to erect in the near future another building which shall contain large additional accommodation for students, as well as a large lecture hall and museum.

The Main Building, having an entrance to Ryerson-street, is 100 feet by 86 feet, and is six stories high. The Mechanic Arts Building, together with the extension to the Main Building, is 144 feet by 95 feet, the former being four and the latter five stories high. The one-storey Trade School Building is 103 feet by 95 feet. The buildings are of brick, with trimmings of stone and terra-cotta. They are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The main building is provided with a passenger elevator which runs at all hours when classes are in session. Plans are also prepared for the construction of another building during the coming year. This will be situated on the west side of Ryerson-street immediately opposite the main building, with which it will be connected by sub-ways and bridges. This building will be 165 feet by 200 feet, and five stories high, and is designed for an Audience Hall, with a scating capacity of 1,200, for the Museum, and for the Departments of Domestic Science and of Music.

To fulfil the object of the institute the work is divided into departments, each of which is responsible for certain lines of development.

Instruction is given to both sexes by means of day and evening classes. The terms for day classes extend from September to July, and for the evening from October to April.

At

At the time I visited the school there numbered 1,643 pupils, 908 in the day classes, and 735 in the evening, while the library of over 20,000 volumes gives accommodation to an average of about 300 daily readers.

The organisation of the institute is under the control of a board of trustees, with a secretary as executive officer. The work of the institute is divided, as above stated, into departments; the heads of the various departments constituting the faculty, each member of which is directly responsible for the work of his department. Weekly meetings of the faculty are held, at which matters pertaining to the general interests of the institute are discussed and recommendations to the trustees are made. Department meetings are also held for the consideration of those subjects especially pertaining to the individual departments. In most of the departments, morning, afternoon, and evening classes are held. In all these the character of the work is similar, though, in the evening classes and in those classes not meeting every day, courses are of necessity abridged. Both sexes are admitted on equal footing to the privileges of the institute.

An important feature of the institute is its system of lecture courses. It is intended that these shall bear directly upon the work of the institute in all its phases, thus including practical instruction upon those matters which pertain to right modes of living, the problems of political and social life, domestic economy, sanitary science, literary culture, ethics, &c. While many of these courses may be given to pupils only as a part of the regular work of the institute, yet many others will be so arranged as to meet the wants of those not otherwise connected with the institute who wish the opportunity to obtain systematic instruction upon subjects of interest and importance.

The students who have completed a full course in any of the departments, and have passed satisfactory examinations upon the same, will receive the certificate of the institute. Special certificates for those completing courses in evening work will also be given.

There are six departments, viz.:—The technical high school, art, domestic, science, commerce, mechanic arts and music, besides the library, technical museum, and the thrift association.

## THE TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

gives a three years' course for both sexes, and affords opportunity for such education as is given in the ordinary High School or Academy, and combines with this as an integral part of a symmetrical education systematic courses in drawing and in various The training here given is in harmony with recent progress forms of manual work. in educational thought, which, without ignoring or antagonising the education of the past, seeks to perfect this by supplying the elements heretofore disregarded. The new education does not endeavour to train a single set of faculties, but to develop harmoniously all the powers. It proceeds upon the supposition that the eye and hand should be educated no less than the brain, and that the training of the perceptive and imitative faculties is not only important but essential for true mental growth. This school has the same aim as other high schools—to fit boys and girls for their life-work, whether that is to be a business, industrial, or professional It does not endeavour nor wish to prepare for a particular occupation or class of occupations indistinction from all others, but it does try to make its course as broad and general as is consistent with the age of its pupils and the time spent

in its completion. Geometry and chemistry are introduced into the course, but not with the primary object of preparing teachers of mathematics or science; so manual work is made a feature, but not in order to train carpenters or machinists; on the contrary, the literary work and all forms of manual work are made parts of the course of instruction for one and the same reason—because of their disciplinary and educational value.

The school in which manual training is a feature has this decided advantage over others: that it gives students a better opportunity for discovering any aptitude they may have for a particular vocation, inasmuch as it provides for the development, not only of literary taste, but also of mechanical and artistic ability. The course of study has been planned to meet the requirements, as far as possible, of those students who are preparing for advanced, scientific, technical, or other schools, as well as of that larger class who expect to finish their school-room education with the high school. It is the same, as far as literary work is concerned, for both boys and girls; but the manual work is entirely different throughout the course, and the drawing after the winter term of the second year.

#### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

First Year :-

Language—English language, rhetoric.

Mathematics.—Algebra, geometry.

Science.—Physiology, physical geography.

Elocution—Vocal music.

Drawing.—Freehand and instrumental working drawings, freehand model and east drawing, clay modelling.

Manual Work.—For Boys: Bench work in wood, wood-turning, pattern-making, principles of moulding. For Girls: Sewing, hygiene and home nursing, wood-carving.

Second Year :-

Language or Latin, general history, and English history, essay writing.

Mathematics.—Geometry, trigonometry, bookkeeping.

Science.—Physics, with laboratory practice.

Elecution, vocal music.

Drawing.—Fall and Winter Terms: Perspective, architectural drawing, elements of design. Spring Term.—For Boys: Mechanical drawing. For Girls: Optional work in any of the art courses.

Manual Work.—For Boys: Foundry moulding, forging, tinsmithing. For Girls: Millinery, dressmaking, wood-carving.

Senior Year :-

Language, English literature, civil government, political science, French, essay writing.

Mathematics.—Principles of construction.

Science.—Chemistry and metallurgy, with laboratory practice.

Elecution, vocal music.

Drawing.—For Boys: Advanced mechanical drawing, problems in construction.

For Girls: Optional work in any of the art courses.

Manual Work.—For Boys: machine shop, bench work, machine tool work, construction. For Girls: Cooking, dressmaking.

The

The Technical High School use the shop during the day and a trade trainingclass in the evening. The courses cover both hand and tool work.

The Art Department occupies twelve rooms or studios—the Art Hall, on the sixth floor, one room on the third floor, and ten rooms on the fourth floor. The courses of study are arranged to meet the requirements of three divisions of pupils: those who can give five days each week, those who can give but two or three afternoons, and those who can only give three evenings. The morning classes are for students who pursue a regular course of two years or more in art or in decorative and applied design, architectural or mechanical drawing, wood carving, clay modelling, or manual instruction for the training of teachers. The work of the afternoon and the evening pupils is of a similar character; but owing to the limited time, the courses are necessarily abridged. Many pupils and teachers from the public schools are accommodated in the afternoon classes; and students who are otherwise engaged during the day are enrolled in the evening classes, in which, for six months, they devote three evenings each week to study and practice. Efforts are made to find in each student some quality or fitness for a specific work and then to open a way for its development.

The department is supplied with a large collection of casts of ornament and the antique; a number of sketches by the old masters, a set of original drawings for illustration by modern artists; a series of several hundred photographs arranged in chronological order, illustrating the historical development of art; photographs illustrating landscape composition; also large numbers of designs and charts for class use. Students have daily access to the collections of pottery, porcelain, bronzes, laces, embroideries, &c., in the Technical Museum, and also to the Institute Library, which contains a large and excellent selection of books on all subjects relating to art. The department provides drawing-boards, easels, wood-carving tools, and modelling clay; but paper, drawing materials, instruments, and wood for carving must be furnished by the student. These articles can be obtained at artist rates at the General Office of the Institute.

The Regular Art House is for those who wish thorough training in light and shade drawing, colour, perspective, &c., with work from the antique and from life. Examinations and test exercises are made from time to time to determine the progress made, and when a certain grade or subject has been satisfactorily completed students are allowed to proceed to the next. Throughout the course sketches have to be sent in weekly from each student for criticism. During the first year the study is directed principally to the choice of picturesque subjects, to perspective, broad effects of light and shade, and to the handling of simple mediums. On more advanced work sketching is considered in its relation to illustration and composition. Students of the advanced class also meet two afternoons weekly to sketch from a draped model. In connection also with the courses of study, lectures are given on perspective, design, harmony of colour, historic ornament, artistic anatomy, and the history of painting.

#### Course of Study.

- 1. Cast drawing in outline, and in masses of light and shade.
- 2. Cast drawing from ornament in values.
- 3. Freehand perspective, perspective problems and sketching.
- 4. Still life groups in light and shade.
- · 5. Cast drawing—masks and heads in outline, and in masses of light and shade.
- 6. Details of human figure.

- 7. Principles of design and decoration illustrated in colour.
- 8. History and application of ornament.
- 9. Heads shaded in values.
- 10. Instrumental perspective.
- 11. Painting in oil and water colour.
- 12. Study of artistic anatomy.
- 13. Study of the antique in outline, and light and shade.
- 14. Drawing from life—head and costumed figure.
- 15. Figure from life.
- 16. Clay modelling from the antique and from life (this is optional).

After this there is a Normal Art Course of two years, the aim of which is to give pupils such a training as will qualify them to fill positions as teachers and superintendents of drawing in public and private schools.

The course of study comprises the first ten subjects of the regular art course with the work in sketching and course of lectures, together with the following five subjects and work in normal methods:—Clay modelling, water colour drawing, elements of architectural and mechanical drawing, applied design, study of plant forms, and their adaptation to ornament and wood-carving. After this two years' course the students can—if they desire to do so—take an advanced special course, and become qualified as instructors in higher grades of work.

The extent to which modelling in clay is used in the arts determined the trustees to make it a special feature of the department. The subject is classed in four divisions: (1.) To supplement freehand drawing from the antique and from life, and to provide a training for those who wish to make a speciality of advanced work in clay. The pupils begin by modelling in the round, afterwards in relief, and as they advance they study directly from the life. (2.) The second is for pupils of the normal class who are instructed in the model of typical forms, fruit, &c., and are otherwise prepared to teach elementary clay work in connection with drawing in the public schools. The course includes modelling from casts and photographs, time sketches from plant forms and original designs for relief ornament. (3.) The course of the third division is planned to meet the requirements of pupils in the architectural and the wood-carving classes, and also those of the Technical High The students model from easts and from plant forms, and study concretely the principles of decorative design as applied to stone, wood, and metal work. The fourth division is designed for pupils of the evening classes, and the course is arranged to give artistic training which shall be especially adapted to meet the needs of artisans and designers in silver, brass, iron, stone, wood, and the numerous other branches of manufactured work to which modelled ornament is applicable. Students take a preliminary course in freehand drawing, design, and modelling from easts, and then advance to the particular line of ornamentation in which they desire special training. The course will include the principles of form and proportion involved in designs of various kinds and the adaptation of modelled ornament to different surfaces. Students of the evening classes, who can present work showing the necessary qualifications, may enter at once upon the study of the antique in clay. life class will be formed if applications warrant such organisation.

Wood-carving.—The course is five days in each week for two years. At the commencement the work is surface work from simple objects, and as the pupils advance the work is more difficult. Frames, panels, cabinet work and furniture are 138—N

first designed and then carved, the pupils invariably applying their own designs. Here also the afternoon and evening classes are especially designed to accommodate students of the normal class, and teachers and pupils from other schools, and those who cannot pursue so comprehensive a course as is planned for the morning classes. The course of study is as follows:—

- 1. Preliminary exercises; care and use of tools.
- 2. Plane and curved surface carving.
- 3. Diaper carving.
- 4. Horizontal and vertical lines of decoration.
- 5. Incised model carving—conventional and naturalistic treatment.
- 6. Low relief, half relief, high relief,—flat and curved surface,—conventional and naturalistic treatment.
- 7. Letters and inscriptions.
- 8. Cabinet work in some historic style.
- 9. Sculptured ornament—conventional and naturalistic treatment.
- 10. Use of oils, stains, and varnish in finishing woods.

Students will also pursue the parallel course of study-

- 1. Freehand and mechanical drawing.
- 2. Elements of ornament, lines, geometric lines, leaves and flowers, and their use in decoration, original designs for surface covering and borders.
- 3. Historic ornament and original design in historic styles.
- 4. Drawing from plant forms, and adaptation of plant and animal forms to ornament.
- 5. Clay modelling.

Applied Design.—This course provides thorough instruction in the principles of decorative design, and in the technical methods of practical application. Pupils having acquired proficiency in the underlying principles of all good design may make a specialty of any one subject. The course of study is:

- 1. Freehand drawing.
- 2. Elements of ornament.
- 3. Skeleton plans and pattern analysis.
- 4. Original designs in outline from given motives.
- 5. Preparation of colours, and harmony and contrast of colour in applied designs.
- 6. Original designs in colour for tiles, &c.
- 7. Original designs in historic styles, in colour.
- 8. Study of plant forms and their adaptation to ornament.
- 9. Foliage from nature in flat washes of colour.
- 10. Original designs in colour from plant forms.
- 11. Designs for prints, book covers, &c.
- 12. Designs for wall-papers.
- 13. Designs for carpets.
- 14. Decorative designs and schemes of colour for rooms.
- 15. Problems in decoration.

The course of study for the evening classes embraces as many of these subjects as is necessary to secure good drawing, and a proper understanding of the general and true principles of decoration.

\*\*Architectural\*\*

Architectural Drawing.—The course aims to give students that training in drawing and design, as well as the principles of building construction, as will fit them for work in an architect's office, or for an advanced course in architecture. The course is as follows:—

- 1. Geometric solids, plans and elevations.
- 2. Geometric problems, surface developments and intersection of solids.
- 3. Frame work, joints, &c.
- 4. Sections through partitions, doors and windows.
- 5. Plans and elevations of a cottage.
- 6. Framing plans of cottage.
- 7. Details of frame house.
- 8. Scale drawings of buildings from measurements and sketches.
- 9. Construction of foundations, chimney, &c.
- 10. Construction of arches, buttresses, &c.
- 11. Plans and elevations of brick or stone house.
- 12. Sections of house and details.
- 13. Staircase and details.
- 14. Fireplace and details.
- 15. Original designs for frame house—plans, elevations, and perspective.
- 16. Original designs for brick or stone house—plans and elevations.
- 17. Original designs for various details.
- 18. Problems in construction.
- 19. Problems in design and composition.
- 20. Problems, strength of materials, &c.

There is also a parallel course for the students in freehand drawing, perspective, history of architecture, &c., as follows:—

- 1. Freehand, perspective, light and shade drawing, pen and pencil sketching.
- 2. Instrumental perspective, projection of shadows, and isometric drawing.
- 3. Design and decoration.
- 4. Historic styles of architecture and ornament.
- 5. Clay modelling.

The evening classes are planned to meet the wants of those who wish to learn how to make and to read drawings relating to house construction.

Mechanical Drawing purposes to furnish a thorough training in all kinds of mechanical drawing and to afford instruction in the elementary principles of machine design. The course is for two years, and the time five mornings each week. The subjects are as follows:—

- 1. Principles of working drawings, simple projections, and use of instruments.
- 2. Geometric problems.
- 3. Machine details from models.
- 4. Machine details from sketches.
- 5. Screws, bolts, and nuts.
- 6. Freehand working drawings.

- 7. Development of surfaces and intersection of solids.
- 8. Pulleys.
- 9. Couplings.
- 10. Pillow-block and hanger.
- 11. Cams.
- 12. Gearing.
- 13. Crank.
- 14. Strap-end.
- 15. Eccentric.
- 16. Slide-valve action.
- 17. Assembly drawing.
- 18. Shop drawing.
- 19. Distribution of power.
- 20. Problems in construction, machine design.

The parallel course to be followed is:—

- 1. Freehand drawing and perspective.
- 2. Principles of design.
- 3. Metallurgy.
- 4. Elements of mechanism.
- 5. Properties of materials, &c.

I ascertained that the pupils following this course become very competent mechanical draftsmen, and the evening classes although less comprehensive, owing to the limited time, extends over two years, and turn out men capable of performing good honest work.

Although the great aim of the school is to make such course of study so thorough that pupils with aptitude and perseverance who successfully complete the work of any department, may possess such information in theory and practice as may be of practical use to them in the professions to which they attach themselves.

#### DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The noblest task for a woman and one requiring the cultivation of all her powers is the right management of a house, therefore training in the domestic arts is that of all others the most beneficial. The purpose of this department of the institute is to afford girls and women opportunities for such training as will best supplement the education usually gained during their school life, and better prepare them to make house-keeping the high art it should be. This department gives courses of instruction in cookery, household economy, laundry work, hygiene and house nursing, plain sewing, millinery, and dressmaking. They have been so arranged as not only to insure a thorough knowledge of the subject, but to impress upon the pupils the value of order, accuracy, economy, and logical sequence. The methods of instruction are such as to lead the pupil to grasp the artistic and scientific principles underlying all good work, and encourage them to observe and judge for themselves so as to gain self-reliance.

The third and sixth floors of the main building are chiefly devoted to the work of this department. The rooms are large, sunny, well lighted and ventilated, and fully furnished with the apparatus essential for good work. The electric lights are so arranged as to allow work to be carried on with as much comfort and convenience

in the evening as during the day. In all the branches of instruction there are morning, afternoon, and evening classes; the latter for those whose duties prevent their attendance in the daytime. The number of pupils are limited, so that all may have an opportunity for practical work under the immediate direction of the teacher.

In cookery the kitchens are three in number, well ventilated by means of large swinging sashes and skylights. The tables have drawers furnished with the small utensils for the use of each pupil. The closets are well stored with the large utensils for cooking, and with china, silver, &c., for table service. The coal and gas stoves are most conveniently placed and arranged, and will permit twenty pupils to work at once. The first course of six months is as follows:—

- 1. Making and care of fire.
- 2. Dish-washing and care of kitchen.
- 3. Boiling meats, vegetables, and cereals.
- 4. Soups.
- 5. Stewing and Braising.
- 6. Warmed over dishes.
- 7. Simple invalid cookery.
- 8. Broiling.
- 9. Frying and sautéing.
- 10. Roasting meats and poultry.
- 11. Various ways of cooking fish and eggs.
- 12. Bread and breakfast cakes.
- 13. Pastry, cake, and plain deserts.

The main object of the course is to familiarise the pupils with the most healthy, attractive, and at the same time the most economical methods of preparing such articles of food as are found on a well-appointed home table. In connection with every lesson a brief talk is given by the instructress upon the chemical and nutritive properties of the materials used, the changes produced by cooking, &c., in order that the pupil may not only be able to prepare all varieties of wholesome and appetising dishes, but may also have a knowledge of the properties of the different food materials, and their values as nutritive agents, and thus be capable of choosing intelligently the several dishes for suitable menus. Once a term pupils are required to bring in a bill of fare for a week's breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners, which can be purchased at a minimum cost. There is also a practical lecture on "How to buy meat," which is illustrated by a butcher who cuts before the class sides of beef, mutton, and pork.

The second course of three months gives instruction in:—

- 1. Clear soups and bisques.
- 2. Soufflés and croquettes.
- 3. Salads—French and Mayonnaise dressing.
- 4. Entrées and sauces.
- 5. Roast game.
- 6. Fancy deserts and cakes.
- 7. Frozen creams.
- 8. A breakfast.
- 9. A luncheon.
- 10. A spring dinner.
- 11. A winter dinner.

In this course more complicated cooking is undertaken, combining and elaborating the principles taught in the first. Instruction in the preparation and cooking of richer soups, roast meats and game, with their accompanying gravies, sauces, and vegetables, also entrées, croquettes, and salads, which increase the varieties of food and utilise the materials often wasted. In addition to which several lessons are devoted to serving, in proper form, breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners.

Having completed the two courses satisfactorily and passed the written and practical examinations, the pupils receive a certificate. The practical examination consists of test dishes made at home and the cooking and serving a dinner of five courses.

There is also a normal course for the purpose of training teachers of cookery. This class is limited to twelve, and applicants for admission must have a practical knowledge of cooking, and must present a satisfactory statement or letter in regard to general scholarship. The course covers one year, five days each week, and includes, besides, a thorough course in cooking, instruction in physiology, chemistry of cooking, normal methods, and practice teaching; and as teachers of cookery who possess some knowledge of domestic science are in great demand, it has seemed wise to supplement the regular normal course by short courses in household economy and laundry work.

A course for invalid cooking, which has been approved by several leading physicians, is also given. This is especially designed for nurses and others desiring to learn how to cook for the sick. It includes meat extracts, broths, gruels, soups, beverages, dishes carefully prepared and served to convalescents in the most careful and approved manner. In all the courses there are evening classes for those who cannot attend during the day, which classes are especially adapted for cooks. There are also special classes formed during the year for working girls and the wives of labourers, in which are taught the methods of preparing the most economical and palatable dishes for the working-classes.

The Household Economy course comprises a course of twelve lectures intended to give instruction in practical housekeeping, and is designed to teach young girls and women how to manage homes of their own, or to take charge of other houses as professional housekeepers. As far as possible practical demonstrations are given in the various branches of the work. The course is as follows:—

- 1. Choosing a home, situation, ventilation, heating.
- 2. Care of cellar-stoops, sidewalks, and back yards.
- 3. Kitchenwork and care of utensils.
- 4. Laundry: arrangement of work and furnishing.
- 5. Dining-room and butler's pantry.
- 6. Drawing-room and halls.
- 7. Sleeping, guest, and sick rooms.
- 8. Store-room and linen closet.
- 9. House-cleaning.
- 10. Social side; courtesy and entertaining.
- 11. Household accounts.
- 12. Mistress and maid.

There are evening classes for maids and all working women interested in household management, and in economy of time, strength, and money.

There

There is also a course in laundry work, instruction being given in the simple chemistry of cleansing clothing and household linen, with methods of removing stains, the best sorts of soap and bleaching powders, sorting, soaking, washing, boiling, rinsing, bluing, wringing, bleaching, drying, dampening, folding and ironing. Starching and clear starching laundry shirts, collars, cuffs, body linen, dresses, fine baby linen, laces, and embroideries, coloured clothes, and flannels. Pupils must bring clothes to launder in class, and also to bring the articles prepared for ironing.

Hygiene and Home Nursing comprise three courses, each consisting of twelve lectures of one hour's duration. The aim is to teach women how to care for sudden illness or accident, and to enable them to perform intelligently the duties of a nurse where trained service is not employed. The subjects in the first course are as follows:—

Heart and circulation of the blood.

General direction of main arteries.

Various bleedings and ways of arresting them.

Immediate treatment of those suffering collapse from injury or fainting, and of those apparently drowned or otherwise suffocated.

Immediate treatment of burns, scalds, wounds, and bruises.

Observing and regarding pulse, respiration, temperature.

Furnishing, warming, and ventilating the sick room.

Bathing, dressing, and administering food and medicines to patients.

Practical bandaging, bed-making, lifting and propping helpless patients.

The second course comprises instruction in the—

Prevention and management of bed sores.

Treatment of fevers, bathing, sponging, diet, use of disinfectants.

Nursing special diseases, care of children, immediate treatment of fractures, sprains, unconsciousness, epilepsy, hysteria, poisonous bites, sunstroke, frost-bite, poisons and their antidotes.

Practical preparation and application of poultices, blisters, &c., packs and vapour baths.

Carrying the sick and injured.

The third course follows with a study of the—

Hygiene of infancy and childhood, growth, food, and artificial feeding, teething, clothing, exercise, &c.

Outlines of physiology and hygiene for adults, care of eyes, ears, skin, digestion and lungs, illustrated by a rough dissection of an animal's heart, lungs, and eye.

This course also gives information in house-sanitation and drainage.

Domestic Science also includes full and thorough instruction in sewing, dress-making, and millinery, in each of which subjects there are three courses. Every appliance is found in the workrooms, and if after carefully and perseveringly following these special courses girls cannot cut out and make their own clothes, it is not the fault of the institute or its teachers. Each pupil is obliged to make at least one dress for herself, and in order to afford larger opportunities for practice, orders are received from teachers and pupils, and the work executed in class.

COMMERCE.

#### COMMERCE.

This department comprises book-keeping, commercial law, geography, penmanship, and correspondence—phonography, typewriting, English, French, German, and Spanish language. Here, again, the dual subject of phonography and typewriting receive a large share of attention. The demand for amanuenses who are not only competent typewriters, but accomplished stenographers, is comparatively of recent date, and in order to furnish the supply a new profession has been created, and while the instruction for these two studies are totally different in character they are both absolutely necessary in order that the student may be capable of fulfilling the duties required of him, namely, those of a corresponding clerk and amanuensis.

I was informed by the teachers of these subjects, not only at the Pratt Institute, but at the Cooper Union and Packard Business College that with apt pupils the time required to become fairly proficient in phonography was about nine months. This varied considerably, and depended of course upon the ability and application of the student, and the same period also included the preparation for type-writing. In phonography the system taught at the Pratt Institute is known as the "Benn-Pitman," arranged for the work of the Institute in three grades—elementary, intermediate, and advanced—each covering a term of three months. Certificates are granted only to those who can write at the rate of 100 words a minute, for ten consecutive minutes, matter that has not previously been written by them, and to correctly copy new matter at the rate of forty words a minute for ten consecutive minutes, and the work performed must be neat and accurate.

The importance of book-keeping or accountantship, as the basis of all business, has led to the establishment of classes in which its principles and scientific application are thoroughly treated, and where the student is made familiar with all business terms and forms, together with actual transactions.

Applicants for courses in the Department of Commerce must be at least 17 years of age, and pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, penmanship, and spelling.

## MECHANIC ARTS.

The Department of Mechanic Arts in the Pratt Institute occupies in shops and laboratories the entire first floor of the Mechanic Arts Buildings, two rooms on the basement, two on the second floor, and two on the third floor, and the instruction deals with two classes of work, namely, that which is purely educational, and that which is professional. The first of these affords a manual training, which, with the subjects and studies of a High School course, will probably insure that harmony of mind and body which modern educators are so desirous to obtain. The general plan of instruction in the manual training is as follows:—The instructor first executes the lesson before the whole class; the proper method, and the principles involved, are carefully and clearly explained, and the applications of the exercise in practical work are pointed out. Each pupil then takes up the work, and the instructor gives individually what further advice or correction is necessary.

The first year includes wood-working, bench work, turning, and pattern-making. The second year, forge work, iron and brass moulding and casting, tinsmithing, brazing and soldering. Third year is devoted to the machine and fitting shops. I append to this report details of the work, from the catalogue of the Institute. (See Appendix.)

In the Trade School the aim of the instruction is to give a thorough grounding in the principles of a mechanical trade, and sufficient practice in its different operations to produce a fair amount of hand skill. The school does not pretend to turn out journeymen mechanics, but to afford such training which further practice in active work will complete. Thus, not only is ordinary detail work done, but a large model of a frame-house made, and the various methods of framing thoroughly illustrated. In the same practical way is the blacksmith's trade taught, the exercises representing actual useful work. Machine-shop work and fitting are here performed with the avowed object of learning a trade. Thus, in bricklaying, the men are first taught to handle the trowel, and spread mortar properly; and then they are put to work upon 9-inch walls, with square and blocked ends, and also with a returned corner. This practice is continued until the work can be carried up plumb, and the courses laid level. Then follows construction of arches, &c. The science underlying this work is given by means of lectures upon the properties and proportions of mortars and cements, the strength of walls, construction of arches, &c., &c.

As with carpentry and bricklayers, so with plastering, plumbing, stone-cutting, stone carving, house painting, and fresco work. Lectures bearing directly upon those various classes of labour give practical instruction upon sanitary science, and other subjects; in short, all who wish to obtain systematic instruction in the building trades have here the opportunity afforded them. (See Appendix I.)

#### Music.

In the Music Department the aim is to give the benefits of musical education to the masses, the founder fully believing, and stating, "that the influence of vocal music upon national life and character is very great," and he recognises it as one of the best means of moral, physical, and intellectual development. The tonic sol-fa system is chiefly used, and the musical training course is based upon the practical experience of the Tonic Sol-fa College, London. The course of study is—(1), vocal music; (2), theory of music; (3), voice culture; (4), nominal course, comprising art of teaching music, Kindergarten colour music; (5), Choral Society, which is in reality a philharmonic society, composed of the pupils of the music department. There is also a select choir, and a lecture course, in connection with this branch.

I must not finish with the Pratt Institute without mentioning the Technical Museum and the Thrift Association. The former of these is a collection of metals, minerals, &c., illustrating all those processes which produce artistic and useful objects, as well as examples of such completed work as may furnish special instruction to the students.

The Museum occupies the fifth floor of the main building, and is divided into two portions, the inorganic and the organic. The divisions are further subdivided according to the individual importance of certain materials. Thus the collections assume the following natural divisions:—

- (A.) Inorganic substances—iron, copper, silver, gold, nickel, &c.
- (B.) Ceramics.
- (c.) Glass.
- (b.) Building and decorative stones.
- (E.) Reproductive processes.
- (F.) Organic compounds—wood, leather, ivory, &c.
- (G.) Textile fabrics—silk, cotton, wool, linen, embroidery, laces, &c.

At the present time the Technical Museum contains about 7,000 specimens, and new articles are continually being added. The various instructors of the Institute take their classes to the Museum, for the purpose of demonstrating the subject upon which they have been working. Thus the collections are made directly useful as object lessons.

The Thrift Association has for its object the promotion of economy, and to inculcate habits of thrift, to promote prudence and wisdom in the use of time and money by offering young people a safe and simple method whereby they may make regular monthly payments for the purpose of saving money, or of accumulating a fund for buying or building their own homes. The trustees state "they fully recognise the responsibility of embarking in an enterprise which has to do with the handling of other people's money, but in the scheme of education undertaken by the Pratt Institute the value and importance of instructing the young in this subject of thrift has led the authorities of the Institute to do all in their power to encourage habits of saving. Experience has demonstrated that there must be some motive to impel persons to save money with regularity; therefore every effort will be made to encourage them to save their first dollar, and then to help them to make the one dollar, ten, then the ten, one hundred, and so on, by offering them a safe place for the deposit of their savings, at a liberal rate of interest. The firm of which Mr. Charles Pratt—the founder of the Institute—is the head, Messrs. Charles Pratt & Co. have executed a bond in the sum of \$500,000-£100,000-to indemnify and protect all persons having financial relations with the association. I append the full particulars of the Thrift Association, and its method of doing business. (See Appendix J.)

THE HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The Hebrew Technical Institute for the preparation of Jewish youth for industrial callings was established in 1884. It is a manual training school, and applicants must be 12 years of age, and have attained to the fourth grade in the New York public schools. School hours are from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m. daily, with special instruction in wood-carving from 4 to 6 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

The course of instruction is as follows:-

Arithmetic, from fractions to the completion of arithmetic.

Practical geometry; completing the ground in Hill's Geometry.

Physics and mechanics; history and geography; language lessons; composition and penmanship.

Materials used in arts and industries.

Instruction in physics—illustrated by experiments—the pupils have to make models illustrating the application of the mechanical powers. Instruction in this department takes two hours daily.

Freehand drawing, commencing with freehand measurement, then drawing of geometrical solids, sketching and drawing from the cast with charcoal. One hour daily.

Mechanical drawing-

- 1. Use of tools.
- 2. Developments of simple solids, which are cut out in the shop from these drawings.
- 3. Simple designs, which are cut out in thin wood with the hand bracket-saw.
- 4. Elements of working drawings.

- 5. Drawings of the principal joints, which are constructed in the shop.
- 6. Fifty problems in practical geometry.
- 7. Projection drawing.
- 8. Machine drawing to scale.
- 9. Elements of architectural drawing.
- 10. Tracing and blue printing.
- 11. Drawing trusses and patterns made in the shop.

#### Course in the Shop.

- 1. Work in pasteboard.
- 2. Bracket sawing.
- 3. Construction, in white holly, of some simple article for use.
- 4. A course of twenty lessons, bringing into use the principal tools, glue, and nails.
- 5. A course of construction work in which the previous course is applied.
- 6. A course of lengthening timbers, and its application to building.
- 7. Pattern making; series of twenty-one patterns, from which moulds and casts are made by pupils.
- 8. Castings made by the pupils to be finished up by them.
- 9. All work above mentioned to be made from drawings made by the pupil.

At the close of the first year in the shop, metal work is commenced.

The course in this branch includes vice work, clipping and filing, turning brass and iron, brass finishing, and the course in forge work.

In the shop pupils are taught the use, care, and nature of tools employed, and the various classes are periodically taken to leading manufacturing establishments of New York to witness the practical application of processes.

The following extract from the Director's report for 1888 says: "This is the difference between this school and a trade school. A trade school is one where some special branch is taught—a school where eigar-making, or plumbing, or some special industry is taught. Surely ill-fed boys of 12½ or 13, who never saw a hammer or chisel, are not fit to be set at these trades. And how many boys of 13 want to go to work at a trade? Let them, however, go to a school, not where a trade is taught, but where they are taught to use tools and to draw and to continue their ordinary education, and when they get to be 15 or so-and they are then not too old to enter life—what have they learned? They have learned to like tools and to want to be machinists, or electricians, or carpenters, and when they enter their fields they will become skilled mechanics. They have the foundation laid strong and deep; the foundations of intelligence and skill, for they know the principles, not of one trade, but the principles that underlie many trades. We dare not, indeed it is impossible, to take boys as young as we do, and from such sources as they come, and teach them trades from the first. We have to get them to love work and want work, then find out for what kind of work they are best fitted, and then assist them in that at which they will do best. Intelligence and skill are both needed, one as well as another. We have here the brain and the hand. We teach here that it is as honourable to be a greasy mechanic as the cleanly book-keeper; that the field of industry offers as broad and broader opportunities than those of commerce, that production is as honourable as distribution." . . . Summarising the course of instruction, it will be seen to fall under three heads: Shopwork in wood and iron; drawing, free-hand and

and mechanical; the English branches and physics. Each pupil attends during the six hours that form the school day, and receives instruction in all the departments. The longer he stays in the school the following facts become more apparent: First, whether he has any mechanical aptitude; second, whether he likes wood or iron work best, and this evidences itself by the work he does for special work. Thus, one boy will make a dynamo or an engine, while another will prefer to make a desk. It is the aim of the school, as far as possible, after a certain general course of instruction has been given, to furnish in the last portion of the pupils' instruction a special preparation.

### NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOLS.

I visited the New York trade schools, which were founded by Mr. R. T. Auchmuty eight years ago, and were designed "to teach thoroughly how work should be done, and leaving the quickness which is required of a first-class mechanic to be acquired at real work after leaving the school." They give young men instruction in certain trades, and also to enable those already in trade to improve themselves. The founder says: "In both the American and foreign schools, where trades are taught to beginners, the trade instruction is usually combined with a general instruction extending over several years. Although the results of this system of combining trade instruction with a general education are excellent, it does not meet the wants of young men who must support themselves or contribute to the family support. The system of trade instruction which seems best adapted to American wants is to leave the general education to the public schools, and confine the work of a trade school to the manual and scientific instruction necessary to make a mechanic."

There are day and evening classes giving instructions in-

- 1. Bricklaying.
- 2. Plastering.
- 3. Plumbing.
- 4. Carpentry.
- 5. House painting, including sign and fresco painting.
- C. Stone cutting.
- 7. Blacksmith's work.
- 8. Tailoring.

Here, then, we have a typical trade school in which skilled mechanics are employed as teachers whose duty is to show how good work is done, and to see that each individual pupil does it properly.

The requirements for admission are simple. The applicant must be between the ages of 17 and 21, and of a good character.

The buildings cover a plot of land 200 feet by 113 feet fronting on First Avenue, Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eight Streets. The buildings are all on the ground floor, except on Sixty-seventh where the slope of the land allows a basement floor. The main entrance is from First Avenue, and the front door opens into a hall, with the office on one side and the janitor's apartments on the other. A novel feature is at once apparent; the walls being hung with photographs of work done by former members, and views of buildings creeted by members of the bricklaying class, also photographic groups of classes and testimonials and diplomas awarded to the schools. The hall is handsomely finished with a timbered coiling. At the back of the hall is an open court communicating with the bricklaying room, the plumbing shop, and the tailoring shop. The carpenter's shop and the plastering room are entered

from the bricklaying room, and beyond the plumbing shop is the paint room. All these workshops have skylights as well as windows on each side, so there is no trouble as to ventilation. Fronting on Sixty-seventh-street is the reading room—spacious, lofty, well designed, with three large bay windows looking into Sixty-seventh-street, and one large one into the carpenter's shop. From this window you can see over 150 young men full of life and vigour, hard at work during the evenings. An inscription at the end of the room states that all the carpenter's work, including the open timbered roof, bay windows, &c., was done by students of the class 1887–8, under the supervision of the instructor, D. Vanderbeck. The decorations were done by the painting class of the same season.

In Appendix K will be found a detailed account of the classes, their respective work, fees, &c.

It is stated in the proprietor's programme "that journeymen object to having young men taught trades because there will be too many skilled workmen, and because they fear that the master mechanics would be able to do much work with boy labour that is now done by journeymen. \* \* \* At a trade school a young man learns his trade without competing with men in the workshop. The labour of a Trade School graduate is of considerable value, and it can easily be graded during the short term of practice required after leaving the school, so as not to allow him an unfair advantage over journeymen. Thus by the Trade School plan the competition of boy labour in the workshop, so much dreaded by the journeyman, is avoided.

The time has come for the trade unions to consider this apprentice question. Never before in any country have rules existed which prevented young men learning how to work so that they could share in the high wages any foreigner is free to earn. It is not possible that such rules will be tolerated much longer in this country. Were it not for the lads who learn their trades in country towns, where there are no unions to interfere with them, the number of skilled American workmen would be even smaller than it is now. It is estimated from figures given in the last census, that out of the enormous sum of \$23,000,000 paid annually to mechanics in the building trades in this city, less than \$6,000,000 goes to those born in New York." Apprentice rules drawn up by Mr. Auchmuty and recommended for adoption in the building trades will be found in Appendix K.

#### THE PACKARD BUSINESS COLLEGE.

As a commercial technical school I visited the Packard Business College at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third-street, New York, as being a representative school of its kind.

The progress of business education in America, I was informed by Mr. Packard, during the past thirty years has had the effect of changing to a considerable extent the character of the preparatory schools. The demand of American life lie greatly in the direction of business, and to meet this demand schools must give every attention to the importance of practical studies. Even the classical schools have learned that it is unwise to put too much stress on Cicero and Xenophon, but that it is necessary to put much more on practical sciences and modern languages, as they now permit their graduates to substitute in a great degree living for dead languages and new methods and ideas for the old college curriculum. Mr. Packard says, "It has been the work of this institution to meet the requirements of business in a city which, in itself, is the embodiment of all that is best and most progressive. Nothing better and nothing truer can be said of its course of study than that it has been shaped

by the exactions of our best business houses. The study of book-keeping has always been, and remains, one of the important studies of the course; and the practices which enforce the science are taken from the daily customs of our commercial life. The arithmetical problems and methods are carefully adjusted to business demands, and embrace all that is newest and best in counting-house practice. The instruction in penmanship is in the hands of practical writers, and enforces the plainest and most business-like style, while securing the greatest freedom of movement."

Instruction is given in arithmetic, penmanship, language, phonography, type-writing, book-keeping, correspondence, commercial law, and business practice. In this last is exemplified the true technical character of the school.

Experience has shown that the average time of attendance of those who seek the business college for professional instruction to be about one year; therefore, to meet this requirement, it has been found necessary to condense as much useful information and practice as can be done within that time. This is done by simulating actual business and by going through the precise routine and operations of representative business houses, so we find in the school, banks, post-offices, transportation offices, wholesale and retail mercantile houses, and to represent through the daily manipulations all the peculiar features of traffic and exchange which make up the world of real business. To accomplish this in a strong and thorough way, it is necessary not merely to imagine but to know what these business procedures are; and the business school that is true to itself will leave nothing in doubt. The last three months or more of the course are given wholly to business practice, which as nearly represents business itself as can be done in a school. It is true there are no handling of bales, boxes, and barrels; no stores and warehouses filled with merchandise; no railroads or steamboats actually engaged in conveying goods bought and sold; but beyond this there is a semblance of business and a necessity for as complete a record of all transactions and movements as though these things existed. Every paper that would be required in real business has its place in the school work; every document which would be called for in the inception and completion of bargains and transfers is here demanded and made to fill its functions. There can be no reason why the daily routine of transactions such as occur in our large and small enterprises may not be enforced with perfect fidelity, and this is what is actually done. Avoiding all merely sensational devices, either in record or manipulation, the aim of the department is to throw the student upon himself, requiring at his hands the strict accountability for well-done work which he will experience in life. He goes through all the processes of buying, selling, receiving, and shipping merchandise of all sorts, remitting and receiving money through correspondence, dealing with banks from the outside, and attending to the details inside, beginning at the lowest round, and working up from messenger to manager, becoming familiar with the duties of each position in turn, and so at last, with the principles and theory of banking, as well as of business generally. It is scarcely necessary to say that while the semblance of real transactions is a main feature of this work, the fitting up of the offices, internally and externally, follows out this realistic idea, and the system in its entirety fulfils the best conception of teaching business through practice.

In the School for Shorthand the preparatory qualifications are a fair knowledge of the ordinary English branches of education. This is considered a sufficient preparation for the commercial course. Any deficiency in this respect, if not too radical, can be remedied in the regular departments of the school. The absolute require-

ments

ments for a position as amanuensis are: (1) a sufficient speed in shorthand to take from dictation—say, 100 to 125 words a minute; (2) unquestioned correctness in spelling; (3) a sufficient knowledge of the use of language to write letters without dictation; (4) general acceptableness in personal appearance, good temper, and common sense.

I was informed that, as a matter of fact, the Packard College had four times as many applications for young men and young women as clerks, amanuenses, &c., during last year as it could furnish. The demand has been especially strong for young men stenographers, and there were no efficient Packard graduates out of employment, who may desire employment, or is there any immediate prospect of such a contingency.

# THE INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Matthew Arnold declared that "America holds the future;" and Miss Le Row says, "with equal truthfulness it may be said that the school teacher holds America." There are in the United States over 300,000 teachers, five times as many as there are clergymen, and four times the number of the lawyers. The necessity of training persons properly qualified for the work of teaching is at once apparent, and has been recognised for a long time; but although normal schools and training colleges exist in most of the states, it appears these educate only a minority of this vast teaching body. If you make inquiry as to the facility or difficulty of getting teachers of any college director, you will be informed that it is very easy to get teachers, but very difficult to get good teachers. However true this may be, it is a difficulty that can be overcome. My own experience leads me to believe that every school teacher, whether the school be public or private, primary or intermediate, should be certifi. cated from a normal high school or training college. Moreover, there should be a chair of pedagogy in the universities. It is known that the necessity for trained teachers exists, and also that it is impossible the number required can receive their professional training at universities. It is somewhat, if not altogether, phenomenal that a person should know how to teach without having systematically studied pedagogical methods; therefore special colleges for the training of teachers must be established, where the requisite normal training for the new education can be properly furnished.

The Industrial Education Association worked energetically in this direction, and its chief objects are as follows:—(1) To secure the introduction of manual training as an important factor in general education, and to promote the training of both sexes in such industries as shall enable those trained to become self-supporting; (2) to devise methods and systems of industrial training, and to put them into operation in schools and institutions of all grades; (3) to provide and train teachers for the work. The statement of principles which this association has promulgated is a most excellent pedagogic creed, and should be carefully perused by every teacher. Its substance is as follows:—

- 1. That the complete development of all the faculties can be reached only through a system of education which combines the training found in the usual course of study with the elements of manual training.
- 2. That the current system trains the memory too largely, the reasoning powers less, the eye and the hand too little.
- 3. That industrial training, to have its fullest value, must be an integral part of general education. While valuable in some measure alone, it is alone little better than manual training as leading to the value of trades.

- 4. That it is not the aim of the association to teach trades. That boys and girls will, if educated according to the system which it advocates, be better able to take up the study of any particular trade it recognises as one of the results of the system. It is the development of all the faculties which it holds to be the essential aim of the system.
- 5. That the fact is generally recognised among those best informed on the subject of education that the Kindergarten system produces the best results with young children. The Association claims that the system which combines industrial training with the usual and necessary branches is nothing more than a development of the Kindergarten theory—a system found wise for young children, modified and adapted to children of more mature growth.
- 6. That it holds the belief that, as children, wherever found, possess the same faculties and develop the same characteristics, this system should be introduced into all classes and grades of schools, the private as well as the public schools, and not alone in the primary public schools, but in those of more advanced grades.
- 7. It holds that this system tends to the development of certain moral qualities as well as to the development of the intellectual faculties.
- 8. That the various occupations which are by this system given to the children render study less irksome than any system can in which the exercise of the faculty of memory is alone involved.
- 9. That there exists in this country a wide-spread disinclination for manual labour which the present system seems powerless to overcome. There is a wide range of occupation, which our boys and girls might with advantage enter, were it not that they are prevented from doing so by a false view of the dignity of labour. That one of the results of this system of education will be to destroy a prejudice which in a measure arises from a want of familiarity with hand work.
- 10. That the first and last object of the Association, the main reason for its existence, is the creation of a public interest in this system, and a public belief in its value.

To carry out the objects of the Association, the methods employed were substantially as follows:—

- 1. By distributing writings and documents explanatory of the theories of industrial education, and also of the practical methods of engrafting industrial training upon the present school system as an integral part of a common school education. These documents are to be sent to all educational centres with a view to stimulate inquiry and interest.
- 2. By sending persons competent to lecture upon the same matters, to add personal influence to the documentary explanations, and to invite the interest of persons influential in educational matters.
- 3. By sending trained teachers to point out practical methods of engrafting manual training upon existing schools and institutions of learning, or, if need be, to establish independent schools of industrial training.
- 4. By sending teachers to work in schools wherever needed throughout the country.

To accomplish these objects there was established in University Place, New York City, a museum of articles illustrative of methods and results of industrial training and kindred topics. (2.) A library comprising all literature bearing upon these subjects. (3.) Courses of lectures on manual training and methods of teaching; and (4) Normal classes for the training of teachers and lecturers for the dissemination of this class of knowledge.

COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Industrial Education Association having fulfilled its grand initiatory work, has been merged into that of the College for the Training of Teachers, which it founded at 9 University Place. This college received its charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in January, 1889. It was issued upon the application of its promoters, stating that it was their desire to establish and conduct a purely professional school for the training of teachers; that the elements of a secondary education are not to be taught at the proposed college, but are to be required of candidates for admission; that the object of the college is to give instruction in the history, philosophy, and science of education in psychology, in the science and art of teaching, and also in manual training, and the methods of teaching the various subjects included under that head; that a school of practice and observation will be maintained in connection with the college; and that a course of instruction and practice of not less than two years is to be organised, the completion of which, to the satisfaction of the trustees and faculty of the said college, may entitle the candidate to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy.

The college for the training of teachers is a professional school, and not a normal school in the ordinary acceptance of that term. It is designed to prepare men and women students thoroughly for the profession of teaching, and the course of study is drawn up with that end distinctly in view. The trustees and faculty regard teaching as a profession which, in common with law or medicine, requires a careful preparation. They also maintain that manual training should absolutely be a part of every school curriculum, and that the ability to give instruction in it, and to thoroughly understand it, must be a part of the teacher's equipment. While students who desire to fit themselves as teachers of particular branches may pursue special courses for that purpose if they choose, yet it is strongly recommended that all pupils follow the general course first, and fit themselves for a speciality afterwards, should they so desire. This is in accordance with the policy adopted by the best schools of law and medicine.

The circular of information for 1889-90 states that "the full course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy occupies two years. Students will only be admitted to an advanced standing on passing a satisfactory examination on the subjects already gone over by the class as well as the usual examination for admission,"

"The course of study includes psychology, the history and science of education, methods of teaching, observation and practice in the Model School, school organisation and administration in the United States, England, France, and Germany, the theory and practice of the Kindergarten, natural science including the construction of simple illustrative apparatus, history, and the subjects included under the term manual training. Special attention is given under the latter head, to form study and drawing, domestic economy, mechanical drawing and wood-working. all these departments the demand for trained teachers far exceeds the supply, and there is an excellent opening in all parts of the country for competent teachers. 138—P

Male

Male students are not required to attend any of the courses in domestic economy, although the lectures in that department are open to them should they choose to attend them. The course in wood-working is designed primarily for male students, but it is open to female students should they desire to attend it. The practical work of the course is not an undue tax upon their physical powers."

Students of both sexes are admitted on an equal footing, and, as a general rule, no student will be received in the junior class at its formation unless he shall have attained the age of 18 years; nor will any one be admitted to a more advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.

Applicants for admission to the junior class are examined in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.—Prime and composite numbers, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, denominate numbers, common and decimal fractions, per centage, simple and compound interest, discount, square root, and the metric system of weights and measures.

Plain Geometry.—As much as is contained in the first five books of Davies' Legendre.

History.—As much as is contained in Johnson's or Anderson's History of the United States.

Geography.—As much as is contained in Appleton's Higher Geography.

English.—Each candidate will be required to write a short English composition, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, expression, and divisions by paragraphs, the subjects to be taken from such authors or works as shall be announced from time to time.

In special cases a student who is deficient on the whole or any part of any of the above-named subjects, may be admitted conditionally. Students so admitted must satisfy their conditions before December 15th, unless excused by vote of the Faculty. Applicants for admission who have completed the course in the Model School, who have a degree from a university, a college of good standing, or a diploma from any academy or high school in the curriculum of which all the subjects of the entrance examination are included, may be admitted without examination on presentation of such degree or diploma. Every application for admission without examination is decided on its own merits; and every candidate must before examination present a certificate of good moral character from his last teacher, or from some citizen of good standing.

Another feature of this College is that special students are received at any time, and are permitted to select such courses as they may choose, and are, in the judgment of the President, qualified to enter upon. They are not required to pass the entrance examination, and the fees are also special and are fixed by the Dean of the Faculty. In order to obtain a certificate of proficiency in any department, a special student must take the course in the History and Institutes of Education, in addition to the studies of the department for which a certificate of proficiency is desired. Such certificate will be signed by the President, the Dean, and Professor in charge of the department.

The department of instruction are as follows:—

- 1. History and institutes of education.
- 2. Methods of teaching.
- 3. Kindergarten.
- 4. History.
- 5. Physical culture.

- 6. Natural science.
- 7. Domestic economy.
- 8. Form study and drawing.
- 9. Mechanical arts.
- 10. Vocal music.

The

The department of History and Institutes of Education includes psychology, the science of education, and the history of education. It occupies five periods a week throughout both junior and senior years. During the junior year psychology occupies three periods a week, and the science of education two periods. In the senior year the history of education occupies three periods a week, and the science of education two periods. In psychology the object is by lectures and the use of Murray's "Handbook of Psychology," supplemented by observation on the part of the students, to give a correct and full analysis of mental life and development, the laws which govern it and the various processes involved in the development of knowledge, feeling, and the well-continued application of the principles and facts discussed is made to the practical work of the school-room. The course begins with a discussion of the fundamental principles of education, and includes the citation and study of standard educational writers. It is designed to trace the development of educational institutions, organisation, and methods from the earliest times to the It concludes with a survey and comparison of contemporary educational systems both in Europe and America.

In methods of teaching two periods weekly is occupied during the junior year, and three periods weekly during the senior year. The methods are those of the usual English branches below the High School, number and arithmetic, language and reading, geography and history.

The aim of the instruction in this department is to give the students a general survey of the different methods in each branch and the relation of each to the growth of the child's mind. In addition, the most approved methods will be carefully studied in relation to the work of the various grades to the accompanying industrial and manual instruction and to general school management. These methods are also discussed in their relation to Kindergarten methods as the beginning, and the higher instruction as the definite end of school work.

Practice teaching occupies five periods a week during the senior year, and offers the students an opportunity for teaching and observation under the direction and criticism of the Professor of Methods and Teaching. In connection with this work, instruction is given in planning daily lessons, outlines of a term's work in the different branches, and in making programmes for the daily work in the various grades.

The special students in this department must, in order to obtain a certificate, attend courses in psychology, the theory of the Kindergarten, and elementary work in form study and drawing.

The general course of the Kindergarten occupies three periods a week during the junior year, during which an outline of the Kindergarten system is given by means of lectures, together with opportunities for observation and practice with children in the Kindergarten, in order to show how the theory is carried into practice.

Special courses have been instituted for those who wish to become practical Kindergartners—an elementary course occupying one year and complete in itself, which takes up, as fully as the time permits, all the subjects included in the advanced course, and to those who finish it satisfactorily a certificate will be given testifying to that fact. As, however, it is impossible in a year's course to fully study so many subjects as are found necessary, especially to thoroughly master Fræbel's philosophy, where the students must spend a considerable amount of time in practice teaching,

a second year's course has been provided for those who wish to enter upon Kindergarten work with the best possible equipment. In this course the subjects taken up during the first year will be more fully developed, and their bearings upon child-culture in the home, the school, and in the Kindergarten itself, will be more thoroughly and practically illustrated. Students taking the advanced Kindergarten course will also be required to attend the lectures on the science of education given to the senior class by the Professor of the History and Institutes of Education.

The admission to the special Kindergarten course must present a certificate of graduation from an approved high school or academy, or otherwise to pass the examination required for admission to the junior class.

In the Department of History the work occupies two periods a week during the senior year, and the place followed is that of personal investigation in connection with lectures upon topics which have a general bearing upon the development of civilisation. It is believed that right historical study is an aid to culture, breadth of view, and sympathy, and that it gives discipline in reasoning of the practical kind most needed in the affairs of life, that it trains the imagination, and is a special preparation for the worthy handling of the great questions relating to man and society, more especially as regards the duties and rights of mankind.

The Department of Physical Culture occupies three periods a week during the entire course, and students are urged to add as much more time to private practice as possible, the great aim being to secure for the students themselves the best health, strength, and endurance, and to place physical development before them in the place it should occupy; in the next place, to instruct them in such exercises as may be used to advantage in schools in the relation of physical habits to mental and moral growth, and to lead them to an understanding of gesture as a natural mode of expression and a guide to a better understanding of the child's mind. Each student, on entering, is tested as to his general strength and endurance, and special work given to meet the needs of the individual.

In the Natural Science Department the work of the regular course occupies six periods a week for one year, and the object of the work is to prepare the student to give experimental lessons in elementary science to pupils in primary and grammar grades. The topics dealt with are such phenomena as daily come under the observation of children, and such as they naturally desire to inquire into. A course of experiments is pursued which is calculated to develop the explanation of such simple phenomena, and the students are taught to construct and adapt their own illustrative apparatus. The members of the class, before coming up for their degree, are required to fit themselves in the subject-matter relative to these topics by reading prescribed portions of books of reference. No examination in science is required for admission to the College. It is found to be better that students should do their reading in connection with their experimental work. All candidates for a degree, however, must pass this examination in subject-matter at the end of their course. Persons who are prepared to pass examinations in zoology, physiology, botany, physics, and chemistry may, by spending one year in addition to the regular course in the study of laboratory methods and the construction of simple illustrative apparatus, receive a certificate signed by the President of the College and the Professor of Natural Science, stating that they are qualified to teach science in the high school grades.

Two courses of lectures with laboratory work have also been opened for teachers of New York City and vicinity during each year, for the purpose of teaching the construction of simple apparatus for illustrating the first principles of physiology, physics, and chemistry. These courses are specially adapted to teachers in grammar grades, but they may be readily applied to high school grades also.

The instruction in the Department of Domestic Economy includes cooking and sewing. The primary objects of the cooking course are to stimulate investigation, to develop the power of accurate observation, and to lead the pupils to put to practical use in the preparation of food their knowledge of the natural sciences. Throughout the entire course the students are instructed in the chemistry of cooking and food nutrition, by means of lectures illustrated by charts and a food museum. There is also a prescribed course of reading and lectures on domestic economy, including all matters relating to the care and hygiene of the household. There are no demonstration lessons, the work in the cooking laboratory being entirely practical. The course of study includes ten lessons on each of the following subjects:—The principles of cooking, with practical illustrations, plain cooking, preparation of fancy dishes, cooking for the sick, and a course of lessons intended to teach the most economical methods of choosing and preparing food. This course occupies four periods a week during the senior year.

The sewing system used in the College aims to give a thorough training in plain hand-sewing, to cultivate precision, and, through the medium of object lessons, to impart a knowledge of textile fabrics and their manufacture, and other articles used in sewing. The system embraces a primary course, which is designed for pupils in the primary grades, and follows as closely as possible the sewing, cutting, and weaving of the Kindergarten. The work of the grammar grades takes the pupils through all the stitches used in plain handwork, mending and the cutting out of simple garments. The high school work takes up useful household embroidery, and finishes with a course of lectures on textile fabrics. The course occupies three periods a week. Special courses are also offered by this department to teachers, nurses, or special students.

The Department of Form Study and Drawing occupies four periods a week throughout the junior and senior years, and includes the following subjects:—In the junior year the study of geometric models and type forms; detailed method of presentation to very young children, making objects in clay and paper; use of tablets and sticks; arrangement of simple designs; cutting the same in coloured paper and drawing; suggestions for the work of each day; arrangement and length of lessons; general primary work.

Construction. — Working drawings; freehand and instrumental drawings; paper models and objects based upon such models; the use of simple problems in constructive geometry.

Representation.—Freehand drawing from models, singly and in groups; rules of composition; arrangement and drawing of groups of natural objects; principles involved in illustrative drawing upon the blackboard.

Decoration.—Historic ornament; modelling of natural forms and ornament in clay; decorative design in pencil outline, and with combination of coloured papers; original designs about a centre, and over a surface; drawing done wholly by the pencil, and subject to thorough criticism.

Theory

Theory of colour.—Its application in the school-room; relief in clay; instruction in methods of teaching freehand drawing; the history of ornament.

In the senior year the work is adapted to the high school grades; relief in clay; historic ornament in water colour; light and shade; original design. Students desirous of becoming special teachers of form study and drawing should be able, on entering the college, to pass an examination in freehand drawing and light and shade.

Special classes for teachers and others are formed each year. One of these specially designed to meet the needs of teachers in the Public Schools is held on Saturdays at 10. The work of this class will be particularly beneficial to those teachers who look forward to introducing form study and drawing into their regular school work.

The Department of Mechanic Arts includes at present—chemical drawing, the Swedish system of Slöjd and wood-working. It is intended to extend the manual training so as to include metal working such as is suitable for pupils of High School age. Mechanical drawing occupies four periods a week during the junior year. The instruction aims to give the student a thorough knowledge of orthographic projections and working drawings. The drawings executed are afterwards used as the basis of constructive work in wood.

Slöjd, the system of wood-working devised by Professor Solomon, of Nääs, is adapted in the College to the powers and needs of pupils in the primary and grammar grades. This course occupies two periods weekly during the junior year. Woodworking is arranged to afford instruction and exercise in constructive work to the pupils of the upper grammar and High school grades. This course occupies two periods weekly during the senior year.

All of these courses are designed for pupils of either sex, and involve no undue strain on their physical powers. No attempt whatever is made to teach trades. Whatever tools are employed are used for the sake of the educational value of the processes which they involve.

There are special courses also for this department in which students may confine themselves solely to the manual training instruction; but in order to obtain a certificate special students must attend the lectures in psychology and in the science of education, which form part of the work in the junior class. An advanced class is also contemplated for the training of those who wish to qualify themselves specially to teach the mechanic arts. These will include advanced mechanical drawing and machine designing, wood-turning, and pattern-making, moulding, casting, forging, vice work, metal-turning, and planing. It will require the students' entire time for one year.

Vocal music has two periods weekly allotted to it throughout the junior year. The tonic-sol-fa method has been adopted, and the student is trained to teach music rationally as a part of the regular class-room work.

The model school of practice in connection with the College has its raison d'etre to afford students the opportunity for observation and practice, to demonstrate that manual training can be introduced into schools of primary and grammar grade with benefit to the pupils, and without interrupting their progress in other studies, and also to afford the opportunity to those intending to pursue the professional course at the College to receive thorough preparation for entrance. The school consists of four grades—Kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high school. The course

course of study is designed to last twelve years, though it may be completed in a shorter time. The aim of the instruction is to unite with the best methods of teaching the usual school studies, the best educational work in the industrial and mechanical arts, securing for the pupils such a training as will enable them to develop both their manual and mental powers, and fit them for the active duties of citizenship.

The Kindergarten is conducted by the professor of Kindergarten methods with competent assistance, and is designed to lay the foundations for all future education by the rational awakening of the child's mental powers. Under ordinary circumstances one year in the Kindergarten suffices to prepare a child of 5 or 6 years for the work of the first division of the primary grade, the work of which covers four years. The course of study in the English branches includes number, reading, spelling, penmanship, elementary geography, and language. The design is to acquaint the children with processes, and to give them a reasonable facility in their use. Every means is used to train the pupils to habits of precision, accuracy, and attention, and so far as possible to induce thought and expression to keep pace with each other.

Upon completing the four years in this grade, the child should enter upon more advanced work, unhampered by the inability to pronounce or spell ordinary words, able to use whole numbers and fractions in their written form or orally, acquainted in a general way with the people, the great industries of different parts of the world, and able to express his knowledge in simple but correct English, both orally and in writing. The foundation for systematic historical instruction is laid in this grade, by means of story-telling and illustrations.

The instruction in form study and drawing follows this outline: geometric solids by handling and making in clay; also objects based upon such solids, studied first as wholes, then in parts; exercises in arm movement; use of pasteboard tablets to show plain faces, and patterns of solids; arrangement with tablets of designs about a centre and simple borders; sticks as illustrative of lines; training the colour sense by presenting harmonious combinations in the paper, folding and cutting; using: first, tints and shades of primary colours, then tints and shades of secondary colours; folding and drawing simple objects in paper, cutting and pasting (such as boxes, &c.); drawing upon the blackboard and upon paper, the drawing to be very free and no erasing allowed. The object in this early work is to develop the observation and thought of the child, to teach him to express what he sees, to encourage habits of attention, neatness, and order, not expecting the correct execution which can only come with long training and practice. Provision is made for training the judgment, executive faculty, and power of expression by construction, by means of the Swedish Slöjd method. Beginning with objects of the simplest character, in the construction of which the knife is the only tool used, the pupil is laid on to the construction of more complex and elaborate objects which require for their completion the use of several simple tools. All of this constructive work is based upon drawing, and is pursued in connection with it.

Sewing is taught in this grade, and is designed to follow the Kindergarten, sewing, weaving, and cutting as closely as possible, and to prepare the child by easy steps for the more difficult stitches. The work includes running, stitching, folding hems, uniting corners, and the cutting of simple patterns.

Lessons

Lessons in elementary science are those outlined in Woohhull's "Simple Experiments for the School-room," together with kindred experiments in physics, chemistry, and physiology. The main objects sought in this instruction are two; first, to make pupils accurate observers, and second, to make them draw correct inferences from what they observe. The lessons are based entirely on experiments performed in the presence of the class.

The work of the grammar grade also covers four years, and is the extension of the work of the primary grade. In mathematics the instruction includes written arithmetic and constructive geometry. In reading, selections from the best authors are read and paraphrased, and attention is given during the entire course to articulation and vocalization. Physical geography is made the basis of political geography, and on finishing the work of the grade, pupils should know the general arrangement of the earth's slopes as grouped in the great continental river basins, together with the general outline of the continent; the heat-belts as determined by latitude and elevation; the belt of the trade winds, return trades and principle monsoons; the general distribution of rainfall; the divisions of the earth's surface into fertile and barren regions; the flora and fauna of the various regions, and the races which dwell in them; the mining districts; the world's centres of trade, principal capitals and historical cities, and also the great routes of commerce; the location of countries upon the great slopes, and the proper use of the Atlas and Gazetteer. Pupils are also led to develop a taste for good books of travel. language, the main object of the work is to enable the pupils to express themselves easily and correctly in speaking and writing; the facts of grammar and grammatical analysis are taught in connection with composition and letter-writing, together with such exercises in the use of words as will lead to an intelligent use of the dictionary. In history the systematic work includes the discovery, exploration, and colonisation of America, and the growth of the nation to the time of the rebellion. prominent statesmen, generals, discoverers, and inventors, and the literature of the different periods are read and discussed.

Form study and drawing in this grade includes the study of geometric forms with modelling in clay from vegetable and animal forms. The drawing is distinctly classified, and is divided into three parts. First, Construction, or the facts of form; working drawings, both freehand and instrumental; development of surface, or the patterns of solids; study of relative dimensions, &c. All this work has a direct bearing on the instruction in number, geometry, and the constructive work in wood. Second, Representation, or the appearance of form; picture drawing; models in different positions drawn singly in groups. The pupils are instructed to draw exactly what they see. Third, Design and Decoration; proper principles of designs illustrated by lessons on proper construction of objects; designs about a centre, over a surface, for borders. The imagination of the child is constantly stimulated to observe the beautiful in nature, and the proper and improper in the construction and decoration of objects.

Note:—Dr. French's form, study, and drawing system of the United States of America is furnished in *Appendix* L.

In manual training, the pupils pass from the Stöjd to wood-working with carpenters' tools. The instruction is connected closely with instruction in elementary science, and the pupil learns to prepare wood for use, and to construct with accuracy and precision the ordinary types of joints. Towards the close of the course the pupil undertakes some project which involves in its construction a combination of a number of the elementary steps with which he is already familiar.

Sewing

Sewing in the grammar grade includes object lessons on the different materials used, and embraces instruction and practice in all the stitches used in plain sewing and mending.

Cooking is begun in this grade, and includes some information regarding the chemical composition and relative nutritive power of various foods; combustion and the making of a fire; measuring materials and the elements of cookery; the application of this knowledge in the making of bread, soup, biscuits, tea, coffee, &c., and in the proper methods of preparing fish, meats, and vegetables for use as food.

In elementary science the work of the last grade is continued.

Instruction in the high school grade occupies three years, and includes:-

Mathematics.—Commercial arithmetic, elementary algebra, plain and solid geometry.

Geography.—Political, physical, and mathematical.

Language and Literature.—Higher English grammar and rhetoric; the reading and study of standard authors; essay writing.

History.—The outlines of the world's history, and the study of topics of contemporary interest; the government and institutions of the United States.

Latin.—Easy stories, Cæsar, Cicero, Virgil—Latin writing; Latin is taught as being the basis of all appreciative use of English, and as a means of gaining discipline and culture.

Form Study and Drawing.—Continuation of the work of the grammar grade; simple problems in constructive geometry; mechanical drawing; principles of orthographic projection; clay modelling from casts; historic ornament; decoration in water colours or distemper.

Constructive Work or Manual Training.—Construction of projects in wood; wood turning; moulding and pattern making; casting and forging; machine work in metal.

Domestic Economy is carried on in the cutting of simple garments; embroidery and application of the pupils' knowledge of colour and design; lectures in marketing, and the selection of foods; advanced cooking, and cooking for the sick.

Elementary Science.—Methodical study of the natural sciences for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of their subject-matter. The students perform their own experiments in the laboratory, and their work is expected, first, to make them careful experimentors; second, to make them accurate observers; third, to teach them to draw correct and honest inferences; and fourth, to acquire scientific information. The corrollated facts of physics and chemistry are taken up in logical order, as are those of biographical science, including botany, zoology, and the study of the human body. Special attention is given to the construction of simple illustrative apparatus.

Systematic physical exercise, hygiene, and instruction in vocal music from part of the curriculum of every grade. No formal instruction in morals is attempted, though the formation of character and habits of truthfulness, honesty, and reverence is the chief aim of the course.

I have thus set forth, in detail, the methods and manner of teaching collected from the circular of information provided by the trustees, and also from a close personal

personal inspection, not only of the various departments, but of the classes of the model school of practice. I have been particular in thus fully describing the College for the Training of Teachers, as this institution does not take the form of the ordinary normal or training school, but to all intents and purposes is truly a professional It makes teachers in the same way that schools of law and medicine make lawyers and doctors, and is the latest outcome of work in this direction. children should be instructed in the public schools by thoroughly qualified teachers who have been methodically taught how to teach, and whose character and temperament fit them for the work, has been conceded and advocated by all who have had experience in the subject. These teachers must necessarily be certificated according to their skill, proficiency, and other qualifications, and it is clear that all responsibility rests with the Government as to providing teachers for public schools with these necessary qualifications. This has been recognised in New South Wales, and properly trained teachers are, I believe, always employed, and take the place of those who have been untrained, as vacancies occur or new schools are opened. I was struck with the extreme usefulness of this College, especially as to its wise provision in the institution of special classes on Saturdays, which teachers, who wished to improve themselves in their profession, had an opportunity of attending, without in any way interfering with their ordinary school duties. Thus, if uncertificated in any or every subject they could by application and energy rectify this drawback to their position. as the remedy is at their disposition, and entirely rests with themselves. to do this, they cannot be surprised should the Government supersede them, as its duty is clearly to get the best service possible.

Andrew S. Draper, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in writing his views upon determining the qualifications of teachers, states the following propositions, which, in his opinion, should govern the public, its officers and representatives, in determining who may teach in public schools:—

"First,—To the fullest extent possible it should be done through institutions established for training teachers, where applicants take a regular course of professional work, and have actual practice under the criticism and advice of experienced instructors. The completion of such a course, and the consequent certificate of such an institution, whose standing depends upon the character of its graduates, is more reliable for satisfactory results than any other. Second.—Training classes specially and properly organised for the purpose, should be preferred next to the institution exclusively devoted to it. The difference between them will depend, of course, in the difference between the plans of organisation, equipment, length of course, &c. Third.—Where persons desiring to teach cannot be induced, in sufficient numbers, to take a professional course of study and training, or where the facilities of such course do not meet their circumstances sufficiently to supply the schools, the question of qualifications must be left to an examination. Fourth.—Examinations for teachers' certificates should be held to be exclusively professional work, and be committed only to persons of established and acknowledged character and qualifications. Fifth.— But we must take circumstances as we find them. The law in cities and country alike, commonly commits the work to officers who may not, and in many cases are not, qualified for determining the qualifications of others. It would be best if the law were otherwise, but it is doubtful if it will be made so at an early day. Even qualified persons, however, will differ in degree of qualifications and in ideas, and individual standards will necessarily be variable, and certificates so granted will be of little or no value beyond the jurisdiction of the board or officer granting them, which

which is a hardship to qualified teachers. Moreover, qualified persons are subject to the influences and demands of interested persons. Near \$10,000,000 (£2,000,000) is annually expended in the State of New York alone for teachers' wages, and efforts to get it regardless of qualifications will never cease. Under our system of frequent elections and this strong unceasing pressure, even honest and qualified officers will temporise and be found wanting. Therefore, it is necessary that the State should supervise the examinations, determining their scope and extent, fixing the standards and sanctioning the results. The standards fixed by the State should be regarded only as the minimum standards of intellectual qualification. Local officers should be encouraged to extend the examination beyond that prescribed by the State, so far as they may be inclined, and to fix local standards as much above those fixed by the State as they may see fit, and to withhold certificates for any good reason; but no candidate should be certified who does not at least meet the requirements of the The examinations should be public and at stated times and places, they should be, in part at least, in writing, and the papers should be preserved for review in case of controversy over results. Abolish all special and private examinations. If an emergency arises a temporary permit might be issued without examination which would be good until after the next regular examination. Make a system which all can observe, which all officers can fall back upon for protection, and then require all to live up to it. Sixth: Grade the certificates. Let them clearly show the work performed by the holder. Let the certificates for low grades be for short terms—as the grades advance lengthen the term. Finally, give a certificate based upon a thoroughly substantial examination and successful experience, which shall be recognised as the professional certificate, and discontinue examinations altogether. Require teachers to advance beyond the lowest grade or experimental certificate, or cease teaching, by providing that this certificate shall never be issued to the same person more than a specified number of times. Make it to their interest to reach the highest grade. Seventh: Never permit the same authority which employs teachers to determine their qualifications, nor let the one authority be dependent upon the other. Employing officers need not employ unless satisfied with qualifications. That is sufficient. They should not be permitted both to license and employ. Eighth: Require that all officers authorised to issue certificates shall keep all examination papers, and a complete and public record of the standing of every candidate and of all certificates issued."

All this is very reasonable and impartial both to the teachers and the State. The teacher must progress with the times. He must advance beyond the lowest grade or cease teaching, for unless he can do this, it is clear he has mistaken his vocation. The whole future of the nation depends upon the school teachers, therefore it is not possible the Government can be satisfied with mediocrity. The profession of a teacher is a noble one, and counts among its members many of the truest and best of men and women, but they are not all of this class, and the chief cause is that the public have not yet come to realise the necessity of employing none but professionally trained teachers. In medicine, the law steps in and prevents an unlicensed man from practising, and it is the same with the law; but to teach children their duties as citizens, to educate them for the serious business of life, why is it that people think anything good enough? Once the great masses of the people become alive to the fact that professionally trained teachers are of infinitely more value than those who are untrained, whatever may be their respective attainments or accomplishments, the object will be gained, and steps would at once be taken to make the trained teacher as effective as possible by affording him every opportunity of thoroughly learning his profession. Education

Education is undergoing a gradual change, and teachers must not be taught. to regard education solely as the inculcation of facts. It is too much the fashion to think that if the brain be loaded with a mass of heterogenous facts and to continue this cramming during the whole school period is to provide a complete education, therefore "date is added to date, mountain height to mountain height, river length to river length, population to population, until time or finance fails." None of these things are of any use to the child, for if he had learned them fifty times they would be forgotten, and if at any future time the information were actually wanted it would be turned up at once from a book of reference. Of course the memory must be cultivated, but not in the way usually practised, where the whole of the school life, as a rule, consists of study and recitation—to commit the subject to memory and then recite it day after day, year after year, until the time comes to leave school. We know, however, that it is only applied knowledge that is power, therefore let us teach the application of knowledge, let us teach the use of the hands as well as the eyes. Sir William Hamilton said, "But as it is evident that the possession of truths and the development of the mind in which they are deposited are not identical, considered as ends and in relation to each other, the knowledge of truth is not supreme, but subordinate, to the knowing mind."

The discoveries which follow so fast upon each other necessitate a change, and the new education must include manual training. It will be impossible to do without it, if our children are to have equal chances with those of other countries that have adopted it. We must train their hands as well as their mind, and in doing so we may rest assured we are taking the best possible way to cultivate the mind. The great idea of the new education is to use the hands as well as the eyes, and where practicable, to make every lesson an object lesson. Says Charles Barnard, "I remember long ago a tear-stained book of tables of weights and measures, and a teacher's impatience with a stupid child who could not master the 'tables.' I have seen a school where the tables were written on a blackboard—thus: 'two pints are equal to one quart,' and on a stand in the school-room was a tin pint measure and a tin quart measure, and a box of dry sand. Every happy youngster had a chance to fill that pint with sand and pour the sand into the quart measure. Two pints filled it. He knew it. Did he not see it; did not every boy try it? Ah! now they knew what it all meant. It was as plain as day that two pints of sand were equal to one quart of sand; and with merry smiles those 6-year old philosophers learned the tables of measures; and they will never forget them. This is in brief what is meant by industrial education. To learn by using the hands—to study from things as well as from books. This is the new school; these are the new lessons. The children who can sew or design, or draw, or carve wood, or do joinering work, or cast metals, or work in clay and brass, are the best educated children, because they use their hands as well as their eyes and their brains—and yet you may say that, in such schools, all the boys will become mechanics, and all the girls become dressmakers. Some may, many will not, and yet whatever they do, be it preaching, keeping store, or singing in concerts, they will do their work better than those who only read in books. \* \* \* There may yet be shops in every schoolyard, and embroidery frames on every girl's desk. There will be books of course, and there also may be \* \* \* No more tears over unmeaning lessons, but everywhere pleasure and interest, because study is joined to work, and to learning is added industry."

I am fully aware that the adequate training of the teacher is not a new subject, and also that there have been many successful teachers who have never entered

entered a training college. As far as these latter are concerned, it must not be imagined that because they have not studied the science of education at school they have neglected the study at home, or that they do not see the vast advantages to be gained by such a thorough training as young men and women receive at the institution I have attempted to describe. Dr. Skinner, of New York City, speaking of the self-made successful teachers, says that: "These men and women have wrested success from adverse circumstances. They began their work with modest practice, carefully analyzed their experience, and thus reached wiser and wiser practice, almost unconsciously growing into a conscious possession of the truest kind of theory, that which is wedded to art. If we ask them what they think of the formal study of the history, the science, and the method of education, they invariably give a favourable response. These people, though lacking in early opportunity, have nevertheless been true disciples of Socrates, pioneers in the search for truth and mighty in their efforts to make the art of teaching worthy of being dignified as a Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the indefatigable and enthusiastic President of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, has given the most profound attention to the study of forming the high class professional teacher, and is of opinion that the German practice of giving far more practice work in the training colleges is superior both to English and American practice, and that he is further convinced that manual training should be an integral part of the common school course. He says, "The aim of the college is to equip teachers thoroughly for the work of elementary and secondary education, and to insist that in that education, and consequently in the equipment of the teacher, manual training must be permitted to occupy that place which history, philosophy, and science unite in saying is its due."

It will be noticed how closely the Americans follow the lines laid down by French educators, and this arises from the fact that the new system is the rational one. The true function of the school, from this point of view, is to prepare boys and girls for the active duties of life, and manual training brings out the character of the child, shows the direction his mind wishes to take; it therefore fits the child for the career in life adapted to his character, and teaches him the necessity of acquiring that education which will enable him to make an honest and honorable livelihood.

Francis N. Thorpe, an able writer on the subject of technical education, says:-"A manual training school trains boys in actual practice to become familiar with elementary notions, and to acquire a substantial knowledge of the nature of things, and of the rights and duties of men. The limits upon its provision for education can be set only by the actual wants of society as expressed in applications of all knowledge. It is a training school needed both by boys and girls, and is capable of modification suited to the wants of each. The school is a school of things, of principles, of human affairs, opened for the purpose of educating the young naturally, harmoniously, and ethically, in order to fit them to enter upon their work in the world without loss of time, without error in choice of activity, and with constant recognition of the gain both to society and to the individual: a manual training school is in the wisest sense a fitting school for life and for living. Our public schools upon a philosophic basis will quicken the life of society, and will aid, as they have never yet aided, in the solution of the industrial problems before the country. It may truly be said that the industrial factor in modern education is a permanent factor; that its early effects are already a revelation to educators of the hitherto unknown powers of boyhood, and that the manual training school is the nearest approach to the world of experience into which American boys have yet come. Whether in the city or the country, boys necd

need an education that is ethical in character. Experience will correct the early errors in the new movement, and the twentieth century may be well on its way before manual training is as characteristic of an academic course as literature or mathematics now are; but the economic forces in American society will work out a harmonious system of popular education."

I must not omit to give Dr. Butler's views as to the social and economic arguments in favour of manual training, as they fully bear out the sentiments I expressed in my last report, and more especially as to the dignity and the true position of labour. In addressing the members of the American Institute of Instruction. Dr. Butler said, "It is unquestionable that many of our social troubles originate in misunderstandings about labour, and in false judgments as to what labour really is. They originate, I take it, from the same misunderstanding that causes the average young man to think it more honourable to add columns of figures for \$3 a week than to lay bricks for \$3 a day. Some of us affect to despise manual labour. because we do not understand it. It must be apparent that if manual training is accorded its proper place in education, if we come to see that manual work has in it a valuable disciplinary and educational element, our eyes will be opened as to its real dignity, and men will cease to regard it as beneath them and their children. This is what I call the social argument for manual training. The economic argument is similar. It points out that the vast majority of our public school children must earn their living with their hands, and therefore if the school can aid them in using their hands it is putting just so much bread and butter into their Now, I have no sympathy with the purely utilitarian conception of the school, with what we may call the dollars and cents idea of education. On the contrary, I cordially endorse the pungent aphorism of Dr. Munger-'Education is to teach us how to live, not how to make a living.' But, while standing on that platform, I do say that if the best and most complete education happens to aid a boy in earning his living that is no reason why it should be supplanted by something less thorough and less complete. The movement which would place manual training in the school course has commended itself to the ablest and most thoughtful educators all over the world. I do not recall a single name of the first rank that is in opposition As might have been predicted, it meets with no little opposition and considerable misrepresentation. The forces of conservatism are arrayed against it as something new; and it is doubtless well that it is so, for education is altogether too important a matter to be swayed by any and every crude Any new movement to establish itself in education must run a gauntlet of opposition and criticism, the safe passage of which is a guarantee of excellence. This gauntlet manual training has successfully run, and it is to-day the newest phase of educational thought. In the first place, it is a deduction from our increasingly complete and exact knowledge of mind; and, in the second place, it meets the demands for a more practical education which our increased scientific knowledge points us to as the best, and is more practical, in the best sense of that much-abused word, than that which it supersedes."

There can be no doubt that it will take some time to get out of the old ruts. So many interests to oppose any innovation in school methods must retard the new system. It can, however, be only for a short time. The moment the masses wake up to the fact that the new system will save from two to four years of the school age, and enable the pupils to know far more, and more thoroughly in that period, besides being able to use their hands in useful work, to help their parents either at home or

in the shop, and to assist in providing the daily bread, they will insist that manual training be introduced into every school and every grade from the Kindergarten to the High School.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Among the various and numerous technological institutions in the United States there is none more complete in its arrangements or more thorough in its methods of instruction than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, under the able presidency of General Francis A. Walker. As a model institution of its kind, I must be permitted to speak of its objects and aims and the vast and varied scope of its work at some length; for everything I inspected was calculated to instruct in the acquisition of practical skill for subsequent definite use.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was founded in 1861 upon a report by Professor W. B. Rogers, entitled "Objects and plan of an Institute of Technology, including a society of arts, a museum of arts, and a school of industrial science." Its charter was granted by the Legislature of Massachusetts in an Act dated 10 April, 1861. The school of industrial science developed along the lines indicated at its foundation has become the prominent feature of the work of the Institute. The school was opened in 1865 with twenty-seven pupils. It is devoted to the teaching of applied science to the various engineering professions, viz., civil, mechanical, mining, electrical, chemical, and sanitary engineering, as well as to architecture, chemistry, metallurgy, physics, and natural history. Courses of a less technical nature, designed as a preparation for business callings, and a course preparatory to the professional study of medicine, are also given. A school, known as the Lowell School of Practical Design, is maintained by the corporation of the Institute. The Society of Arts held its first meeting in April, 1862.

The buildings cover a very large area. They are the Rogers' building on Boylston-street, devoted to instruction in mathematics, literature, history, political science, geology, mineralogy, and biology; the new building, corner of Boylston and Clarendon Streets, mainly devoted to the departments of chemistry, physics, electricity, and architecture, and to instruction in language; the engineering building, in Trinity Place, devoted to the engineering laboratorics and to instruction in mechanics and hydraulics, and in mechanical and civil engineering; workshops, in Garrison-street, with rooms devoted to the Lowell School of Design; a gymnasium and drill hall in Exeter-street.

In the annual report of the President for this year, he informs us that the schools continue to increase—that there has been a great gain in attendance even over the large number of previous years, so that we have now 900 scholars fully Those who have thus come to us from all parts of the country, and even from foreign lands, have been found better prepared than ever before to take up their work here with success. The instructing staff has been strengthened; a new building of the highest type has been creeted, giving us engineering laboratories of extraordinary extent and completeness; and additional apparatus and machinery have been supplied in the last twelve months, to an extent which might serve as the total equipment of many a school of applied science. The courses have been broadened, while opportunities for selection of studies and for a higher specialisation of technical work have been afforded in greater measure. The spirit of the school has risen alike among pupils and teachers; the sphere of its influence has widened; the prestige of its diploma is markedly increasing from year to year. So that it may safely be said that never did the Institute of Technology so fully justify its foundation and all the disinterested efforts which have been put forth for its maintenance and enlargement as to-day; nor were its means of usefulness ever so great. The

The new engineering laboratories referred to are called engineering, instead of applied mechanics and of mechanical engineering. This change is stated to be in consequence of the development of all the engineering departments of the school made plain by the following considerations: -First. -The subjects of mechanism, thermo-dynamics, and steam engineering, which were formerly regarded as exclusively mechanical engineering studies, now form an essential part of the courses of mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemical engineering, and of two of the options of mining engineering; while mechanism has also been introduced into the course of civil engineering. These subjects may, therefore, be said to be engineering Second.—The work in hydraulies and hydraulie motors, formerly given to the mechanical engineering students by instructors in their own department, is now to be conducted by the professor of the civil engineering department, this being a step in the line of the modern idea of specialisation, causing all work upon any one subject to be given by one and the same instructor to all students whatever their course. Third.—These laboratories are really an aggregation of the following, viz.:-(a) a laboratory for testing the strength of materials; (b) a steam laboratory; (c) an hydraulic laboratory; (d) a laboratory for a great variety of engineering tests and experiments, not yet sufficiently differentiated to be characterised and classified.

The floor space has been increased from 5,550 feet to about 13,900 square feet.

Some of the new apparatus is of the most advanced type. Thus there is a 150-h.p. triple expansion engine of the Reynolds-Corliss system, with cylinders of 9 in., 16 in., and 24 in., by a 30-in. stroke. This has been constructed especially for the Institute, and is the first triple expansion engine of a practical size that has ever been especially arranged and constructed for experimental purposes. It can be run either in a single, compound, or triple manner, and every arrangement necessary for experimental investigations in steam engineering.

There is also an hydraulic tank 27 feet high and 5 feet in diameter, and a stand pipe 85 feet high and 10 inches in diameter, with which experiments can be made upon the flow of water through orifices, mouth-pieces, and pipes. Complete sets of Westinghouse air brakes, water motors, and machines for testing the effect of repeated bendings upon the elasticity of iron and steel.

The Institute provides an extensive series of scientific and literary studies, and of practical exercises. The courses include the physical, chemical, and natural sciences, and their applications—pure and applied mathematics; drawing; English, French, German, and other modern languages; history; political science; and international and business law. Regular courses of study, each of four years' duration, and for proficiency in any one of them the degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred, have been established in the following subjects:—

- 1.—Civil and Topographical Engineering.
- 2.—Mechanical Engineering.
- 3.—Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.
- 4.—Architecture.
- 5.—Chemistry.
- 6.—Electrical Engineering.
- 7.—Biology.
- 8.—Physics.
- 9.—General Course.
- 10.—Chemical Engineering.
- 11.—Sanitary Engineering.

Within

Within each of these regular courses the student is given a considerable latitude in the selection of the branch of his intended profession to which he will specially devote his energies in the later years of his study. This is accomplished by means of options. Thus, in civil engineering, he may elect sanitary and hydraulic engineering, geodesy, or an advanced course in railway engineering and management; in mechanical engineering he may choose either marine engineering, locomotive construction, or mill engineering; and similarly for other courses.

In the regular courses, the schedules of prescribed and optional studies are as follows:—

#### FIRST YEAR.

Common to all regular courses.

First Term.—Solid geometry; algebra; general chemistry; chemical laboratory; history of the English language and English composition; French or German; mechanical drawing; freehand drawing; military drill.

Second Term.—Plane and spherical trigonometry; general chemistry; chemical laboratory; political history since 1815; French or German; mechanical drawing; freehand drawing; military drill.

#### SECOND' YEAR.

# I .- Civil Engineering.

First Term.—Surveying and plotting; topographical drawing; descriptive geometry, descriptive astronomy; analytic geometry: physics; political economy; German.

Second Term.—Surveying and plotting; differential calculus; physics; physical geography; English literature; German.

Options: Principles of mechanism, and mineralogy.

#### THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Railway engineering, with field work and drawing; stereotomy; advanced surveying; integral calculus; general statics; physics: heat, physical laboratory; structural geology; German; English.

Second Term.—Railroad engineering, with field-work and drawing; advanced surveying; elements of construction; elementary design; spherical and practical astronomy; physical laboratory; historical geology; German; strength of materials, kinematics and dynamics.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.—Theory of structures; bridges and roofs; hydraulics; sanitary field-work and hydraulic measurements; strength of materials; theory of elasticity; metallurgy of iron. Options: (1) Sanitary engineering, bridge design, and railroad management; (2) railroad engineering, railroad management, and bridge design; (3) least squares, geodesy, physical laboratory.

Second Term.—Theory of structure; bridges and roofs; English; thesis work. Options: (1) Hydraulic engineering, machinery and motors; bridge and sanitary design, and bacteriology; (2) railway engineering, machinery and motors, bridge design, and hydraulic engineering; (3) geodesy and map projection, design, and differential equations.

This

This course is designed to give the student a sound training, both theoretical and practical, in the science and principles upon which the practice of civil engineering is based. Particular care is taken to enforce the practical application of the principles taught; and the student is made familiar with the instruments and the problems of general occurrence, while the fourth year is entirely devoted to professional work.

Engineering has assumed so vast a field that it is next to impossible for one person to study all its branches, consequently specialties are the order of the day. Students are, therefore, permitted a choice in the direction of their more advanced studies. It will be seen above what is the nature of these options. The more purely professional work is divided as follows:—The second year provides an extended course, elementary surveying, practice in the field, and plotting from the field book. This prepares the student for the subjects of typographical drawing and descriptive geometry. In the third year railway engineering, stereotomy, and advanced surveying are taught together with the elements of construction, design, and the strength of materials. During the fourth year the student completes the courses on bridges, hydraulies, sanitary engineering, design, and strength of material, as well as the advanced work in railways and geodesy. They also receive a certain amount of instruction in the principles of mechanism, and in machinery and motors.

In the summer vacation following the third year, students taking the geodetic option are required to devote several weeks to field work in geology, topography, and geodesy.

Instruction in civil engineering is given by means of lectures and recitations, and by practice in the field and in the drawing office. The use of the various instruments is taught by actual work in the field, and comprises the adjustment of instruments and all the principal operations involved in land, topographical, hydrographical, railroad, city, and underground surveying. The office work consists in representing upon paper the surveys made in the field, with practice in topograpical and map drawing. The course in roads and railroads, includes the survey, location, construction and equipment of railways, and the laying, building, and maintenance of town and country roads, and of city streets and pavements. In addition to the work in the class-room, an actual railway survey and location, several miles in length, is made each year upon such ground as shall best illustrate the problems occurring in practice; and the necessary maps and contours are prepared by the Advanced courses are given, in which are discussed the economics of railway location, and also the subjects of rolling stock, motive power, brakes, signals, yards, stations, &c., together with a course on railway administration and management.

The course in hydraulic engineering embraces—first, a detailed study of the principles of hydraulics, including the laws of hydrostatics, and of the flow of water through orifices, over weirs and through pipes. Second, practice in hydrometry, in which the student is instructed in the methods of gauging the flow of streams, with practice in the field, using instruments of various kinds. Third, practice in carrying out hydraulic experiments on the flow of water, and on the loss of head, under various conditions, with the aid of the tank and other apparatus in the hydraulic laboratory; as well as in the testing of motors, and other similar work. In mechanical engineering there is the same complete curriculum as also in sanitary, chemical, and electrical engineering. Indeed, all the courses are complete and well ordered.

In mining engineering and metallurgy, I must give the order of the work, as it turns out first-class men. I was surprised and gratified at the class of machinery, stamps, buddles, vanners, and amalgamators of all kinds, working models, the very machines themselves, actually doing the best of work. Moreover, there were reverbatory and blast furnaces, especially a good sized waterjacket furnace, working excellently, and which the students were allowed to work, under the supervision and There was nothing done by halves, but everything teaching of the instructor. thoroughly carried out in the same manner as would be employed at actual reducing works.

This subject being one that is of the most profound importance to this colony, for there is no class of professional men that is more needed than mining engineers and metallurgists. I shall give the schedules of the courses, and other information from the Institute Catalogue. They are as follows: In mining engineering the first year course is that which is common to all.

#### SECOND YEAR.

- First Term.—Physics; German; analytic geometry; surveying; blow-pipe, silver assay, political economy; descriptive geometry. Options: (1) Principles of mechanism; and, (2) topographical drawing.
- Second Term.—English literature; differential calculus; physics; German; determinative mineralogy. Options: (1) Mechanism, drawing and physical geography; (2) surveying and drawing and physical geography.

#### THIRD YEAR.

- First Term.—Integral calculus; general statics; geology; German; mining; physics: heat; physical laboratory. Options: (1) Steam engineering, thermo-dynamics, and drawing; (2) railway engineering, field work, and drawing.
- Second Term.—Strength of materials, kinematics and dynamics; physics; assaying; German; mining; geology. Options: (1) Steam engineering and engineering laboratory; (2) railway engineering, field work, and drawing.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

- First Term.—Ore dressing; metallurgy; mining laboratory; dynamo machinery; memoirs, English criticism. Options: Strength of materials, theory of elasticity, steam engineering, hydraulic engineering, and engineering laboratory; (2) strength of materials, friction, hydraulics, hydraulic measurements, and engineering construction.
- Second Term.—Metallurgy; mining laboratory; memoirs, and English criticism. Options: (1) Strength and stability of structures, theory of elasticity and engineering laboratory; (2) machinery and motors, electric railways and hydraulic engineering.

The two first options afford distinctively mining engineering courses, and contain respectively mechanical and engineering subjects. In the fourth year the first option trains the student with a view to the eventual management of mining industries, but the course for metallurgy is as follows:--

SECOND

#### SECOND YEAR.

- First Term.—Physics; German; analytic geometry; political economy; analytical chemistry. Options: Descriptive geometry, principles of mechanism, and blow-pipe silver assay; (4) theoretical chemistry and blow-pipe silver assay.
- Second Term.—Differential calculus; English literature; physics; German; determinative mineralogy. Options: (3) Mechanism, drawing, analytical chemistry; (4) analytical chemistry.

#### THIRD YEAR.

- First Term.—Analytical chemistry lectures and laboratory; German. Physics.—Heat, physical laboratory. Options: (3) Integral calculus, general statics, steam engineering, thermo-dynamics; drawing; (4) electricity, industrial chemistry, industrial laboratory; drawing; English.
- Second Term.—Analytical chemistry lectures and laboratory; assaying; German; physical laboratory. Options: (3) Strength of materials, kinematics and dynamics, steam engineering, engineering laboratory; (4) industrial laboratory, theoretical chemistry; English.

#### FOURTH YEAR.

- First Term.—Heat measurements; dynamo machinery; metallurgy; ore dressing; memoirs, English criticism. Options: (3) Strength of materials, friction, steam engineering, hydraulic engineering, engineering laboratory, mining and metallurgical laboratory; (4) analytical chemistry, electrometallurgy, drawing, metallurgical laboratory.
- Second Term.—Metallurgy; analytical chemistry; memoirs, English criticism; Options: (3) Technical machinery, engineering laboratory, metallurgical and mining laboratory; (4) metallurgical and mining laboratory.

The third option provides a course in metallurgical engineering. Chemistry is continued through the third year and a part of the fourth, and the amount of metallurgical work is greatly increased. The engineering subjects are the same as those of the first option—that is, branches of mechanical engineering related to metallurgical industries—except that applied mechanics is discontinued at the middle of the fourth year. The work in physics is the same as in the other schedules, except that special instruction in heat measurement is introduced into the fourth year. This course looks particularly towards superintendence in iron, lead, copper, and zine works.

The fourth option is devoted to metallurgical chemistry. In mining and metallurgical subjects it is identical with the third, but the engineering subjects are replaced by analytical, theoretical, and industrial chemistry. The study of physics is continued by electricity in the third, and by heat measurements—electro-metallurgy in the fourth year. The aim of this course is towards the position of chemist of works, and may lead to general management. The four schedules also contain nearly or quite the full amount of language, literature, history, and political economy, given in the other engineering courses.

I may say that the arrangements made in class-rooms and laboratories are excellent in the extreme sense of the word. The circular states that the aim of these laboratories

laboratories is to furnish students the means for studying, experimentally, various processes of ore dressing and smelting, and at the same time to enable them to gain an idea or what is required of a miner and metallurgist. To this end the apparatus has been chosen with a view of illustrating, as far as possible, the principles of the more important machines and furnaces which are used in mining and metallurgy. The metallurgy of lead, copper, gold, and silver has been chosen as the best suited for laboratory illustration. Production of iron and steel in quantity is precluded by the size of the plant requisite, and by the large amount of ores and fluxes necessary to put this into operation.

The work of the laboratory is carried on by the students under the immediate charge of an instructor. A sufficiently large quantity of ore is assigned to each student, who first examines it for its component minerals, sorts and samples it, and determines its character and value by analysis and assays, and makes such other preliminary examinations as serve to indicate the proper method of treatment. then treats the given quantity, makes a careful examination of the products at each step of the process, ascertains, wherever practicable, the amount of power, water, chemicals, fuel, and labour expended, and thus learns approximately the effectiveness and economy of the method adopted. He learns also the value of chemistry as a check upon metallurgical work. Each student is assisted in working his ore by his classmates, each of whom has an opportunity in turn to manage the machines and furnaces. "The Institute," says the catalogue, "does not claim that the instruction given in this laboratory is in any sense a substitute for the experience gained in large works. What is claimed is, that it prepares students to go into the works and profit by them. The spirit of investigation which is developed by the work, as well as the experience of comparing processes actually carried out, with the same processes as described in the books, is of great advantage to the student.

The mining laboratory consists of three parts—milling room, furnace room, and assay room; with supply room and ample storage vaults attached.

In order that the mining students may have a closer acquaintance with their profession, excursions are organised for visiting mines, mills, smelting-works, and geological fields—excursions have been made to Colorado, Lake Superior, Virginia, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Lake Champlain, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Shorter excursions of a day or two at a time are sometimes made while the school is in session. During the summer of 1888 the excursion gave place to a summer school of mining of six weeks duration at Capeltown, Canada. The students surveyed, laid tracks, drilled and blasted below ground: they also sorted ore, assayed, and made a geological survey on the surface. In June, 1889, the summer course in metallurgy was given among the anthracite iron furnaces of the Lehigh Valley, and the coke furnaces of Lebanon, Steelton, and Baltimore. The construction and running of furnaces were studied, and also the rebuilding of furnaces after the flood in the Susquehanna River. The mining and metallurgical courses take place in alternate years.

In mechanical engineering, instruction is given by lectures and recitations, by practice in the drawing office and in the engineering laboratories. Visits are frequently made to machine shops and manufacturing establishments, to witness machinery in operation and manufacturing processes, in addition to those which can be seen at the Institute itself. The objects to be accomplished by these laboratories are: first, to give the students practice in such experimental work as they are called

upon to perform in the pursuit of their profession. Second, to give the students some experience in carrying on original investigations in engineering subjects with such care and accuracy as to render the results of real value to the engineering community. Third, by publishing from time to time the results of such investigations, to add gradually to the common stock of knowledge.

Practical instruction is given in the workshop upon the nature of materials used in construction and in the typical operations concerned in the arts. This is considered a valuable addition to the theoretical treatment of professional subjects. The workshops are extensive, and furnished with all the more important hand and machine tools, so that the student may acquire a direct knowledge of the nature of metals and woods, some manual skill in the use of tools, and a thorough knowledge of what can be accomplished with them. The shops are in Garrison-street, and are equipped as follows: -- The carpentry, wood-turning, and pattern-making department contain 40 carpenter's benches, two circular saw benches, a swing saw, two jig saws, a buzz planer, a mortising machine, 36 wood-lathes, a large pattern-maker's lathe, and 36 pattern-maker's benches. The foundry contains a cupola furnace for melting iron, two brass furnaces, and 32 moulder's benches. The forge shop contains 32 forges, vices, and hand-drills. The machine shop contains 23 engine lattles, and 16 hand lathes, of recent approved pattern, two machine drills, two planing machines, a shaping machine, a universal milling machine, a grinding-lathe, and 32 vicebenches, arranged for instruction in vice-work.

A course in electrical engineering has been established to meet the wants of young men desirous of entering upon the practice of any of the various application of electricity in the arts. Its leading studies are physics, especially theoretical and applied electricity, mechanical engineering, and mathematics. The president states that a broad training is obtained by the introduction of full mathematical courses and studies in history, literature, political economy, and French and German; the latter being of importance in obtaining at first hand a prompt acquaintance with the results of invention and discovery. Of the technical studies of the course, those in mechanical engineering run parallel with the electrical subjects, since in many branches of electrical engineering a sound knowledge of mechanics, motors, of measurements of power and its transmission, &c., is essential. Thus through the second year the students follow mathematics, mechanism, workshop instruction, and drawing to about the same extent as those of the mechanical engineering course. In the third year the pure and applied mathematics, mechanics and mechanical engineering, lecture and laboratory work are much the same in the two courses; and certain of these subjects are continued in the fourth year.

A full course of physics begins with the second year, and continues, by lectures, recitations, and laboratory work, to the end of the third year. A portion of this is devoted to electricity, and at the beginning of the third year special readings and recitations on this topic are begun, by which the study of the theory of electricity is continued until the end of the year. Work in the physical laboratory begins at the middle of the second year, and leads up to electrical measurements and testings. In the fourth year are given extended courses on the technical application of electricity to the telegraph, telephone, electric light, the electrical generation and transmission of power, &c. Electrical study and research occupy the principal position in the fourth year. A series of advanced mathematical topics form an important part of the work of this year. Accurate work is required throughout; and in connection with the use of instruments of precision—in common with all

physical experimental work—the student's attention is particularly directed to the study of possible sources of error, and to the discussion of the effects of these on the results obtained. As a foundation for subsequent work, thorough instruction is given in the theory of electricity. An extended course of lectures is devoted to the consideration of the various technical applications of electricity, to land and submarine telegraphy, &c. Instruction is given by lectures and laboratory exercises upon the processes of photometry, especially as applied to the measurement of electric lights. Advanced instruction in electrical measurements, including work with dynamo-electric machinery, together with a course on the electric testing of telegraph and telephone lines, is provided. The subjects of construction, specification, and contracts also receive attention. In the later part of the course each student prepares and reads before his class an essay on some electrical process, instrument, or system, or other professional topic. These essays are written after a study of recently published papers and memoirs, and often embody also the results of experimental work by the student. They are intended to familiarise the class with the topics presented, and to give experience in independent study, and in the preparation of original scientific papers.

Instruction is given to all the regular students in the principles of geometrical, mechanical, and freehand drawing, and a large amount of time is devoted to practice in the drawing department to enable them to acquire the necessary skill, and to prepare them for their future work.

The Kidder Laboratories of Chemistry, in connection with the Institute, afford accommodation for 550 students. I shall not give the schedule of the course, but may say it is chiefly designed to prepare students for actual work in connection with manufactures based on chemical principles. It is also adapted to the needs of those who intend to become teachers of chemistry. The student spends a large portion of the four years in the laboratories, the work being arranged as follows:-In the first year there is general laboratory practice, in which the student is taught the nature of chemical processes and the use of chemical apparatus, and is drilled in accurate habits of observation. Analytical chemistry—qualitative and quantitative—is begun in the second year, and continues throughout the course. Industrial, sanitary, and organic laboratory practice follow in the third and fourth years. • While there is a certain prescribed course of study and work in the separate departments of chemistry, which all regular students must pursue, there is allowed great latitude in the choice of subjects in the third and fourth years. Effort is made to develop self-reliance in the student, so that he may be fitted to make his way without assistance. To this end he is required to make investigations, involving original research and reference to the appropriate literature in English, French, and German.

In the laboratories above-mentioned, which are fourteen in number, besides two lecture-rooms, a reading-room and library, balance-room, offices, and supply rooms—in all, twenty-four in number. In connection with this department is the William Ripley Nichols Library of Chemistry, numbering more than 3,900 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets. This library contains complete sets of most of the important chemical periodicals. It is primarily designed to aid in the instruction of students, but is open to all persons who desire to consult it.

The special instruction in chemical engineering begins with an extended descriptive course of lectures, giving a general view of applied chemistry. The chemical questions connected with the various chemical industries are discussed, and the mechanical

mechanical appliances described, without entering into details of construction, which are specially dealt with in a subsequent course of instruction, designed to consider materials, methods of transportation, evaporation and distillation, refrigeration, furnace construction, and similar topics, with special reference to the needs of the chemical industries. These special topics will be, so far as possible, taught by persons practically connected with the industries of which they treat. The machinery and mechanical appliances used in manufacturing chemistry are also discussed at length from a purely engineering point of view. Thermo-chemistry and the chemistry of fuels are considered in separate courses of lectures. The laboratory instruction consists of practice in the preparation and application of chemicals in the laboratory of industrial chemistry, and in a special study of such machines as it may contain. Particular attention will be paid to comparative tests of various means and appliances used in chemical manufactures. Excursions are frequently made to various workshops and manufacturing establishments.

The Institute library consists of a large collection of books relating to the work of the school. It contains 15,000 volumes and several thousand pamphlets. It is divided into a general library, and nine departmental libraries. The students have also full use of the valuable library of the Boston Society of Natural History, of the extensive collections of the Boston Public Library, comprising more than 500,000 volumes in all departments of knowledge, and of the library of the American Statistical Association.

The Lowell Practical School of Design, established in 1872 by the Trustees of the Lowell Institute for the purpose of promoting industrial art in the United States was approved by the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This body assumed the responsibility of conducting it, and in the same year the first pupils were admitted.

The Trustees of the Lowell Institute have established under the supervision of the Institute of Technology, courses of instruction, generally given in the evening, and open to students of either sex, free of charge. These courses are more or less varied from year to year by the omission or interchange of particular subjects, but include, in their entire scope, instruction in mathematics, mechanics, physics, drawing, chemistry, geology, natural history, biology, English, French, German, history, navigation, and nautical astronomy, architecture and engineering.

The object of these courses is to provide substantial teaching, rather than merely popular illustration of the subjects treated. It is therefore expected that all persons attending will come with a serious purpose of improvement, and will cheerfully comply with such rules as may be prescribed in regard to attendance and to order in the class. The conditions for admission to these gratuitous courses are as follows:—I. Candidates must have attained the age of 18 years; 2. Applications for admission must be made in writing, addressed to the Secretary of the Faculty, specifying the course or courses they desire to attend, mentioning their present or prospective occupations, and, when the course is of a nature demanding preparation, stating the extent of their preliminary training.

The expenses are entirely borne by the Lowell Institute, and tuition is free to all pupils. They are taught the art of making patterns for prints, ginghams, delaines, silks, lace, paper-hangings, carpets, oilcloths, &c. The course is of three years' duration, and embraces—(1) Technical manipulations; (2) Copying and variations of designs; (3) original designs or composition of patterns; (4) the making

making of working drawings, and finishing of designs. Instruction is given personally to each student over his work, much after the manner employed by Herr Jansen at Hamburgh, described in my report of 1887. There are also occasional general exercises. The students supply their own materials, which they can obtain at first cost from the Institution.

As the teaching of drawing is not the object of the school, but rather its application to industrial purposes, the applicants for admission must possess such a knowledge of drawing as will enable them advantageously to begin the work of composition and design. A considerable degree of skill in freehand drawing from nature, and also in the practice of colours are required beforehand in order to obtain admission to the school. If at the half-year examinations students are found seriously deficient in the qualifications necessary for a successful and advantageous pursuit of their studies they privately receive an intimation of the fact from the Director, with the approval of the President of the Institute, and are expected to withdraw from the school.

The degree given in the Institute of Technology is that of Bachelor of Science. It is given for the satisfactory completion of any regular course of study. In addition, however, to having passed satisfactory examinations and a final, or degree, examination he must prepare a thesis, or a dissertation on some subject included in his course of study. This thesis is submitted to the Faculty for approval. In the advanced courses the degree master of science is awarded for proficiency in complete advanced courses of study of at least one year's duration. The degrees, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, are awarded for proficiency in complete advanced courses of study of at least two years' duration.

# THE SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL. (APPENDIX—YALE UNIVERSITY.)

The Sheffield Scientific School was built and endowed by Joseph S. Sheffield, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut, and made one of the Departments of the Yale University, similarly to the law, medical, theological, and art schools, having its separate funds, buildings, teachers, and regulations, but governed by the Corporation of Yale College, which appoints the professors and confers the degrees. The Governing Board consists of the President of Yale University and the professors who are permanently attached to the school. There are several other instructors associated with them, a part of whom are connected with the other departments of the University.

Candidates for admission as under-graduate students must not be less than 15 years of age, and must bring satisfactory testimonials of moral character from their former instructors or other responsible persons. Courses of instruction occupying three years, are arranged to suit the requirements of the various classes of students. The first year's work is common to all the courses, and for the last two the instruction is chiefly arranged in special courses, of which those are chiefly—In chemistry; civil engineering; mechanical engineering; in agriculture; in natural history; in biology, preparatory to medical studies; in studies preparatory to mining and metallurgy; in select studies preparatory to other higher studies.

The aim and character of the instruction is as follows:-

Elementary chemistry.—Recitation from text-books and experiments made by the students in the laboratory, thus facilitating the study of the subject and training the students in observation and in the manipulation of chemical subjects. Analytical chemistry qualitative and quantitative.—This is used by the advanced student as a means of investigation in scientific or in technical researches. The most important part of the instruction is performed in the laboratory.

Physiological chemistry and experimental toxicology are taught by laboratory exercises, illustrative lectures, and recitations. Each student is provided with a suitable working place in the laboratory, well equipped with all the needed apparatus and material.

Comparative anatomy and elementary physiology.—The aim during the first year in the instruction in anatomy and physiology, as taught during the junior year, is the manual and mental training of the student in the methods of investigation by which the facts and principles of these sciences have been established, and at the same time to give him a sufficient knowledge of their elements to enable him to pursue with profit the special studies of the biological course as a preparation for medical studies. The student under the immediate supervision of the instructor, dissects specimens of a number of different animals, and is required to make careful sketches and records of his work. The elements of human physiology are taught by text-book, recitations, and demonstrations.

The course in geology includes recitations and oral instruction, extending through the entire year on alternate mornings. This part of the course includes physical, lithological, and dynamical geology. The subjects are illustrated by diagrams and specimens. During the first term each student is required to make a collection containing a specified number of the most important rocks and minerals, and to pass a thorough examination upon them at the end of the term. The last half of the year is devoted to historical geology and palæontology. Opportunities are also afforded for optional geological excursions during the warmer months.

Mineralogy is carried on by means of practical work in a laboratory especially fitted up for the purpose. The student is made familiar with the common minerals, attention being devoted especially to those which are of economic, geological, or scientific importance. The chemical and blow-pipe sections studied. In addition to laboratory work instruction is given in crystallography, illustrated by a collection of models and natural crystals.

Zoology and botany are also taught in a thoroughly practical manner. In agriculture the special instruction is given by recitations and lectures with such aids and appliances as are suited to the class-room. Besides agricultural chemistry it includes a discussion of the cultivation of the staple field crops of the country; theories of rural economy and systems of husbandry; the laws of heredity and principles of stockbreeding.

Sanitary science.—The lectures on this subject discuss the natural laws which govern the public health; their relations to the social habits and conditions of communities; instruction in the use of mortuary statistics; epidemics and postilences, with their relations to the prosperity of a community, and methods of control; the germ theory of disease and theory of disinfectants; the hygiene of private dwellings and public buildings; the relations of water supply to public health; sanitary engineering; legislation relating to public health and methods of official sanitary administration.

Mathematics, physics, military science and tactics have courses, in all of which lectures supplement the ordinary class-room exercises.

Civil, military, and mechanical engineering are taught so as to give a thorough preparation, first, in the principles of the various sciences involved, and afterwards, as extensive practice in the application of these principles as the time and ability of the students and the facilities and plants of the laboratorics will permit. A course of lectures on the theory of electricity and its applications are open to students in this department, and these lectures can be taken as a part of the preparation for a graduate course in the higher branches of electrical science.

Astronomy, and the study of the English, German, and French languages call for no further remark, than that they are well and ably taught, and the same may be said with reference to history and political economy. The degrees given are those of bachelor of philosophy—civil engineer and mechanical engineers and doctor of philosophy—and these are conferred by the President and Fellows of Yale College on Commencement Day. *Appendix*.

#### THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

One of the most useful institutions of learning in the United States is the Cornell University, situated at Ithaca, in the State of New York. Its existence is due to the liberality of the United States and of Esra Cornell, who said he "would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study." In 1862 Congress passed an Act granting public lands to the several States which should "provide at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative in Congress were apportioned to each State; and the share of the State of New York was 990,000 acres.

In 1865 the New York Legislature incorporated the "Cornell University," appropriating to it the income derived from the sale of this land scrip. The most important conditions were that Esra Cornell should give to the university \$500,000, that the university should give instruction in branches relating to agriculture, mechanic arts, and military tactics, and that it should receive, without charge for tuition, one student annually from each assembly district. Mr. Cornell fulfilled the first requirements of the charter, and made an additional gift of more than 200 acres of land, with buildings to be used for the general purposes of the university and for the department of agriculture.

In connection with the university the "Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts" was founded and endowed in 1870. The buildings of this college were erected and presented to the university by the Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, New York, who also gave the machinery and the greater part of the collections.

It is of this college I have a few words to say. It is divided into four departments, viz. :—Mechanical engineering, including a laboratory in which experimental work and investigations are conducted; a department of mechanical arts, or workshop instruction, a department of drawing and machine design, and a department of electrical engineering.

This college, founded as a college of mechanic arts, is intended by the trustees of the university to be made not only a school of arts and trades, but a college of mechanical engineering also, in which schools of the mechanic arts and the various branches of mechanical engineering shall be developed as rapidly and extensively as the means placed at the disposal of the trustees will allow.

Candidates

Candidates are admitted after examination in English; geography, political and physical; physiology and hygiene, arithmetic, plane geometry, algebra.

## DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering is divided into two principal sections; that of theoretical engineering and that of experimental engineering, or the mechanical laboratory.

In Theoretical Engineering, the lecture room course of instruction consists of the study, by text-book and lecture, of the materials used in mechanical engineering, the qualities of these materials being exhibited in the mechanical laboratory by the use of the various kinds of testing machines, as well as by examinations of specimens of all the most familiar grades, of which samples are seen in the cases of the museums and lecture rooms. The theory of the strength of materials is here applied, and the effects of modifying conditions—such as the variation of temperature, frequency and period of strain, method of the application of stress—are illustrated. The course of study is followed, or accompanied by instruction in the science of pure mechanism, or kinematics, which traces motions of connected parts, without reference to the causes of such motion, or to the work done, or the energy transmitted. This study is conducted largely in the drafting-rooms, where the successive portions of moving parts can be laid down on paper. It is illustrated in some directions by the set of kinematic models known as the Reuleaux models, which I have described in a former report, and of which a complete collection is found in the museums of the college.

The studies of machine design succeeds that of pure mechanism, just described. This study is also largely conducted in the drafting-rooms, and is directed by an instructor familiar practically, as well as theoretically, with the designs and proportions of machinery.

The closing work of the course consists of the study by text-book and lecture of the theory of the steam engine and other motors. The last term of the regular four-year course is devoted largely to the preparation of a graduating thesis, in which the student is expected to exhibit something of the working power and the knowledge gained during his course. A graduating piece of work is demanded also of each student, both in the drafting-room and the workshop, which shall show proficiency in these departments.

The section of experimental engineering, or mechanical laboratory instruction, is conducted by an instructor familiar with his apparatus, and with the best methods of work, and who will plan a systematic course of instruction, intended to give the student not only skill in the use of apparatus of exact measurement, but to teach him also the best methods of research, and to give him a good idea of the most effective methods of planning, and of prosecuting investigations, with a view to securing fruitfulness of result with minimum expenditure of time and money.

In the Department of Electrical Engineering the student may, if he chooses, at the end of the third year, substitute the special work in electrical engineering for the engineering of the regular course. Thus, it will be seen, the two courses are identical during the first three years, comprising drawing, mathematics, mechanics, mechanism, machine design, the elementary study of physics, and preliminary practice in the use of electrical and other physical instruments. The special work of the fourth year for electrical engineers, comprises the study, under the direction of the Professor of Electrical Engineering, of prime movers, the theory and construction of electrical machinery, the study of the problems involved in the distribution of the electric light, and the electrical transmission of power, besides practice

in every variety of electrical measurement and testing, as applied to the erection and maintenance of electric lighting and power plants, and telephone and telegraph lines and cables, and to the purposes of investigation; while work in the department of physics is continued with special reference to the needs of the practical electrician.

Graduates in the course of electrical engineering are given a degree as in the other regular courses, and a statement that the student has paid special attention to electrical work is introduced into his diploma. Electricians not familiar with engineering may secure special work.

Department of Mechanic Arts, or shopwork. The aim of the instruction in this, the department of practical mechanics and machine construction, is to make the student, as far as time will permit, acquainted with the most approved methods in the construction of machinery.

- (1.) Section of Wood-working and Pattern-making:—This course begins with a series of exercises in wood-working, each of which is intended to give the student familiarity with a certain application of a certain tool; and the course of exercises, as a whole, is expected to enable the conscientious and painstaking student easily and exactly to perform any ordinary operation familiar to the carpenter, the joiner, and the pattern-maker. Time permitting, these prescribed exercises are followed by practice in making numbers of structures, patterns, their core-boxes, and other constructions in wood. Particular attention will be paid to the details of pattern-making.
- (2.) Section of Forging, Moulding, and Foundry work:—These courses are expected not only to give the student a knowledge of the method of the blacksmith and the moulder, but to teach him also how to use the tools, and to give him that manual skill in the handling of tools which will permit him to enter the machine shop, and there quickly to acquire familiarity and skill in the manipulation of the metals, and in the management of both hand and machine tools as used in the working of such metals.
- (3.) Section of Ironworking:—The instruction in the machine shop, as in the foundry and the forge, is carried on in substantially the same manner as in the woodworking course, beginning by a series of graded exercises, which will give the student familiarity with the tools of the craft, and with the operations for the performance of which they are particularly designed, and concluding by practice in the construction of parts of machinery, and, time permitting, in the building of complete machines which may have a market value.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DRAWING AND ART.

- (1.) Section of Freehand Drawing and Art:—Instruction in this department begins with freehand drawing, which is taught by means of general lectures from the blackboard, from flat copies, and from models. The work embraces a thorough training of the hand and eye in outline drawing, elementary perspective, model and object drawing, drawing from easts, and sketching from nature. The course in freehand drawing may be followed by instruction in industrial art, in designing for textiles and ceramics, in modelling, and in other advanced studies introductory to the study of fine art.
- (2.) Section of Mechanical Drawing.—The course of instruction in mechanical drawing is progressive, from machine sketching and geometrical drawing to the designing

designing of machinery and making complete working drawings. The course begins with freehand drawing as above; and in the latter part of this work considerable time is expected to be given to the sketching of parts of machines and trains of mechanism, and later on, working machinery. The use of drawing instruments is next taught, and, after the student has acquired some knowledge of descriptive geometry and the allied branches, the methods of work in the drafting-rooms of workshops and manufacturing establishments, line drawing, tracing, blue printing, the conventional colours, geometrical construction, projections, and other important details of the draftsman's work, are practised until the student has acquired proficiency.

The advanced instruction given to the upper classes, includes the tracing of curves and cams, the study of kinematics on the drawing boards, tracing the motions of detailed machinery, and the kinematic relations of connected parts. This part of the work is accompanied by lecture room instruction and the study of the text book, the instructors in the drafting-rooms being assisted by the lecture room instructor, who is a specialist in this branch. The concluding part of the course embraces a similar method of teaching machine design, the lecture room and drafting-room work being correlated in the same manner as in kinematics or mechanism. The course concludes, when time allows, by the designing of complete machines, as of the steam engine or other motor, or of some important special type of machine.

#### INDUSTRIAL ART.

A four years' course of instruction is arranged for students who may have a talent for original designs, and who may desire to devote their whole time to the subject. No degree is conferred, but a certificate of proficiency may be given at the end of the course. This course is given additional interest by occasional general and public lectures on the history of art and the work of great artists.

#### GRADUATE COURSES.

Electrical Engineering.—A graduate course is arranged for students in mechanical engineering who desire further instruction in electrical engineering, and for graduates in the course in electrical engineering.

Marine Engineering.—At the request of the University, an officer of the Engineer Corps of the United States Navy has been detailed for the purpose of giving instruction in mechanical and marine engineering. Special work in this subject may, therefore, be taken by such students as desire it. This instruction is usually given in a graduate or fifth year course, after the student shall have completed the regular course in mechanical engineering or obtained its equivalent elsewhere.

Chemical Engineering.—In all the great chemical industries, such as the manufacture of illuminating gas, sulphuric acid, soda making, refining of petroleum, distilling, &c., &c., the success of the business depends chiefly upon the correct arrangement of the mechanical details of the plant, and the skilful design and proportion of the machinery. The chemical reactions involved are generally simple. It is becoming a well recognised fact that there are few directions in which scientific work and a good preparation are more remunerative than in this field. Those of our leading manufacturers who have done most to build up the great industries of the country, very generally owe their success to their early training in engineering, quite as much, at least, as to their knowledge of chemistry. The Director of Sibley College and the Professor of Applied Chemistry, are at all times ready to give such advice

advice and assistance as may be asked by graduate students of this or other institutions who may be desirous of entering upon a course of study and work of this kind, uniting chemistry with engineering.

## MINING ENGINEERING.

Although Mining Engineering courses have not been formally established, the main instruction required by the Mining Engineer is now given as follows:—The Professor of Civil Engineering and his associates lecture on tunnelling, and on such constructions as are common to the professions of civil and mining engineering; the Professor of Mechanical Engineering and his associates offer instruction in mining machinery; the Professor of Chemistry give instruction in metallurgy, assaying, chemical analysis and cognate subjects; the professors of geology and palæontology give instruction in the theory and classification of ores, and in those branches relating to chemical geology.

Steam Engineering.—Special instruction in steam engineering is provided for advanced students and educated practising engineers. The course of construction is an extension of the work of the senior year in mechanical engineering, and includes the study of steam engines and boilers and their accessory apparatus, for the purpose of learning the theory of practice of engineering as applied to this class of motors.

Railroad Machinery.—This department is intended to prepare the same class of students for special work in railway shops, and especially in the division of the organisation of railways placed in charge of superintendents of motive power and of master mechanics.

"Special," or Artisan Course.—All special students are expected to follow as closely as possible a course of instruction in the mechanic arts planned with reference to the needs of such students, and of young men, not candidates for a degree, who are able to enter on the optional list, passing the necessary examinations.

Non-resident Lecturers.—A room for a lyceum is fitted up for the use of students enrolled in Sibley College in which debates may be carried on; and supplementing the regular course of instruction, lectures are delivered from time to time by the most distinguished men and the great specialists of the profession. Annual "inspection tours" are made to the great cities and manufacturing establishments during the spring vacation.

It will be seen from the above that the opportunities afforded by the Sibley College at the Cornell University are very large, and an inspection of the regular courses will show that the amount of instruction offered is greatly in excess of the amount which any person can avail himself of while an undergraduate student. Though all the courses are open to undergraduates who have prepared themselves by taking the necessary preliminary electives, a large number of courses are especially adapted to the wants of graduate students. No sharp line of demarcation, therefore, separates the two classes. Graduates and advanced undergraduates are taught together; but in all cases the necessary pre-requisite work must have been taken. In nearly, or quite, every branch of study, the advanced courses of lectures and the seminaries and laboratories afford abundant opportunities for carrying on profitable work of a high grade during two or three years after the baccalaureate degree has been taken. The facilities thus afforded commend themselves especially to graduates of those colleges which do not offer a large range of electives during the undergraduate course. Students are admitted to graduate study after having taken a baccalaureate degree in this university, or on presenting a diploma giving evidence that an equivalent degree has been taken elsewhere. Courses appropriate for graduate students

students and leading to advanced degrees are provided in the following departments:—Ancient classical languages and literatures, modern European languages and literatures, English literature, comparative philology, history and political science, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry and physics, natural history, the science and art of teaching, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, and agriculture.

I have described the courses of civil and mechanical engineering, and in the list of courses of instruction there will be found those designated as specially adapted to the wants of graduate students.

Among the special advantages offered to graduate students in this university may be mentioned—(1) The greater part of such work is carried on in laboratories and seminaries, in which the student, with the aid and under the intimate personal guidance and direction of the professor, is encouraged in the prosecution of original investigation of an advanced nature. In all the graduate work the aim is to surround the student with an atmosphere of earnest devotion to the cause of the advancement of knowledge and to excite a true scholarly spirit; (2) Graduate students who are not candidates for a degree, as well as those who are, are required to work under the general direction of a committee of the Faculty, appointed for the special purpose of supervising and directing their work. All graduate students are at liberty to attend any of the exercises of the university, but under the guidance of the appropriate committee every such student must take an amount of work not less than the minimum required of undergraduates during the senior year; (3) Graduate students have access to the alcoves of the library, as well as to the special collections in the seminary rooms, and thus have exceptional opportunities for prosecuting advanced work; (4) Eight fellowships, with stipends of 400 dollars each, are annually given to such graduate students as may be selected by the Faculty for the superiority of their scholarships; (5) Tuition is free to such graduate students as, having been duly admitted by the proper authorities as candidates for a second degree, are regularly pursuing the courses of study leading to such degree in accordance with the prescribed requirements of the proper faculty. The only payments required of such students by the university are those for materials actually consumed in the laboratories.

The museums and collections of this college are of exceptional extent, value, and interest. There are special museums for agriculture, archæology, architectural, botanical, chemical, conchology, special museums of the Civil Engineering Department, entomology and general invertebrate zoology, the museums and collections of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts, Palæontology, Veterinary Science and General Zoology.

Of these the museum and collections of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts are of exceptional value. The two principal rooms on the first floor of the main building are devoted to the purposes of a museum of illustrative apparatus, machinery, products of the manufacturing industrics, and collections exhibiting processes and methods of manufacture, new inventions, the growth of standard forms of motors, and other collections of value in the courses of technical instruction given in the college. In the west museum are placed the Reuleaux collection of models of kinematic devices and movements—the only complete collection in America. Besides these are the Schræder and other models, exhibiting the form and proportions of parts of machinery, the construction of steam engines and other machines, and methods of making connections. In the east museum are placed a large number of examples of machines constructed by the best makers,

makers, to illustrate their special forms and methods of manufacture. Among these are to be found several beautifully finished examples of steam pumps, "sectioned" to exhibit their internal construction and arrangement, steam boiler injectors similarly divided, governors for steam engines, water wheels and other motors, devices for lubrication, shafting and pulleys, couplings and other apparatus for the transmission of power, both by shafting and by wire-rope transmission. The lecture rooms of Sibley College, each being devoted to a specified line of instruction and list of subjects, are each supplied with a collection of materials, of drawings, and of models and machines, especially adapted to the wants of the lecturer in each subject. the lecture room of the instructor in "Materials of Engineering," contains a fine collection of samples of all the metals in common use in the arts, with samples of ores and of special intermediate products, exhibiting the processes of reduction and manufacture. Among these are specimens of copper-tin and copper-zinc alloys, and of the "kalchoids" produced by their mixture, such as were the subjects of investigations made by the Committee on Alloys of the United States Board, appointed by General Grant, by the authority of Congress, in the year 1875. The collection is supplemented by other alloys produced later by the Director, and is one which has no known superior, and is, perhaps, unequalled. The course in machine design is illustrated by the standard forms of parts of machinery. The course of instruction in mechanical engineering is illustrated by a fine collection of steam engines of various well-known types, gas and vapour engines, water-wheels, turbines, and other motors, models and drawings of every standard or historical form of prime mover, or parts of machines, and of completed machinery.

The collections of the Department of Drawing include a large variety of studies of natural and conventional forms, shaded and in outline, geometrical models, casts and illustrations of historical ornament.

The workshops are supplied with every needed kind of machine or tool, including lathes, of American and other make, with hand and bench tools sufficient to meet the wants of over 100 students of the first year in wood-working; in the foundry and forge all needed tools for a class of eighty in the second year; in the machine shop, lathes from the best makers and others made in the university shops, planers, drills, milling machines, and a great variety of special and hand tools, which are sufficient to work a class of sixty or seventy in the third year, and fifty or sixty seniors.

# THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL ENGINEERING.

This Department possesses experimental engines and boilers, and other heat motors such as air and gas engines, and is well supplied with testing machines in considerable variety, as well as all the apparatus required, as indicators, dynamometers, &c., for determining the efficiency of engines. Each of the several rooms on the first floor of the Sibley College *Annexe* is a museum of apparatus.

The Special Museums of the Civil Engineering Department contain the following collections:—(1) the Muret collection of models in descriptive geometry and stonecutting; (2) the Delagrave general and special models in topography, geognosy, and engineering; (3) the Scroeder models in descriptive geometry and stereotomy, with over fifty brass and silk transformable models made in this department after the Olivier models; (4) the Grund collection of bridge and road details, roofs, trusses, and masonry, supplemented by similar models by Scroeder and other makers; (5) a model railway bridge of 25 feet span, the scale being one-fourth of the natural size; (6) the Digeon collection of working models in hydraulic engineering; (7)

working models of waterwheels; (8) several large collections of European and American photographs of engineering works during the process of construction, and many other photographs, blue prints, models, and diagrams; (9) an extensive collection of instruments of precision, such as a Troughton and Sims astronomical transit; a universal instrument by the same makers reading to single seconds; sextants, astronomical clocks, chronographs, a Negus chronometer, two equatorials, the larger having an objective by Alvan Clarke,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, and other instruments, like pier collimators, &c., necessary to the complete equipment of a training observatory; (10) a Geodesic collection, consisting of a secondary base line apparatus made under the direction of the coast survey, and all the portable, astronomical, and field instruments needed for extensive triangulations, including sounding-machines, tachometers, deep-water thermometers, heliotropes, &c.; (11) among the usual field instruments there is nearly every variety of engineers' transits, theodolites, levels, solar and other compasses, with a large number of special instruments, such as planimeters, pantographs, elliptographs, arithmometers, computing machines, altazimuths, sextants, hypsometers, and meteorological instruments of all descriptions.

I have entered into the details of these two departments, to show how perfect in every way are the arrangements for providing the best materials and instruments, so that the professors and instructors may have nothing to desire in placing before the students in the most lucid manner the method of carrying out actual work in the most desirable way. In doing this, the instruction is altogether of a different character from that afforded simply by text-books, for, with the instruments at hand, the instruction takes the form of object lessons and sink deeper into the memory, is more permanent, and consequently infinitely more effective.

# COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MINES.

There is another Technological Institute of learning which is perhaps the best of its type, and altogether worthy of imitation, and this is the Columbia College School of Mines, of New York City, where the teaching is most thorough, and whose graduates are much sought after as mining engineers and metallurgists, not only by mining and other companies in the United States, but elsewhere.

The system of instruction in this school includes seven parallel courses of study, viz.:—(1) Mining Engineering; (2) Civil Engineering; (3) Metallurgy; (4) Geology and Palæontology; (5) Analytical and Applied Chemistry; (6) Architecture; (7) Sanitary Engineering.

At the beginning of the first year each student must elect which of the seven courses he intends to pursue, and must thenceforth abide by his election, unless permitted by the Faculty to make a change, and no student is allowed to pursue more than one course at a time.

The plan of instruction includes lectures and recitations in the several departments of study; practice in the chemical, mineralogical, blow-pipe, and metallurgical laboratories; field and underground surveying; practice and study in mines, mills, machine shops, and foundries; projects, estimates, and drawings for the working of mines and for the construction of metallurgical, chemical, and other works; reports on mines, industrial establishments, and field geology.

The course of instruction occupies four years, and there are advanced courses for graduates.

The method of instruction is such that every pupil may acquire a thorough theoretical knowledge of each branch, of which he is required to give evidence, at

the close of the session, by written and oral examinations. At the commencement of the following year he is required to show, from reports of works visited, that he understands not only the theoretical principles of the subjects treated, but also their practical application, a point that is insisted on with great vigour.

Candidates for admission to the first class, at its formation, must be of the age of eighteen years complete, and for admission to advanced standing there will be required a corresponding increase of age; but this rule may be dispensed with when, in the opinion of the Faculty, there are sufficient reasons to justify its relaxation.

Candidates for the first class must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic, geometry, algebra, physics, chemistry, German, French, English grammar, composition and rhetoric, history, physical geography, frechand drawings and book-keeping.

I give the synopsis of studies in Appendix O. It will suffice here to say that it not only includes the theoretical studies necessary to the education of the engineer and metallurgist, but practical mining, which in the third year comprises:—(1) Boring, carth augers, driven wells, boring with rods and table tools, upward, inclined, and horizontal boring, diamond drill and its use in prospecting; (2) shaft-sinking, shaft timbering and lining, boring of shafts, sinking of iron and masonry linings, cribbing, walling, and tubbing; (3) drifting of adits and levels, timbering and walling-in levels and working places; (4) mining of coal and ores, coal-cutting machines, hand and machine drilling; (5) handling of coal and ores in working places; (6) tramming, cars, trucks, locomotives, wire-rope haulage, planes and gravity roads; (7) accidents to miners, causes and prevention; (8) organisation and administration; (9) time books, measurement of contracts, pay-roll, analysis and dissection of accounts and cost sheets, assaying and ore-testing lectures, recitations, and practical work.

In the fourth year of the course in metallurgy full instruction is given in ore-dressing, as follows:—(1) the theory of separation, hand and machine dressing, general principles governing crushing and sizing of ores of different character; (2) the theory of jigging, description of different forms of jigs and methods of working, air jigs; (3) sluice treatment, classification of sluices in troughs, spitz-kasten, &c., and treatment on buddles and tables; (4) description of crushing machinery, jaw crushers. rolls, stamps, mills, &c.; (5) sizing apparatus, screens, riddles, and buddles; (6) description of coal-washing plant, anthracite breaker; (7) description of American ore-dressing works; (8) foreign ore-dressing works.

The mechanical engineering of this course is also considerable, including practice in the management of engines and steam boilers, testing their efficiency, &c., pumps, hoisting engines, ventilating machinery, construction and management of hot air, gas, and petroleum engines, together with drawing, project and thesis work.

Assaying.—During the third year the student is admitted to the assaying laboratory, where he is provided with a suitable bench and a set of assay apparatus, and where he has access to the sampling and ore-testing machinery, crucible and muffle furnaces, and to volumetric apparatus for the assay of alloys. The course includes:—(1) Lectures and recitations; (2) practical work. The lectures treat of and describe the furnaces, fuels, apparatus, reagents, &c., employed, and explain the general principles, as well as the special methods of sampling and assaying, models and lantern views of the furnaces and apparatus are shown, and the ores of the various metals and the appropriate fluxes are exhibited and described. The recitations follow the lectures, and are held by the assistant instructor, the class being divided into small sections for that purpose.

The practical work includes the testing of reagents and small samples of ore, practice on methods, and special work to familiarise the student with sampling large lots of ore, and to give practice in mill and furnace assay. The student is supplied with the different ores, and is required to assay each under the immediate supervision of the instructor.

To facilitate the assay of ores of the precious metals, a system of weights has been introduced by which the weight of the silver or gold globule obtained, shows at once, without calculation, the number of troy ounces in a ton of ore.

To furnish necessary facilities for practical work the following plant has been provided:—

- 1. Arrangements for sampling large and small lots of ore. These consist of crushers, rolls, sizing sieves, Hendrie and Botthoff pulverizer, sampling and grinding plates.
- 2. Appliances for milling and amalgamation, such as small stamp mill, plates, steam-jacketed pan, settler, retorting apparatus for amalgam, &c.
- 3. Concentration appliances, both by hand and machine work, such as pans, jigs, Frue vanner, Golden Gate concentrator, &c.
- 4. Furnaces for roasting and smelting, with small plant for making leaching tests of chloridized ore.

The machinery is run by one 15-horse-power engine. In order to make the plant as practicable as possible, the arrangement, so far as space will permit, is the same as is used in milling and concentrating ores on a large scale. In following out the course of instruction, lots of 500 fb. of ore in lump are given out to the students, who are required to sample and assay the same, and then, from the assay and mineral characteristics of the ore, determine upon a method of treatment. If the ore is one that should be concentrated, the students to whom the sample is assigned will size it, concentrate by different methods, assay the concentrates, middlings, tailings, &c, and make up a clear statement as to the method and the results, giving an opinion, founded upon the facts observed, as to how the ore should be treated.

In mineralogy the studies, except for students in the course of civil engineering, continue throughout two years. During the first year the students are instructed in the use of the blow-pipe and in crystallography. The instruction in blow-pipe analysis lasts through the first half of the year. It consists in:

- 1. Preliminary tests on the purity and intensity of the oxidising and reducing flames, roasting, flaming, &c.
- 2. Characteristic tests upon the different oxides.
- 3. Analysis of compounds of varying complexity.

The students are taught how to examine mixtures, alloys, and natural compounds, so that they are able to determine, with ease, the constituents of a mixture containing a large number of simple substances. In order to do this, substances whose composition they know are given to them, upon which they are required to perform all the characteristic reactions which take place in the different flames with the different fluxes. After they are sufficiently familiar with the behaviour of substances, the composition of which they know, they are given substances, the composition of which they do not know, to determine.

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The collection of blow-pipe substances consists of 300 compounds, exclusive of minerals. Students are taught to examine, qualitatively, the different commercial alloys and a large number of the natural combinations. The blow-pipe laboratory is a large, well ventilated room, to which the students have access at all hours of the day, and where each student has a drawer, with a lock, assigned to him, which he retains until the close of the term.

At the commencement of the second term the lectures on crystallography commence. They embrace the entire subject of crystallography, including the descriptions of both normal and distorted forms, for the study of which the students have access to a collection of over 300 models in wood, embracing all the theoretical forms. Besides this collection, they have the use of the collection of 150 models in glass, and also have access to the collection of minerals, most of the species of which are illustrated by models in wood, showing the perfect and distorted crystallographic forms. Conferences are also held during the term in which the students are required to determine models of the theoretical forms as well as those found in minerals.

At the commencement of the second year the students are taught theoretical mineralogy, including the optical and physical properties of minerals, the lectures being illustrated by a very complete set of apparatus, and a cabinet containing a large number of sections of minerals for lantern and instrumental use. For the study of sections the students are taught the use of Groth's polariscope, and of goniometers. They are required to determine minerals by the eye, aided by simple tests, or, when testing is not expedient, by asking questions with regard to those characteristics which cannot be determined without experiment. They are required to give the name, the composition, the crystalline form, and the prominent chemical and physical characteristics of the mineral they determine. To facilitate this work they have unrestricted access to a collection of over 3,000 carefully labelled specimens, on which they are allowed to make any experiments, and also, under the supervision of the instructors, are allowed to handle a collection of 2,500 finer specimens. They have besides constant access to the cabinet of minerals which contains about 30,000 specimens, arranged in table cases, to show the different characteristics of minerals, and about 3,000 specimens arranged in wall cases to show their associations. The crystals of minerals are arranged upon pedestals in such a way that they can be readily seen and examined by the students. They are also required to determine such minerals as they are likely to find in the field, by testing them with the blow-pipe and such reagents and instruments as they are likely to have in the outfit of an ordinary survey.

Other minerals of economic importance, such as the common ores, and the minerals used in the manufacture of paints, cements, &c., are described, and their applications in the arts briefly specified.

In metallurgy the lectures continue through two years, and discuss in detail the methods in use for working ores in the best establishments in this country and in Europe. They include:—(1) General metallurgy; (2) the metallurgy of iron; (3) the metallurgy of steel; (4) the metallurgy of copper, lead, silver, gold, zinc, tin, mercury, &c.

(A.) General metallurgy.—The lectures in general metallurgy embrace the subjects of combustion, refractory materials, furnaces; natural fuels—wood, peat, lignite, bituminous and anthracite coals, natural gas; artificial fuels—peat, charcoal, coke and combustible gases manufactured in producers; chimneys, the different kinds of blast engines, methods of heating blast, regulators, hot blast ovens and tuyeres.

(B.)

(B.) The metallurgy of iron consists in the discussion of the general properties of iron ores and slags; lifts, the theory of the blast-furnace process—the causes of variation in the working produced by the blast, by the fuels, by the variations in the charge, and by the form of the furnace, the effects of moisture. The methods of ascertaining the cost; the calculations of the heat developed and lost in the furnace; melting the iron in crucibles, cupolas, and reverberatory furnaces; moulding—the methods of making the moulds, the precautions required in casting, and the manufacture of malleable castiron. In the manufacture of wrought-iron from cast-iron there are discussed: the German process and its modifications; the English process, including fining; the dry and boiling processes in puddling, stationary and rotary furnaces; shears, hammers, squeezers, saws, rolls; reheating in ordinary and regenerator furnaces, two and three high trains; and the method of calculating cost of wrought-iron.

In the direct processes of manufacture of iron from the ore, the Catatan process and its derivatives are discussed.

- (c.) In the metallurgy of steel there are discussed the processes of the manufacture of the following:—Low furnace and puddled steel, cement steel, crucible steel, basic and acid Siemens-Martin steel, basic and acid Bessemer steel; the utilisation of scrap-iron, and the manufacture of sheet-iron, nails, wire, and rails.
- (p.) Copper.—The lectures on copper include the treatment of native copper, the treatment of pure sulphurous ores by the Swedish, German, and mixed methods in Europe and the United States; the treatment of rich pure ores, the treatment of impure ores in the Hartz Mountains and in the United States; the treatment of very poor ores by lixiviation, the treatment of rich and pure ores by the English methods in the reverberatory furnace in Europe and the United States, and the treatment of rich and impure ores in the same furnace; the treatment of oxidized ores in Europe and in the United States; the mixed methods in Europe and the United States; the treatment of oxides and the wet methods.

Lead.—The lectures on lead include the method of roasting reaction in France, England, and the United States; the method of roasting and reduction; method by precipitation in France, Germany, and the West; the mixed methods in France, Germany, and the West; the refining of lead; the extraction of silver by the Pattison method and by zinc, cupellation and condensation of volatile products.

Silver.—The lectures on silver includes the treatment of silver ores in furnaces in Germany and in the United States; water jacket furnaces and others; the separation of silver by Saxon, Mexican, or pan amalgamation; the treatment in the wet way by Augustin's method, Ziervogel's method, Von Petera's method, and Russell's method, and also the refining of silver.

Gold.—The lectures on gold include washing, sluicing, and hydraulic mining; Plattner's process parting gold and silver, stamping and amalgamation; the chlorinization process, &c.

Tin.—The lectures on tin include the treatment of tin in shaft furnaces and in reverberatory furnaces.

Zinc.—The lectures on zinc include the Silesian, Belgian, and English methods.

Mercury.

Mercury.—The lectures on mercury include the treatment of ores of mercury by precipitation and by roasting.

There are also discussed the treatments of ores of antimony, nickel and cobalt, and bismuth.

It is designed to make these lectures as practical as possible, and for this purpose the economic details of cost are given whenever they can be obtained from authentic sources. Special attention is given to American ores which are difficult to treat, to the solution of practical problems which may occur, and to changes which different economic relations are liable to cause in the treatment of the same ore in different localities.

In addition to the lectures by the head of the department the students in the course of metallurgy receive each week from one of the assistants a thorough review of work of the week. A certain number of hours are devoted to questioning the entire classes and further explaining points not thoroughly understood.

Students of the fourth year are required to hand to the Professor of Engineering at certain times memoirs on subjects studied in the summer school of practical mining, and students of this class are required to send in to the Professor of Metallurgy a *project* or written paper on a given subject, such as one of the three following:—

- 1. "An establishment to produce 300 tons of pig iron per day. The furnace will be located east of the Mississippi River. The ore will be composed of hematites and limonites, the hematites containing 60 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron, 0.055 of sulphur, and 0.065 of phosphorus. The limonite will yield 50 per cent. of sesquioxide and be equally pure. The fuel and fluxes will be such as can be had most readily in the district selected. The ore will be reheated by a regenerative system of ovens. The furnace to have a closed front and the charges to be made mechanically."
- 2. "An establishment to make from 350 to 400 tons of open hearth steel per week from purchased materials. The establishment to be located within 10 miles of New York City, with a water front and docks for water transportation, and a railway for inland transportation. All the materials used, as well as the fuel, will be purchased in open market. None of the metal produced will be sold in ingots, it will all be manufactured for the market, the rolling mills for the manufacture being included in the plant."
- 3. "An establishment to produce and desilverize 10,000 tons of lead bullion, containing on an average 150 ounces of silver and 2 ounces of gold to the ton. The establishment to be located in, or west of, the Rocky Mountains. The ore will be composed of earthy carbonates, with some galenite, anglesite, and cerussite, and will contain 25 per cent. of lead, 25 per cent. of silica, 25 per cent of sesquioxide of iron, and 1 per cent. of sulphur. The fuel and fluxes will be such as can be most readily had in the district selected."

One of these projects must be chosen and the specification and statement required furnished by the student accompanied by estimates, memoirs, and drawings. It can therefore be seen how eminently thorough and practical the work of the School of Mines has to be performed to enable students to carry out so high a class of work.

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It is the same in all the other courses, the school work giving the students a thorough scientific training, and has doubtless contributed to raise the standard of secondary education in the complete manner it prepares young men for actual work and positions of responsibility.

The great English scientist, Professor John Tyndall, was, during his visit to America, so impressed with the high character of the school that he presented to the college \$10,800 or £2,160, for the encouragement of scientific research. The trustees accepted the gift, and therewith founded a fellowship entitled, "The John Tyndall Fellowship for the Encouragement of Research in Physics." This is to be held by some suitable person, who shall be either a graduate or a student in some department of Columbia College, but not necessarily a candidate for a degree. The appointment is made by the Board of Trustees, on the nomination of the President and Faculty of the School of Mines, and is held for one year only; but the fellow for the time being shall be eligible for reappointment from year to year upon the recommendation of the President and Faculty.

The cabinets and collections of specimens, together with models, are very extensive; they illustrate all the subjects taught in the school, and are accessible to all the students. They include:—Crystal models; natural crystals, pseudomorphs; ores and metallurgic products; models of furnaces; collection illustrating applied chemistry; fossils; economic minerals and rocks; models of mechanical movements; models of mining tools; models of mining machines, &c., &c.

The lectures on crystallography are illustrated by a collection of 150 models in glass, which show the axes of the crystals and the relation of the derived to the primitive form. This suite is completed by 400 models in wood, showing most of the actual and theoretical forms, and also by a collection of natural crystals showing the forms as they actually occur in the prominent mineral species.

The cabinet of minerals comprises about 30,300 specimens, arranged in cases. It includes a large suite of pseudomorphs, a collection illustrating the physical characters of minerals, and a collection illustrating crystallography by natural crystals, showing both their normal and distorted forms. There are also three separate student collections of average specimens, amounting in the aggregate to over 6,000 specimens.

There is also a most complete collection of ores and metallurgical products illustrating the different stages of the ordinary processes in use in the extraction of each metal in this country and in Europe which is accessible to the students.

An extensive collection of models of furnaces has been imported from the different countries in which they are used, and a very large number of drawings, plans, elevations, and sections of furnaces and machines used in the different mechanical and metallurgical processes.

The geological collection consists of over 100,000 specimens, forming the following groups:—

- 1. A systematic series of the rocks and fossils characteristic of each geological epoch, numbering over 70,000 specimens.
- 2. A collection of ores, coal, oils, clays, building materials, and other useful minerals, illustrative of the course of lectures on economic geology, and believed to give the fullest representation of our mineral resources of any collection yet made.

  (3.)

- 3. A collection of 5,000 specimens of rocks, and the minerals which form rocks, to illustrate the lectures on lithology.
- 4. A palæontological series, which includes collections of recent and fossil vertebrates, articulates, mollusks, radiates, and plants. In this series is to be found the largest collection of fossil plants in the country, including many remarkably large and fine specimens, and over 200 species of which representatives are not known to exist elsewhere. Also, the most extensive series of fossil fishes in America, including, among many new and remarkable forms, the only specimens known of the gigantic Dinichthys. There is also a suite of Ward's casts of extinct saurians and mammals, fine skeletons of the great Irish elk, the cave bear, the New Zealand moas, ichthyosaurus, teleosaurus, &c.

In each department there are equally complete collections arranged in the most convenient manner for the purposes of instruction.

The Library contains 91,000 selected volumes, and additions are being yearly made. It is open daily to all officers, students, and graduates of the College, both for borrowing and reference. More than 500 different serials, including the leading transactions of learned societies, are regularly received, together with all the periodicals.

Those students who complete the required course of studies will receive the degree of Engineer of Mines, Civil Engineer, Metallurgical Engineer, Sanitary Engineer, or Bachelor of Philosophy.

Graduates of the school who pursue, for not less than two academic years, a course of study prescribed by the Faculty, pass a satisfactory examination thereon, and present an acceptable dissertation embodying the results of such special study upon an approved subject, receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The Americans are in earnest, absolutely in earnest, with regard to making the education of the masses "a means to an end." To make education democratic the business of the school must be to instruct its pupils to earn a living. It is impossible that all the youth of a country can be clerks and book-keepers; but the business of the school has hitherto been simply to teach this business and nothing The higher class of democrat, however, believes in something far higher and He does not regard culture as the privilege of the few; it is absurd to think Are the masses too dull to be cultivated, and would a man be a worse artisan with a high culture than he would be were he profoundly ignorant? Certainly not. It stands to reason that the more intellectual the individual, if the intellect has been trained in accordance with the principles of the new education, the better must be the workman. When the eye and hand work in unison, and the hand is properly trained, we shall find that boys leaving school will be fully a couple of years in advance of those who have never had the advantage of learning the use of tools. Experience has shown that this is the case everywhere. Technical knowledge must make its mark, and manual training teaches a boy to think as well as to act, to understand and to rely upon his own powers.

## ENGLAND.

As I reported at some length in 1887 upon the tool instruction given in England, and having described the leading institutions and schools, such as South Kensington, the schools of the City and Guilds of London, and others, I shall limit my observations to those that in my opinion have progressed most in manual training; but I may say in a general way that it is not to Great Britain Australia

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must go for information and instruction as to model schools for manual training, or for the development of that technical education which takes the form of professional There can be no doubt that many excellent schools of technology and institutions for imparting instruction in applied science exist in England, but with few exceptions they do not seem to progress in the same rapid manner that similar institutions have done in the United States, and I can only attribute it to the banal influence of the South Kensington system of payment by results, and the halfhearted, hard and fast, unsympathetic rules and regulations that dominate the Department of Education. The present vested interests must be protected at any cost, and these seem to me diametrically opposed to those advocated by Rousseau, Pestalozzi, and Froebel, consequently progress will continue sluggish until the people wake up to the fact that other nations are going ahead faster than Great It must be conceded, however, that certain broad laws have a general application; and since the Royal Commissioner's Report on Technical Instruction the people begin to feel that Huxley was right when he said that "mere book learning in physical science is a sham and a delusion. What you teach, unless you wish to be impostors, that you must first know; and real knowledge in science means personal acquaintance with the facts, be they few or many. civilisation rests upon physical science; take away her gifts to our own country, and our position among the leading nations of the world is gone to-morrow, for it is physical science only that makes intelligence and moral energy stronger than brute force."

Science must be joined to practice in earnest, and last year the English Parliament passed a bill for making provision for aiding manual and technical instruction out of the public funds, which, while it does not go half far enough, a commencement may be made under its provisions.

The Technical Instruction Act was passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom last year, and makes provision for aiding manual and technical instruction out of the public funds. It is hoped that, under its provisions, a fair beginning may be made. The National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Secondary Education has issued a circular explaining the Act, and the following is a *precis* which will serve to convey its chief provisions to your Excellency.

This Act gives power to local authorities—in municipal towns the town council, and elsewhere the county council or the urban sanitary authority—to give rate aid to technical and manual instruction in their districts.

By technical instruction is meant instruction in the principles of science and art applicable to industries. Instruction in special trades is excluded, for it is not intended to attempt the direct teaching of a trade. The definition includes all branches of science and art included in the directory of the Science and Art Department, and any other subjects, including modern languages and commercial and agricultural subjects, which may be sanctioned by that department on the representation of a local authority that such a form of instruction is suited to the needs of its district. Manual instruction is separately defined as instruction in the use of tools and processes of agriculture, and modelling in clay, wood, and other material. The Act gives power to the abovenamed local bodies to levy a rate, not exceeding 1d. in the £, for the purpose of aiding or supplying technical and manual instruction in their districts in the way they deem best. None of the rate raised under the Act may be used for scholars in elementary schools working in the standards.

It attempts to guard against the possibility of the local authority using its powers to set up rival schools, so as to crush out or injure existing institutions, or to discriminate unfairly between schools supplying equally efficient instruction. After

the local body has determined to levy a rate, the School Board or managers of any schools supplying efficient technical instruction may apply for a share, and if this be granted the rate must be distributed among them in proportion to the extent and efficiency of the instruction which they are supplying. In case of a dispute, the Science and Art Department is to be the umpire. In the case of all schools, except those under the School Board, the local authority is to be represented on the governing body to an extent corresponding as nearly as may be to the assistance given from the rates, or, more exactly, in proportion to the relation which such assistance bears to all the other sources of income other than public money utilised for manual and technical instruction. It is to be understood that both board and voluntary elementary schools may obtain rate aid for the purpose of giving technical instruction to children not working in the standards. The claim, however, is limited by three considerations:—(1) The schools applying for aid must be able to show that they are already supplying technical instruction to these children to the satisfaction of the Science and Art Department; and (2) voluntary, but not board, schools must be willing to accept representation of the rating authority on their board of managers; and, (3) they must render an account to the local authority of the mode of expenditure of the rate aid, and submit such account to a public audit. Rates may be used for any children not actually working in the standards, and not merely for ex-seventh The measure, however, as a whole, may be said to apply chiefly standard scholars. to secondary schools. For example, if a local authority which wishes to adopt the Act considers that instruction in, say, the principles of plumbing is suited to the needs of the district, it has only to make representation to that effect to the department, and, on receiving its sanction, it may organise the instruction in what manner it pleases, using the rates for the purpose, and receiving a share of any imperial grant which may be set aside in future estimates for the purpose of technical instruction. The Science and Art Department is the authority which (1) decides whether any particular form of instruction comes within the four corners of the Act; (2) lays down the conditions under which the Imperial grants shall be made in aid of technical instruction; (3) determines any point of difficulty which may arise between the rating authority and any institution receiving aid under the Act. All institutions receiving assistance under the Act must be open to all comers, that is, no religious test of any kind must be required of a scholar receiving technical or manual instruction under this Act, and no denominational teaching can be given to any scholar attending such a school solely for the purpose of receiving manual or technical instruction, and the times for prayer and religious worship, &c., must be conveniently arranged to allow of the withdrawal of such a scholar therefrom. of this clause arises from the fact that the benefits of the Act are not confined to special technical schools, that is, institutions where technical classes form the principal feature; but may extend also to general secondary schools where scientific and technical and manual instruction may be given. It is true that the latter part of the clause only applies to such scholars as are attending only for the purpose of technical instruction, but the more general part of the section applies to all scholars receiving technical instruction under the Act.

Nothing in the Act must be so construed as to interfere with any existing powers of School Boards with respect to the provision of technical or manual instruction.

The National Association says "it is hardly possible at this stage to make effective suggestions as to the kind of instruction best suited to various localities which now find themselves, for the first time, in the position to organise a system of technical

govern the shape which such a system will take. The textile districts, for example, will naturally lay stress on instruction bearing on design or dyeing; while courses on chemistry, metallurgy, the principles of mining, &c., will appeal rather to centres of the extractive industries and of chemical and colour manufacture. Each place will naturally and gradually discover the best way of supplying its needs, and, subject to the sanction of the Science and Art Department, will be able under the present Act to organise its system of instruction to suit those requirements. It is to be hoped that when the powers of delegation given to the local authority under the Act are used, the committee to whom power is entrusted will largely consist of practical men, and will contain representatives of the local working class organisations.

It will easily be seen from the above *precis* that the provisions of the Act only skirmish round the great question of manual training; nevertheless, it may afford an opening into which to insert the thin end of the wedge; then the true educational feature of manual training will be proved and appreciated, and handwork will take its legitimate place in the programme of primary instruction, which place should be the position of honour.

Of the schools I visited, I shall only instance the Manchester Technical or Manual Training School, the Sheffield Technical School in connection with Firth College, and the Bradford Technical College, and the Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester. The work at the Finsbury Schools and the City and London Guilds Institute, as well as South Kensington, was fully described and reported on in my last report.

### THE MANCHESTER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Manchester Technical School is of the best class of English schools. It fulfils the functions of (1) a commercial and manual training school; (2) a technical school for persons about to enter upon industrial or commercial pursuits; and (3) as an evening continuation school for persons already engaged during the day in business or handicraft work who desire to develop and supplement the instruction of the day school, and the experience gained in the warehouse or workshop.

The syllabus states the objects for which the Manchester school is organised to be as follows:—

- 1. The intellectual, commercial, and manual training of boys of 13 years of age and upwards in the Department of the Manual Training School. Boys seeking admission to this department must pass an entrance examination at least equal to the sixth standard of an elementary school. The course of instruction comprises the usual English subjects of a higher grade school, viz., book-keeping, shorthand, fine and applied mathematics, elementary science, freehand, mechanical and geometrical drawing, chemistry, and the theory of and practice in the use of tools.
- 2. Daily instruction by means of lectures in the principles of engineering, chemistry, and the textile industries, along with systematic practice in well appointed workshops and laboratories. In connection therewith there is a complete course of instruction in mechanics, mathematics, drawing, and design. The scheme of study is arranged so as to enable youths not less than 14 years of age, whose education is sufficiently advanced, and who are destined to enter industrial occupations, to acquire a sound elementary knowledge of the principles and processes connected with engineering, chemical,

- chemical, and textile industries. No student will be admitted who cannot pass a satisfactory examination in English composition, the higher rules of arithmetic, and elementary algebra, including simple equations.
- 3. Instruction in evening classes for apprentices, journeymen, and foremen, in technical drawing and design, and in the scientific principles connected with the special industries in which they are employed, together with practice in the laboratories, and in the use of tools and textile machinery.
- 4. Instruction in evening classes in commercial correspondence and calculations, foreign languages, book-keeping, shorthand, and other subjects of value and importance to persons engaged in mercantile pursuits.
- 5. Staff of teachers of special knowledge and training in each of these departments is engaged.

The laboratories are suitably equipped for the practical study of chemistry, metallurgy, physics, and calico printing, dyeing and bleaching; and the engineering workshops are well furnished with all needful tools and appliances connected with mechanical engineering and building construction.

The Textile Industries Department is now established in a separate building in Peter-street. It is supplied with a complete range of spinning and preparation machinery, and with forty hand and power looms, for weaving the chief varieties of silk and cotton goods. It also includes a museum, in which is displayed a series of models illustrative of the development of the loom, and of the various appliances used in the manufacture of cotton goods, as well as specimens of the chief textile fibres, showing the processes of their conversion into yarns and cloths.

The students may thus gain in the workshops and laboratories a practical knowledge of the processes connected with the chief industries, which are the subject of the theoretical instruction imparted in the class-rooms.

The courses of instruction give every facility to students who are preparing for the examinations for Royal and local exhibitions, and national, Whitworth, and other scholarships, and the teachers are glad to aid with their advice and help any such students. The students have access to a scientific and technical library for reference and home study, as well as to a collection of raw and manufactured products, apparatus and models illustrative of the various subjects taught in the school, and every student is entitled to all the privileges and advantages of the school which include the use of reading-room, library, convenient lavatories, and a refreshment-room.

Drawing-boards, T squares, reagents and apparatus, with some exceptions, are supplied free by the school; but students must provide their own text-books, paper, note-books, pencils, rubber, pins, set-squares, and mathematical instruments, which may be purchased at the lowest possible price in the school.

All students of science, art, and technological classes are expressly required to make at least the qualifying number of attendances, and to present themselves for examination, and students can be exempted from these conditions by the payment of special fees only; and all students, whether day or evening, are required to conform to such disciplinary rules and regulations as the Council may make from time to time.

Term reports are issued upon the progress, position, and conduct of day students, and, whenever required by parents or guardians, a special report upon the attendance or progress of any evening student will be furnished.

The main purpose of the school is the harmonious development of a boy's whole faculties by means of a systematic and progressive course of intellectual instruction

instruction and manual training, which has for its express object the cultivation of the power of observation and the training of the judgment. It is not intended to teach a trade, but simply to provide for each boy a complete education for both head and hand, in the belief that in this way all his powers will be best developed, and he be best fitted to take his part in the world in any position to which he may be called. The course of study will also help to determine a boy's special aptitudes, and may thus guide his parents in the choice of his vocation.

The circular states that "The school has no narrow aims; languages and literature, mathematics, elementary science, drawing, and business training, receive due and proportionate attention, and the pupil is taught by the daily use of tools a real knowledge and experience of processes and materials which cannot but be of the greatest value to him.

"It is hoped that the school will create and foster a higher sense of the dignity of skilled labour and the worth of the skilled workman. It will certainly supply during school years the stimulus of a healthy occupation, and will cultivate in the pupil, through the constant practice of working to drawings and exact measurements, habits of precision, method, and painstaking effort."

The conditions of entrance are that boys seeking admission to the first year's course must be at least 13 years of age, and be able to pass a satisfactory examination in the fundamental rules of arithmetic, in vulgar and decimal fractions, and in English grammar and composition, fully equal to the sixth standard of the education code. The number of pupils who can be entered is limited, but pupils can be admitted at any time provided there is room, and that they are prepared to take up the class work.

The first year's course of instruction embraces language and literature, geography, and history, six hours per week; the higher rules of arithmetic and mathematics, five hours per week; writing, including book-keeping and phonography, freehand, geometrical, perspective, and mechanical drawing, five hours per week; elementary science, six hours per week; tool instruction in carpentry and wood turning, eight hours per week. The second year's course, in addition to the advanced studies in the subjects named, embraces manual training in the working of lead, iron, and other metals. The school year is divided into three terms of about fifteen weeks each, and the usual hours are from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m., with an interval for lunch of one hour.

The workshop occupies a spacious room, and is fitted with twenty-three benches and twenty lathes driven by power, and also a complete set of tools for each student. The laboratories and class-rooms are replete with every appliance necessary for the satisfactory illustration of all subjects.

The Manchester Technical School is now one of the institutes registered under the examination scheme of the Victoria University. Students in regular attendance upon courses of instruction in the school may obtain, on passing satisfactory examinations, university certificates in certain groups of subjects, viz.: Engineering, building, construction, electrical engineering, metallurgic science, applied chemistry, mining, higher mathematics, physics and chemistry, and commercial knowledge, including modern languages.

Each group of subjects has three subdivisions. A candidate may present himself in any one or more of the subdivisions of a group, but no certificate will be granted until all are passed.

The

The number of subjects taught at this school are great and varied. The day courses in the first group of subjects are: Mechanical, civil, and electrical engineering, pure and applied chemistry, metallurgy, bleaching, dyeing, and printing; spinning and weaving. Then the classes of art drawing and design, wood-carving; French, German, and Spanish for males; French and German for females, theoretical and practical dressmaking, millinery and needlework, teachers' training class for wood-carving.

Evening classes are in four sections: 1, commercial; 2, scientific; 3, technological; and 4, art.

The Commercial section includes correspondence, arithmetic, history, and geography, writing, book-keeping, shorthand, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Typewriting. The lectures delivered in this section are combined with the examination and reporting on actual samples of the different products of commerce. This method of proceeding makes the lecture a collection of object lessons, rendering it far more interesting and instructive. In the historical part, attention is particularly directed to (1) a knowledge of the lessons to be learnt from a study of the country's commercial past; (2) the application of these lessons to the case of Britain in the present, with (3) the probable effect of such application in the future. The practical part gives, together with the examination of actual specimens, lectures on the geography and trade in the various products of countries specified. These lectures will have special reference to the sources of supply of these products, the countries supplying them, their nature, substances used in their adulteration, the home, colonial, and foreign markets, their geography, number, character, extent, population, requirements, and capacity for consumption, competition with other nations; methods of importation, cost and methods of transport, Custom duties, &c.

I must give the subjects of some of these lectures, to show their importance and character:—(a.) Lancashire and the laying the foundations of modern trade and commerce; (b.) the distribution of the raw materials of commerce generally, as determined by climate and its effects on the distribution of plant and animal life, its soil and its effect in localizing agricultural and other industries, and its geology as determining the products of mines and minerals; (c.) the commerce of clothing, cotton and cotton goods, cotton and the cotton plants, characteristics and qualities, sources of supply, quantity, the commercial handling of cotton previous to its reaching the spinner, plain, twilled, figured, and fancy cloths and their suitability for different markets, commercial handling in course of distribution to the consuming countries. the cotton trade, imports and exports, statistics, &c.; (d.) Great Britain and the rise and development of its commercial supremacy; (e.) the grain trade, sources of supply, domestic, colonial and foreign, qualities and characteristics of various grains, &c., statistics of production, import, &c.; (f.) our Indian and colonial Empire, its advantages from a commercial point of view, with a special study of Canada, Cape Colony, as sources of raw materials, markets for finished goods, or fields for emigration, &c.; (g.) wool trade, sources of supply, characteristics and qualities of various wools, various breeds of sheep, goats, and other hair-producing animals, influence of climate and soil on the breed and on the fleece, exports and imports; (h.) the geography of breadstuffs and the trade in grain; (i.) the geography of beverage and sugar-producing plants, with the trade, tea, coffee, sugar, &c. These lectures are fully illustrated by maps, plans, and diagrams, and with actual specimens of the materials of commerce, in their raw state, in the progress of manufacture, and as finished goods, all of which are open to inspection and practical study by the students after the lecture. The

The Phonography Classes are elementary, corresponding, junior reporting (40 to 70 words per minute), senior reporting (80 to 12) words per minute), in all of which the instruction is specially directed to make rapid and accurate shorthand-writers, to attain which the following facilities are offered:—(1.) Free reporting practice from experienced reader, reading at various speeds; (2.) examination and correction by the teacher of home-work, of which each pupil is expected to do a fair amount; (3.) students may attend two classes for the same fee; (4.) the leading shorthand publications are circulated among the students; and (5.) special attention is given to the advanced classes, to business correspondence and commercial requirements. There is a special class for women, arranged with a view to their special benefit and convenience, since shorthand is daily becoming more and more serviceable to them, and its acquisition is now a necessity to those engaged in or contemplating office and clerical work. Arrangements have also been made for instruction in the use of the Remington and Caligraph typewriters, as a practical knowledge of typewriting greatly enhances the value of a shorthand correspondent.

Sections II and III pertain to Science and Technology, and include:—(1) engineering; (2) builders' work; (3) electrical engineering and physics; (4) pure and applied chemistry; (5) textile fabrics; (6) letterpress and lithographic printing; (7) dressmaking; (8) natural science; (9) school of drawing and design. In Technology many of the classes are under the auspices of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and are intended to give workmen an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of scientific principles and methods as applied to their special trades.

In Art Drawing and Design the course of instruction is progressive, and the courses of study are specially arranged so as to secure the gradual advancement of the student in the principles and practice, and also in their application to industrial purposes.

The Science subjects of the evening classes include: Practical geometry, machine construction, building construction, mathematics, theoretical mechanics, applied mechanics, sound, light and heat, magnetism and electricity, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, botany, physiology, metallurgy, steam, and physiography; while the Technical subjects comprise: Bread-making, brewing, oils, colours and varnishes, oils and fats, soap, iron and steel; bleaching, dying, and printing; wool and silk dying, coal tar colours, cotton manufacture, weaving and pattern designing, telegraphy; electric lighting and transmission of power, and electrical instrument making, metal plate work, plumber's work, metal working tools, mechanical engineering, road carriage building, rail carriage building, letterpress printing, lithographic printing, carpentry and joinery, brickwork and masonry, practical engineering, pattern-making, practical joinery, staircase making, quantity surveying, dressmaking, &c., millinery, surveying and levelling, elementary architecture, inking in colouring; while the Art subjects are: Art drawing and design, modelling in clay, and wood-carving.

In Mechanical Engineering the lectures are on the property of materials used, the behaviour of metals under strain, operations of welding, tempering, riveting, caulking, foundry work, moulding and pattern-making, shafting, gearing, and general machinery, hydraulic machinery, boilers, steam-engines, &c. The power of freehand sketching is an important requirement in this subject, as it is also in all the handicraft subjects.

There are four classes of persons for whom the use of the mechanical workshop is intended:—(1.) Youths who intend entering the various engineering professions;

(2.) Young men and others who, being already engaged in general and drawing offices of engineering firms, may wish to acquire a knowledge of and practice in the use of tools, appliances, and methods adopted in the works; (3.) Persons who, being already engaged in one or more branches of engineering work, may desire to become acquainted with any other department; and (4.) Persons who, having no trade interest, still desire instruction and practice in the use of tools.

The workshop course is arranged as follows:-

- Fitting.—Use of the hammer and chisel in the preparation of flat and other surfaces; the use of drifts for holes and mortises; the making of keyways for pulleys and shafts; use of the file; use of templates; use of the file and scraper in the preparation of true plane surfaces, i.e., straight edges and surface places; use of compasses, scriber, square, and other marking and dividing instruments.
- Turning.—Use of hand tools for various metals in cylindrical and surface work; striking and chasing screw threads with hand tools; use of slide lathe in turning and boring various kinds of work, cutting single, double, and multiple threaded screws, both internal and external, in the slide lathe; use of change wheels; cutting speeds for different materials. Students are also instructed as to the precautions necessary in the productions of accurate cylindrical work, as in the internal and external standard gauges, fixing work in lathe chucks, drilling and boring in the lathe.
- In machine tools students are taught the use of planing, slotting, shaping, and drilling machines; methods of fixing work of different forms; the cutting angle of tools used in different operations and metals.
- Foundry work, its elementary principles and practice; use of cores and core boxes; moulding and casting in green sand, dry sand, loam, &c.
- In the smithy the exercises are chiefly in upsetting, drawing, binding, welding, punching, tempering, and case-hardening.
- The pattern-making class is intended for the use of mechanics, draftsmen, and others who wish to acquire a practical knowledge of the use of woodworking tools, so as to be able to make any kind of simple pattern or template in a workmanlike manner. Students in the engineering classes will find the systematic course of practical instruction carried out in this class of great value to them.
- Builders' work comprise all the subjects of another group with classes for each of the handicrafts, and the application of geometrical drawing in the preparation of working drawings to scale, consisting of walls, floors, roofs, partitions, doors, windows, staircases, cornices, arches, groins, &c., from models, written descriptions, and sketches on the black-board; plans, elevations, and sections of buildings, or parts of buildings from measurement.
- There are separate classes in brickwork, stonework, leadwork, slater's work, ironwork, plasterer's work, and woodwork. The lessons are illustrated by models and diagrams, and by specimens of all the different kinds of timbers used in the building trade, the use and adaptability of which are fully described.

- In carpentry and joinery there are two courses—a drawing and lecture course and a practical course. In the first of these the course of instruction is as follows:—The nature and properties of the various kinds of timber used in the building trade.
- Mouldings.—Intersections at different angles, straight and circular, enlargment and diminution, determination of section of moulded bars and hip rafters in skylights and lanterns and of the true section when the given moulding is on the rake.
- Bevels.—For hip-rafters, jack-rafters, purlins, splayed linings, raking mouldings, and oblique work generally.
- Circular Work.—Method of bending boards or ribs round circular work by kerfing, grooving, steaming, moulds, and bevels for soffits in straight and circular walls.
- Stairs.—Newel and geometrical stairs, proportion of riser to tread, general planning of stairs to obtain proper head room.
- Hand-railing.—Proper height over flyers, winding-rails, and round landings, &c. Hinges.—Various kinds, modes of application.
  - Mechanical principles as applied to the framing of roof-trusses, timber partitions, trussed girders, bracing-doors, gates, &c., so as to show the comparative strain in the various members.
  - The practical course is established to meet the requirements of the City and Guilds of London Institute in the honours stage. In addition to the Drawing Examination each student must make in suitable material a piece of original work. The class is principally intended for those who have not the necessary practical skill, and will include such work as the following:

    —Tenoning, mortising, dovetailing (various kinds), and the making of some piece of useful work—as well as for the younger practical men, who wish to acquire a better knowledge of bevels as applied to splayed window casings, roofing, and oblique work generally.

In masonry the course of instruction includes:—

- 1. The application of geometry to practical masonry, for example: Setting out and mould making for all kinds of arches, tracery windows, tympanums, columns, bases, caps, pediment-heads, balustrades, louvre windows, turrets, towers, spires, pinnacles, abutments, buttresses, canopies, staircases, niches, embattlements, consoles, cornices, raking moulds for pediment-heads, octagonal or semi-circular bases, caps, and for moulding machinery.
- 2. Ground vaulting, flying buttresses.
- 3. The Technology of Stone.—Considerations as to use and properties; best methods of working.

The course is fully illustrated by specimens, plans, elevations, and sections, drawn to scale and full size, and by models or actual demonstration.

Bricklaying includes the application of geometry to brickwork and the methods of obtaining and applying moulds, templates, and levels, by setting out in detail elliptical and oblique arches, domes, niches, groins, raking mouldings; tunnel and sewer constructions; the nature and properties of bonding, foundations, walls, moulded cornices, chimneys, shafts; the nature and properties of limes, cement and bricks, and the uses for which each kind is specially adapted.

Practical

Practical Metallurgy is also here divided into the Elementary Stage and the Advanced Stage. The laboratory is open to students three days weekly—for an hour and a half on Tuesday and Friday, and two hours on Saturday. It is provided with gas, wind, and coke furnaces, crucibles, rolling mill, reagents, and all necessary appliances for the study of practical metallurgy and assaying.

In the Elementary stage, the course is so arranged as to thoroughly illustrate the corresponding lecture course, and the course on iron and steel, and the experiments performed will give a knowledge of the principles of the science. The course of instruction includes:—

Roasting.—Production of litharge, red lead, putty powder, &c.; the removal of sulphur from ores, roasting of sulphides to sulphates, &c.

Sulphurization.—The artificial production of lead and copper, antimony, and iron sulphides.

Reduction.—Production of silver, lead, antimony, copper, tin, and iron from their ores.

Production of steel by fusion of malleable and east iron.

Crucible-making.—Testing of the same for withstanding high temperatures and action of metallic oxides, brasquing crucibles, &c.

Alloys.—Making of common alloys, brass, bronze, gun-metal, bell-metal, speculum metal, pewter, type-metal, and solder, &c.

In the advanced stage each student has a separate bench, is provided with all necessary apparatus and reagents, but must supply himself with such gold and silver as may be required in the shape of old gold and silver or foreign coins.

The course includes:—

- 1. Fuel.—Valuation of coals. Determination of ash, sulphur, and water in fuels. Determination of calorific power by Thompson's calorimeter.
- 2. Clays.—Making clay crucibles for iron assay—Testing fire clays.
- 3. Extraction of Metals from their Ores.—(1), by roasting and reduction; (2), by amalgamation; (3), by liquation; (4), by cupellation.
- 4. Assay of Copper Ore and Products.—Dry assay, roasting of ores, production of coarse metal, blue and white metal, coarse copper and refined copper, policy of copper, fluxes used in the operations, wet assay of copper ores, production of copper slags.
- 5. Assays of Silver Ores and Alloys.—Making of bone ash cupels, scorification of silver ores, cupellation in muffle furnace, use of granulated and sheet lead, valuation of silver ores as to the amount of silver per ton of ore, wet assay of silver, amalgamation of silver with mercury and distillation of mercury.
- 6. Assay of Iron Ores.—The dry and wet assay of hematite, clay, ironstone, blackband, Northampton ore, tap cinder, ilmenite and spathic ores, production of iron slags.
- 7. Assay of Gold.—Cupellation, gold parting by nitric and sulphuric acids, amalgamation of gold, precipitation by Ferron's sulphate detection in minerals.
- 8. Assay of Tin Ores.--Reduction, fluxes used, liquation and refining.
- 9. Preparation of Alloys.—Bronze, coinage bronze, Muntz metal, Mosaic gold, stereo-metal, regulus of Venus, &c., also the assaying of zine, antimony, mercury, and lead ores.

In addition to this there is an honour's stage course which includes:—

- 1. Analysis of cast-iron and steel.
- 2. Eggertz method for estimating combined carbon.
- 3. Estimation of sulphur and phosphorous in iron and steel.
- 4. The dry and wet assay of nickel and cobalt.
- 5. Estimation of silver and gold in burnt pyrites.
- 6. Reduction of oxides by carbon and carbon monoxide.
- 7. Wet assay of silver, copper, and iron.
- 8. Preparation of chemically pure gold and silver, &c.

Thus students following the above courses may gain a sound knowledge of practical metallurgy and assaying. It, however, appears to me that the time given to these subjects is too short, and that, unless the students can work at home, the practice is much too limited.

There is a class devoted entirely to the iron and steel manufacture, of which the following subjects form the syllabus:—

- 1. Fuel: Calorific power and calorific intensity.
- 2. Varieties of fuel: Charcoal and charcoal burning.
- 3. Coal: Classification and valuation of coals.
- 4. Coke and coke ovens (Cox, Appolt, Siemens, &c.).
- 5. Gaseous fuel: Analysis of heating gas.
- 6. Refractory materials: Furnace lining and beds, &c.
- 7. Crucibles, &c.
- 8. Chemistry of iron.
- 9. Iron ores.
- 10. Preparation of ore: Calcination, &c.
- 11. The blast furnace: Furnace tops; Zuyerc's, &c., blowing engines.
- 12. The blast: Hot blast stoves.
- 13. Reactions of blast furnace: Slags; faults in working.
- 14. Pig-iron: Varieties; the foundry; influence of shape on strength of castings.
- 15. Malleable iron: Production direct from ore; Burmese and Catatan methods.
- 16. Production of malleable iron from cast-iron.
- 17. Refining: Puddling, dry and wet.
- 18. Improvements in puddling: Mechanical puddling; Dank's furnace, &c.
- 19. The forge and the mill.
- 20. Steel: Analysis of iron and steel.
- 21. Production of steel by carbonisation of malleable iron; case-hardening.
- 22. Production of steel by fusing cast-iron with malleable iron or iron ores (Siemens and Siemens', Martin processes).
- 23. Production of steel by decarbonisation of pig-iron.
- 24. Bessemer and Basic Bessemer processes; plant, &c.
- 25. Working of steel into ingots, plates, rails, &c.
- 26. Testing of iron and steel.
- 27. Tin plate: Galvanised iron.
- 28. Alloys of iron: Applications of iron and steel.
- 29. Statistics of iron trade.
- 30. Summary and conclusion.

These lectures are fully illustrated by specimens showing the different stages of the processes and diagrams of the plant used; facilities are also given for visiting works engaged in the industries of which the subjects treat.

I was well pleased with the manual training classes in connection with this institution, and can testify both to the enthusiasm of the pupils and ability of the teacher, who thoroughly understands his work. A commencement is made with the plane, showing its various parts and uses, how to sharpen it and to set it. Then follows how to plane a true surface, explaining the use of "winding strips." The next lesson is to true by planing two surfaces at right angles, introducing the use of the trying-square. The pupil is then taught to plane a long board, and to shoot its edge true and square. Then to make thereon a scale of inches. Afterwards as follows:-The use of the plane and gauge in combination, and planing a piece of stuff to gauge; the use of the tenon-saw, gauge, and scriber, and exercise in planing; the use of the saw, and sawing exercises at various angles; planing across the grain, introducing the smoothing plane; practice in this lesson, a frame for an inkstand; rabbeting and grooving, both with and across the grain with two practice lessons, namely, a simple bracket and a towel roller; joints, halving, with use of firmer chisel, with afterwards a practice lesson making an easel; mortise and tenon, with use of mortise gauge and mortising chisel, with a variety of examples; dovetails of all kinds, plain and secret; dovetails for hoppers, straight and splayed, their principles and numerous applications in practice; nail-box, office inkstand, tables, desk, stools, and various useful articles. The classes were well attended, and if the public schools would take up the method as practised at the Technical School it would not be long before the public would have an overwhelming demonstration of the immense value of manual training in the cultivation of the perceptive powers.

# THE SHEFFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Another typical English institution for giving instruction in technology is the Sheffield Technical School in connection with the Firth College. The prospectus says: That the aim of Firth College is to provide for the people of Sheffield and the district the means of higher literary and scientific education by university methods of teaching. Its doors are open to all, without distinction of sex or class, who are over 17 years of age, though the limit of age may be lowered in exceptional cases. It forms one of the series of local university colleges which have been founded chiefly within the last decade, to spread the advantages of university education throughout all strata of the nation, and to attract and develop all the best intellects wherever they may happen to appear. Among their chief functions may be mentioned:—

- 1. The provision of higher education by university methods for students above ordinary school age in the large towns; such provision including laboratories and appliances for practical work in the experimental sciences.
- 2. The means of teaching the application of pure science to the technical operations carried on in their districts.
- 3. Placing the means of higher education within reach of all whose business or work would otherwise prevent it, through evening classes and laboratory work.
- To which may be added (4) the means of original research in science or its application.

The Sheffield Technical School fulfils the second of these functions. Its chief object is to give a thorough training in the applications of science to metallurgy and engineering, and in their operations as carried out commercially.

Firth Hall was founded in 1879 by Mr. Mark Firth. Originally intended as a hall and lecture rooms, in which the Cambridge extension lectures could be given,

its scope soon became enlarged so as to aim at filling the position of a local university college for Sheffield. The edifice of the college was given by the founder, at the cost of £20,000, including the site; and in addition to the building Mr. Firth gave a further endowment of about £10,000. An additional £12,000 was raised from other donors. The income partly depends upon contributions from annual subscribers. The funds are vested in a body of trustees, and the government in a council, including representatives of the different interests in the town.

The City and Guilds of London founded a professorship of mechanical engineering, with the proviso that a sufficient sum for maintenance and appliances were raised from local sources. It was not until February, 1886, that the scheme was in full operation, when the new buildings in St. George's Square was opened by Sir Frederick Bramwell.

It is stated that those students who have gone through a regular course of instruction for two or three years, as the case may be, have found no difficulty in getting admission into works immediately on leaving. There is no pretension to teach those things that can better be learned in the workshop itself, whilst the instruction is of a class to prove of the greatest importance to those who have the management of works as well as to the workmen themselves.

Intending students must obtain from the Principal a signed form of admission, on presenting which to the Registrar, and paying the fees, they will receive a card of admission to the several classes. No student will be at liberty to attend a lecture or class until this regulation has been complied with. A record of attendance is kept in each class, and students desiring leave of absence must obtain it from the professor. In cases of enforced absence a written explanation should be sent to the Principal, who will communicate with the professor. I mention this to show how necessary it is that attendance must be regular. Class-work cannot be successfully carried out unless the students are to be found in their places.

Certificates are awarded at the close of each session, upon the results of the examinations, to all those who pass in the first class, either in the day or the evening courses. Those engineering students, who in the same or different years obtain certificates in engineering and engineering drawing, together with certificates in two at least of the following subjects:—Mathematics, applied mathematics, theoretical physics, practical physics, theoretical and practical chemistry, will be entitled to a special certificate of honour.

There are also diplomas conferring the Associateship of the Technical School, and entitling the holder to free admission to all lectures, exclusive of workshops and laboratories. The use of the reference library, the reading-room, and the museums will be awarded in both the metallurgical and engineering departments to each student who attends the lectures and laboratory practice prescribed for the regular and complete courses, and who passes the annual examinations satisfactorily in each of the subjects.

Sheffield and its surrounding neighbourhood having been always famous for its steel, metallurgy is, of course, the favourite study. The metallurgic course is made up of three sections, and the first section comprises the following subjects:—

Refractory materials.—Influence of chemical composition, &c., upon the refractory character of fireclays, lime, magnesia, dolomite, silica, sand and stone firestones, graphites, &c.

Fire-bricks,

Fire-bricks, their manufacture and use; silica bricks; crucibles, their essential qualities; steel melting pots; selection, preparation, and mixtures of clays for the same; machine and hand-made pots.

General considerations of the phenomena of heat, combustion flame, smoke, &c.; nature and composition of the principal solid bodies; wood, peat, and coal used as fuel; coals and their classification; petroleum, oils, and other liquid fuels, their origin, characters, and methods of combustion.

Charcoal burning in piles, kilns, and ovens.

Coke, its varieties and composition; coking in piles, in beehive and rectangular ovens. The Coppec, Simon-Carvés, Appolt, and other special coking arrangements. Collection of waste or bye-products.

Gaseous fuel, its advantages, natural gas, water gas; blast furnace waste gases; the Siemens, Wilson, Casson, and other gas producers.

Calorific power of fuel and calculation of the same; calorific intensity or temperature of combustion; calorimetry or the experimental determination of the calorific power of fuel; economy in fuel, smoke prevention, &c.

The second section includes the following subjects:-

Furnace and crucible materials and construction; refractory rocks, clays, quartz, ganister, sand, dolomite, bauxite, firebricks, &c.; crucibles for laboratory, steel and other melting processes.

Iron Ores.—Their composition, general character, and distribution, calcination of iron ores, and the charges produced thereby.

Blast Furnace.—Construction and mode of working charcoal, coke and coal furnaces, charges and yields, slags and their uses, use of fluxes, hot and cold blast, their effects on the fuel, flux, quality, and yield of pig-iron, waste gases, and flue dust, hot blast stoves, hoists, shifts, blowing-engines, and furnace accessories.

Pig-iron.—Composition and classification, effects of different elements upon, production of Spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, and highly phosphoric pig-iron.

Direct process for the production of malleable iron.—The Catalan and Bloomery forges process, Siemens' rotary furnace and process.

Indirect processes for the production of malleable iron.—In open hearth fineries, the Walloon process, the Swedish-Lancashire hearth, and the South Wales process, the treatment of pig-iron in reverberatory furnaces, the refinery and puddling process of South Wales and Yorkshire, pig boiling, modifications of puddling furnace, rotary-furnaces, hand and machine puddling, tap cinder, its composition and uses.

Machinery of the forge.—Manipulation of the puddled ball, shingling by hammers, helves, squeezers, &c., puddle and mill-bar rolls.

Convertion of malleable iron into steel.—Cementation process, blister and shear steel, crucible steel process in coke fires or gas furnaces, for remelting blister steel, or malleable iron bars with carbonaceous matters.

Production of steel in regenerative gas furnaces.—Siemen's method from pigiron and iron ore, the Siemens-Martin or scrap process, Basic process in Siemen's furnaces combined Bessemer and Siemens process, Pernot and other furnaces.

Manufacture of Bessemer steel.—Bessemer plant, English and American arrangements, lining for convertors, Holley's movable bottoms, cranes, ladles, &c., conduct

conduct of the blow, slag tests, spectroscopic examination of the Bessemer frame, pig iron for the Bessemer process, use of Spicgeleisen, gases from the converter, Clap and Griffiths' fixed converter, direct Bessemer process.

Basic Steel Process.—Conditions for the success of the process of dephosphorising pig-iron—basic process in the Bessemer converter and in the open air furnace—slags from the basic process—heat-producing elements in the process.

Unsoundness of steel ingots, use of silicon in producing homogeneous ingots. Methods of casting ingots, casting under hydraulic pressure (Whitworth's process), casting under steam and gaseous pressure.

Reheating and Welding.—The hollow fire, reheating or mill furnace, Siemens' regenerative furnace, Gyer's soaking pits, methods of piling malleable iron for merchant iron, rails, &c., faggoting for shear steel, plate and sheet rolling, mill furnace cinder and hammer scale.

Tests applied to steel.—Nature of the physical and chemical tests applied to iron and steel, effects of carbon, silicon, phosphorous, manganese, and the rarer metals on the quality of the steel, hardening, tampering, and welding qualities.

The third section treats of the metallurgy of copper, zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, lead, silver, gold, aluminium, mercury, &c., and their alloys. The syllabus is as follows:—

- Copper.—Physical and chemical qualities of copper, composition and occurrence of copper ores, smelting of copper in reverberatory and blast furnaces, Bessemerizing of copper ores, wet methods of extracting copper from its ores, &c.
- Zinc.—Physical and chemical qualities of zinc, ores of zinc, extraction of zinc in the English, Belgian, Silesian and Corinthian furnaces, zinc fume, zinc oxide, alloys with copper, brass, Muntz metal, &c.
- Tin.—Physical and chemical qualities of tin, ores of tin, smelting and refining of tin, tin and term plates, alloys of tin (bronze, bell metal, pewter, &c.)
- Nickel and cobalt.—Physical and chemical qualities of nickel and cobalt, ores of nickel and cobalt, speiss, extraction of nickel, alloys of nickel, cobalt smalts, extraction of cobalt, &c.
- Lead.—Physical and chemical qualities of lead, lead ores, manufacture of red and white lead, smelting lead in reverberatory and blast furnaces, lead fume, softening of lead, extraction of silver from lead, Pattinson and zinc processes for desilverisation, cupellation, &c.
- Silver.—Physical and chemical qualities of silver, ores of silver, extraction of silver from its ores by amalgamation, methods pursued in Mexico, Nevada, Chili, Freiberg, &c.; wet methods of Augustin, Ziervogel, and Claudet; sulphuric acid process, English and German methods of cupellation, alloys of silver, coinage, &c.
- Gold.—Physical and chemical qualities of gold, occurrence of gold in nature, amalgamation and smelting processes for the extraction of gold from auriforous quartz, the chlorine process, gold parting by dry and wet methods, alloys with copper, silver, &c.
- Mercury.—Physical and chemical qualities of mercury, amalgams, ores of mercury, air reduction process for the extraction of mercury, methods of reduction with lime, iron, &c.; purification of mercury by dry and wet methods.

  Experimental

Experimental demonstrations are given in the laboratories illustrative:—
(1.) Of the various reactions occurring during roasting, calcination, amalgamation, liquation, cupellation, and the several smelting operations. (2.) The preparation of alloys, oxides, silicates, sulphides, and other metallurgical products. (3.) Analysis of fuels and the determination of their calorific powers, examination of fireclays, crucibles, and other refractory materials. (4.) Assay by dry and wet methods of ores, clays, alloys, and the metallurgical products of iron, copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, &c., gold and silver parting. (5.) Complete analysis of iron and steel. (6.) Blow-pipe analysis, and the testing by mechanical means of the useful metals and their alloys.

Each student works quite independently, and his work will be specialised, as far as possible, to meet his particular requirements; but in all cases he is required to go through the course illustrative of the general principles of the calcination, roasting, reduction, and scorification processes; the preparation of metallic alloys and examination of their properties; also to make a series of quantitative determinations calculated to familiarise him with the use of the chemical balance.

# MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

In this department the work consists of lectures, the work of the drawing office, laboratory demonstrations, and of practical work in the workshops. These last mentioned, although not intended to entirely supersede the practical training which the artisan or apprentice can only acquire in the engineering factory or workshop, will serve nevertheless to familiarise students, with the construction and use of tools, the principles upon which their use and construction depend, and with the ordinary workshop operations of mechanical engineering.

The course is thus designed to meet the requirements of students of mechanical engineering, architects, draftsmen, and others engaged in mechanical work, also those who, though engaged in other industries, may be desirous of acquiring some knowledge of the principles of machinery, and of the operations of the smith, moulder, pattern-maker, and machinist.

The complete course extends over three years in which period the more important branches of mechanical engineering are considered. The work of each year is independent of any other, and hence students can join the classes equally well at the commencement of any session. The subjects of the lectures are:—The strength of materials, the design of structures in wood and iron, steam and steam boilers, steam and gas engines, machine tools, shafting, workshop appliances and processes.

The 1889–90 course meets the requirements of students of all classes. Its syllabus is as follows:—

Descriptive lectures upon machine tools, vyces, wood and metal working machinery, the sliding, surfacing, and screw-cutting lathe; gap, break, and face lathes; drilling, milling, shaping, slotting, planing, punching, and shearing machines; riveting and hammering machinery, &c.

Details of the mechanism applied in machine tools, for the conversion of circular into reciprocating motion, cranks, eccentrics, slotted link, cams, reversing and quick return motions, linkwork. The conversion of reciprocating into circular motion, ratchet wheels, nipping levers, &c. The use of wheels in trains, screw-cutting, &c.

Proper

- Proper form of tools and cutting edges for cutting wood, &c.—metals, chisels, caulking tools, saws, planes, files, hand and machine turning tools; taps, dies, and screwing tackle; screw threads; planing, boring, and drilling tools; influence of speed on tools, chucks, drivers, rests, dividing apparatus, &c.
- Workshop operations, preparation of true plane surfaces, gauges, measuring machines, the practical operations of the workshop, such as pattern-making, moulding, forging, turning, screw-cutting, plaining, riveting, tempering of tools.
- Hydraulic machinery, hydraulic motors, pumps, accumulators, hydraulic shop tools, riveting machines, &c., hydraulic forging machinery.
- Transmission of power by wheels, cords and pulleys, belts and pulleys, speed pulleys, shafting and its supports, strength and speed of shafting, couplings, &c.
- In the practical work of the shops the professor is assisted by three practical foremen; one in each of the three departments. These embrace joiners and pattern-making shops; a fitting, turning, and erecting shop; smith's shop; foundry for east-iron &c.

The engine-house contains a 25-horse power duplex tubular steel boiler and steam-engine, designed to work either as a high pressure non-condensing engine, with or without compounding, or as a condensing engine, with or without compounding; also graduated tanks, pyrometers, draught gauges, and other arrangements and apparatus necessary for the education of the mechanical engineer.

The machine and fitting shops contain lathes arranged for all kinds of work. Planing machines driven by screw and steel gearing, powerful shaping machine, drilling machine, together with vice, Whitworth screwing tackle, gauges, surface plates, measuring machine, and all other shop and bench tools necessary to render the instruction complete and effective.

The wood-working shops are fitted with benches, and the usual bench tools, planes, chisels, saws, &c., besides a circular saw and treadle lathes.

The practical instruction is adapted to actual work, and efforts are made by the instructors to make the work as thorough and non-superficial as possible. Accordingly, all students will be required to attain a reasonable proficiency in the use of the several tools before they are allowed to proceed to any constructive work; thus students at the lathe will be required to turn a bar of iron to a fixed diameter, and fairly accurate to gauge; also to face an accurate plane surface, a 6-inch square cast-iron plate or other similar work, before he is allowed to attempt the construction of any part of a machine.

At the vice the student is required to chip over a 6-inch square surface of cast-iron, or 2 by 6 inches surface of wrought-iron ready for filing, and to file up fairly square and accurate to gauge, a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch cube or a hexagonal nut, before proceeding to any more important work.

At the carpenter's bench in like manner, before the construction of various points, carpentery or pattern making can be commenced, the student is required to possess sufficient skill to enable him to saw and plane up true square two pieces of timber 3 inches by 3 inches by 3 feet long, and to make a pair of parallel strips  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and 2 feet 6 inches long.

During each season an effort is made to design, prepare patterns, and completely make and finish some single machine or piece of apparatus. In the last session a dynamo for the use of the schools has been thus designed, constructed, and finished.

The engineering laboratory contains Whitworth and other measuring apparatus, standard gauges, steam engine indicators, oil tester, pyrometer, dynamometer, &c., experimental engine and boiler.

I found the students themselves performing a course of experimental and practical work in connection with steam and the steam-engine. These consisted of determination of temperature and the velocity of gases through the chimney and furnaces, in connection with furnace and steam-engine economy; determinations of the effective heating surface in the steam boiler, and consumption of fuel under varied conditions; feed water for condensation purposes; expansive working of steam; the relative economy of different steam pressures, of varying degrees of expansion and of steam jackets; the use of the indicator, and calculations based thereon; testing of lubricants, dynamometers, brakes, &c. The work is conducted under supervision of the professor and his assistants.

Engineering drawing is thoroughly taught and supplemented by lectures on,—
(1) Geometry and its applications; (2) On the applications of the rules and formula used in the designing of machines, engines, and engineering structures; (3) Drawing office practice in machine drawing and design.

There are also classes of geology and mineralogy in connection with the engineering course. These treat of the origin, nature, and composition of locks. The effects of rain, rivers, glaciers, heat, &c., in the production of geological phenomena. The positions and relations of the rocks forming the earth's crust, characteristic fossils of the several geological formations, and their geographical distribution over the British Isles. The origin and nature of mineral veins, &c. The elements of crystallography, isomorphism, pseudomorphism, mineral physics, chemical composition and classification of minerals. Description of mineral species, stones, ores, native metals, fuels, &c. Use of blow-pipe in recognising minerals. (Appendix P.)

There are complete courses of study arranged for some of the examinations of the London University, and for the Associate Certificate of the Technical School. Students are allowed to join any of the classes without entering for the whole of either the engineering or metallurgical course; also students who are able, without attending the lectures, to pass the required examinations in any of the prescribed subjects, will be excused attendance upon such lectures, and the fees remitted. Any student desiring to enter for further instruction in any special section beyond that arranged for in the complete course, will be allowed to do so. The lectures upon mathematics, physics, and chemistry are delivered at Firth College by the respective professors. The engineering and metallurgical lectures, laboratories, and workshops are conducted at the Technical School.

The course for the Associate Certificate extends over three years, and there are both day and evening classes, while a junior diploma is granted to students who complete satisfactorily a two years' course.

I was much pleased with the energy and enthusiasm displayed at this school, both by the professors and their students. The earnest and methodical manner of the students clearly showed they had made up their minds to be successful, while the professors infused a spirit of energy and industry by their unremitting attention to the requirements of each individual student. The esprit de corps seemed perfect, and I attribute it entirely to the confidence inspired by the professors, added to their excellent and thorough manner of teaching.

Iron

Iron and steel, in all their various phases, being the staple industries of Sheffield, the school was developing in the direction of this production. At the time of my visit an open hearth, Siemens-Martin furnace, of fair working size was in course of erection, together with a series of pot furnaces for the production of caststeel. I was informed by the Principal that these were absolutely necessary in order to thoroughly teach the proper treatment of the different combinations of ores, metals, and fluxes required to produce the class of steel required for particular work. In the professor's opinion these furnaces would create almost a revolution in the method of instruction for making steel. In all the great works for the production of this article there exists so much jealously, and trade secrets are guarded with such care, that it is next to impossible for a young man to obtain experience in making the combination of materials above alluded to, and upon which, quite as much as in the furnace work, the success of the operation depends. The instruction which the Technical School will be in a position to impart after the erection of these furnaces will entirely remedy existing difficulties, and each individual student will have the opportunity afforded him of making a batch of steel for himself.

I have now described those institutions which in my opinion are of the class best worthy of imitation in the methods of imparting instruction in manual training and general technical education, and shall preface my recommendations with a few remarks upon these methods and the work that has already been accomplished under their influence and instrumentality.

While there have been many and varied opinions as to the methods to be employed, the great majority of the ablest and most thoughtful educators—indeed among the highest and most advanced authorities there is no exception-have concurred in recognising that manual training is based on some pedagogic principles, and that its teaching should be made general in all schools. It is only in the modus operandi of imparting it that theories differ. While some think it should be confined to the last two years of the boy's school age, others that it must be continued from the Kindergarten work, and throughout the school age be carried forward and adapted to the requirements of the children as they advance in age and intellect. The experiments made at Boston and St. Louis dealt only with boys of high-school age, consequently while proving that manual training was disciplinary and educational, the main question was not touched. Investigations had always dealt with schools of the higher grade, and it was not until the grand principle of Kindergarten work had been fully recognised as furnishing a system of educational training perfectly in accordance with the requirements of childhood, and that it contained the true principles of the genuine philosophy of education, that it was acknowledged these principles should be generally applied, at the present time this question has been fully answered, and, therefore, it will be only a work of time, that manual training must be introduced to schools of every grade.

Dr. Butler points out that for educational purposes the mental powers may be roughly divided into two classes, viz., the receptive and the expressive or active. "By means of the former," he says, "the child is put into possession of new facts, and by means of the second he makes these facts his own, and uses them in practical life." He also says: "As food will not nourish unless assimilated, so knowledge, or mental food, is not really knowledge, is not really possessed, until we have so gained control of it as to be able to express or use it. The power of expression is, therefore, a very important adjunct of the power of reception. Man can express his mental states or ideas by the use of language, by gesture, by delineation, and by construction.

Of all these modes, language is the most difficult, the most abstract, the latest acquired. When carried to any great degree of fluency and accuracy it is universally considered an accomplishment. Yet in the ordinary school-room it reigns supreme, and the other modes of expression are passed over as if they did not exist. The argument for manual training insists that each of these modes of expression must be considered, and that for the training of each a method must be devised." He goes on to point out that it is hardly more than half a century since Sir Charles Bell discovered that the nerves which carry impulses out from the brain to the muscles, are wholly distinct from those which carry stimuli into the brain. "For twenty-five years researches have been made in cerebral and nervous physiology that have revolutionised mental science. The dependence of mind on body, the relation of the various mental powers to each other, and the importance of the distinction between the in-taking and the out-going powers of the brain are now recognised as they never were before. Naturally we expect to see these scientific conclusions reflected in any course of study which is abreast of them."

It must be patent to all who will give the subject the thoughtful study it requires that both in the powers of reception and expression it is indispensable that the child deals with the actual object, and not only with what can be said or written about it. The pupil must see, touch, and handle for himself in order to receive the correct impression in the most direct manner. Herein lies the superiority and science of the object lesson, which has now become universally established. It must be the same with the expressive faculties, but we find in nine cases out of ten they are left to shift for themselves. The power of expression by delineation and construction are generally overlooked. It is only by reading and writing that expression is trained in the ordinary school, but these are wholly inadequate if we want to get the best results of the mental powers, consequently they must be supplemented in the other directions indicated. Dr. Butler again says: "The advocates of manual training come forward and demonstrate that their scheme of instruction will adequately and properly train the powers of expression. The powers of expression by delineation and construction are trained by the reciprocal instruction in drawing and in constructive work. It is proved that the boy who can draw a cube, or he who can carve or mould one in wood or clay, knows more, that is worth knowing about the cube, than he who can merely repeat its geometrical definition."

In England the new education has taken root, and will in the future become general. Manual training as a great educational element must take its proper position in the curriculum of every school whether public or private. I visited in company with Sir Philip Magnus—to whom I am much indebted for information—those London schools where the system has been inaugurated. Sir Philip has always been enthusiastic in his advocacy of manual training and technical instruction in all forms. I shall give his latest views on manual training in his own words: "Manual training is at length recognised as a part of the English system of public elementary education. When we remember the opposition with which the suggestion that workshops should be introduced into British schools was met, we have reason to be satisfied with the progress which the movement in favour of manual training has made during the last few years.

Sir Philip Magnus' views are as follows:—"It was in 1882 that the Royal Commissioners on Technical Instruction, impressed with the educational value of workshop training in the schools which they had visited in France, suggested in their preliminary report that by way of experiment manual instruction might be introduced

introduced into a few of the elementary schools of England. In 1884, after they had had opportunities of further considering the beneficial effect of workshop training, they recommended in their first report that instruction in the use of ordinary tools should form part of elementary education, and should be subsidised out of state funds by means of grants, much in the same way as is the teaching of cookery and needlework.

"The suggestion met with considerable opposition and some ridicule, owing mainly to the incorrect views which prevailed as to the advantages to be secured by workshop instruction. We were told that the trades-unions would object to the undue increase in the numbers of carpenters and joiners which would follow the encouragement proposed to be given to the teaching of woodwork in ordinary schools, that the school was not the proper place for teaching trades, that slipshod habits of work would be formed, and that the time devoted to literary instruction was already too short, and would be further curtailed by the introduction of a new subject into an overcrowded curriculum. Many, even, who favoured the movement did so on the erroneous ground that the children of the poor were being overeducated, and that it was a good thing that they should learn a trade at school; and it was suggested that the trade to be taught should be that practised in the in the district in which the school was situated. The removal of these incorrect views was no easy matter. In 1886 Sir John Lubbock wrote an interesting article on the subject in the Fortnightly Review, which was followed by a paper of my own in the Contemporary Review, embodying the views I had previously expressed at the Birmingham meeting of the British Association. In the following year, in order to give the experiment a fair trial, the City and Guilds of London Institute, with funds placed at their disposal by the Drapers' Company, offered to the School Board of London the sum of £1,000 for the establishment of centres of instruction in the use of wood-working tools. They had previously made arrangements by which teachers of elementary schools might undergo a systematic course of carpentry instruction at their central technical institution; and the number of teachers who applied for admission to the course was far greater than the workshops of the institution could accommodate. A joint committee was formed of members of the School Board and of the City Guilds Institute; and the organisation and direction of the instruction was left to this committee. The first question to be decided arose out of the selection of a teacher. There were some who urged that the most fitting person to teach carpentry was an experienced carpenter. Others pointed out that the object of the instruction was not to make carpenters, but to train the hand and eye, and that the best instructor would be a person skilled in the art of teaching and practically acquainted with the use of tools. The old battle had to be fought again between the advocates of manual training as a part of apprenticeship to a trade and between those who regarded it simply as an educational discipline and as a necessary part of the elementary instruction of all children. A very happy compromise was effected. Six centres were formed, three on the north and three on the south side of the Thames, and two very competent instructors were found—the one a skilled artisan who had distinguished himself as a science teacher in evening classes, and the other a trained elementary school teacher who had gone through a course of carpentry lessons at the Central Institute. The experiment has proved most successful. The opposition to manual training as a part of school education has practically ceased, and a new era of elementary school-teaching has been inaugurated. Ministers, statesmen, Government officials, and educationists have visited

visited the centres and have seen the children at work, and have expressed their satisfaction with the value of the training, not only as encouraging a taste for handicraft, and helping to inculcate the lesson of the dignity of manual labour, but as an intellectual exercise and educational discipline. The success of the experiment verified the theories of every progressive educationist from Locke to Huxley, and naturally assisted the National Association for the promotion of technical education in their endeavours to obtain the recognition by Parliament of manual training as a part of primary instruction. The battle is now won. The new code which Parliament issued this year, and which regulates the state-aided instruction throughout the country, recognises manual training as a part of public elementary education. It provides that manual instruction may be given in the school premises or elsewhere, and whether or not by the ordinary teachers of the school, and it suggests that manual instruction should be given in conjunction with drawing. The effect of this inclusion of manual instruction among the subjects recognised by the code, is that the cost of the instruction may be defrayed out of the ordinary school board Previously, no part of the general school fund could funds derived from the rates. be applied to the provision of manual instruction, that subject not being recognised as coming within the parliamentary definition of public elementary education. the circular which is issued as a guide to the inspectors in giving effect to the provisions of the code, occurs the following important paragraph on manual training: - The difficulty which has hitherto prevented the recognition of manual training, as part of the ordinary course of instruction, in a public elementary school, has been removed by the alteration in the terms of Article 12 (f). In some foreign schools manual exercises in continuation of the employments of the Kindergarten, and graduated in difficulty, are carried onward through all the classes of the school, and are found to be not without a useful reflex influence on all the ordinary school studies. Such exercises sometimes consist of modelling, the cutting, fixing, and inventing of paper patterns, the forming of geometrical solids in cardboard, and the use of tools and instruments. Although no special grant is made by this department for such instruction, you will watch with care the working of any experiment which is made in this direction, and will report upon it.' The use of the expression, 'this Department,' was thought to imply that the Department of the Committee of Council on Education which was the direction of scientific and technical instruction, and is known as the 'Science and Art Department,' might be enabled to make especial grants from the imperial funds in aid of manual training; and this exception has been fulfilled. The Science and Art Department in the Directory for 1890, offers, under certain conditions, a grant of six or seven shillings, according to the quality of work done, for every scholar in a public elementary school who is receiving manual instruction, provided that the instruction so aided is:-

- "(A.) In the use of ordinary tools used in handicraft in wood or iron.
- "(B.) Given out of school hours in a properly fitted workshop, and (c) connected with instruction in drawing; that is to say the work must be from drawings to a scale previously made by the scholars. A note to clause (b) explains that the expression 'out of school hours,' means only that the manual instruction shall be in addition to, and shall not be taken out of, the minimum of twenty hours per week to be given to the teaching of other subjects included in the code. It is however a condition for obtaining the grant from the imperial funds, that each scholar shall have passed the fourth standard and shall have received manual instruction for at least two hours a week for twenty-two weeks during the school year. "As

"As regards the advantages of associating manual instruction in drawing every one is agreed; but difference of opinion exists as to the advisability of insisting on a minimum of two hours instruction a week. In many places, notably in Liverpool, where manual instruction has been successfully given, it has been found that a lesson of one hour and a half once a week is sufficient, and efforts will be made to obtain a modification of the rule on this point.

"It will be seen that the legislation of this year enables the School Board rates to be employed in defraying the cost of manual instruction, and also provides grants from the imperial funds in aid of such instruction. The latter subvention is most important, for without it manual instruction might have been restricted to the Board Schools, in which less than one-half the children are educated. The voluntary or denominational schools receive no aid from the rates, but they, equally with the Board Schools, obtain grants from imperial funds. Not only therefore is manual instruction recognised by the new code as a part of elementary education, but the teaching is directly subsidised by the State."

I have given the matured views of Sir Philip Magnus on this most important question, from the fact that he is, of all English educators, the one who has most thoroughly studied the subject, and taking into consideration the opportunities he has had for so many years of forming a correct and reliable opinion his judgment must be everywhere respected. The opinions of the French, Belgian, and American authorities all point the same way, and I can positively say that since the date of my last report the movement in favour of manual training has made enormous progress. In France and in America especially is this advance shown in the most pronounced manner. In England Sir Philip Magnus, whom I have just quoted, says joyfully, "The battle is now won." At all events it has been commenced. The wedge has been inserted, whose force, when driven home by public opinion, will rive the gnarled and knotted old system from one end to the other, and the instruction given in public schools will be brought more into harmony with the present social conditions. England will never be content with an inferior system of manual training. It will in the course of a few years be made so clear that the new education is the true one that there will be no half-hearted measures. The work will be gone into enthusiastically throughout the length and breadth of the land, and the cultivation of the perceptive powers will take the position which has so long been denied them. Of these the tactual and visual are by far the most important, as they not only lead up to industrialism and the applications of science and the arts, but give that class of culture which our masses are hungering after, and which is exactly that class of education they require throughout their lives.

To a certain extent, England has arrived at that stage when the leaders of public opinion have been reached. Once they have been fully and thoroughly convinced the difficulties will rapidly disappear. The Science and Art Department will be remodelled, and that everlasting canker, known as "Payment by results," swept away. Departments of pedagogy will be established in all the universities and colleges, and their influence will reach everywhere and to every class. The coming men will be educated under their influence, all teachers will have graduated under their influence, and there will be no such thing as an untrained teacher in the United Kingdom. When these subjects have been definitely determined, and the new method carried universally into operation then, and not until then, will the battle be won, and the victory a decided one.

Drawing is one of the most powerful agencies in the education of the child, and I treated this subject fully in my last report. I, however, wish to show one of

the latest forms of teaching form-study and drawing in the United States. I append Dr. French's course of study, together with his syllabus of work to be followed by all teachers of drawing in all the teachers' institutes and normal schools of the State of New York. (See Appendix L.)

When it was decided to introduce form-study and drawing into the common schools of the State, Dr. French was solicited by the States Superintendent of Public Instruction to undertake the direction of the work in the teachers' institutes. Dr. French found that many changes were essential in order to make the work practicable, as the teachers from the normal schools appointed by the department to give instruction in the institutes, followed no uniform system or method. Dr. French was strongly of opinion that all the instructions in this subject under the control of the Department of Public Instruction should be uniform in character and method. He, therefore, suggested a conference of the normal school principals and teachers of drawing to consider the desirability and practicability of adopting a uniform course of elementary instruction, to be taught in the elementary classes in the normal schools and in the institutes, which should be made the basis for the examinations for certificates granted under the State system of uniform examinations. The suggestion was adopted, and the conference called in October, 1888.

The result, says Dr. French, was "that an elementary course in form-study and drawing, covering four years of time in the common schools, was unanimously Following upon this action the preparation of a syllabus based upon this course and consisting of outlines for six lessons to be followed by the instructors of drawing in the institutes, was agreed upon, and the preparation of this syllabus \* The tendency of the times is unmistakably \* \* \* \* placed in my hands. towards bringing more and more of the methods of the Kindergarten into all our primary education, while the social needs of our times are demanding that broader provision shall be made for general industrial education, or for manual training in connection with the instruction in our academies and high schools. drawing is the connecting link between these two branches of education, and I feel confident that the course of study now laid out has been prepared on so broad an educational and practical basis, that to whatever extent the State may be called upon in the future to promote instruction in the methods of the Kindergarten or in manual training, it will find that the instruction it is giving in form-study and drawing will be in entire harmony with sound instruction in either of these two branches."

The preparation of this course was Dr. French's last work. He died on the 23rd of December following. The course of study and syllabus have gone into very general use, but it became evident that for the ungraded rural schools a course of a more condensed and simplied form would have to be prepared. This was done and sent out under the form and title of the "Institute Course" which I also append. (See Appendix L.)

Domestic economy is now taught in almost every High School, and includes every subject that a good housewife should know in the management of a household. In describing the various schools, I have given the programmes of these studies. In France, and in the United States of America, I was particularly pleased with the scientific as well as the practical manner in which the various subjects were treated. More especially was I satisfied with the methods and system of the New York College for the Training of Teachers. The lessons should extend over three or four years, the longer time preferable. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, the talented and accomplished instructor

instructor in sanitary chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has written an able paper on domestic economy as a factor in public education. I have appended it to this report, as it should be carefully studied by all the female teachers of our public schools, to whom I earnestly recommend its perusal. (See Appendix Q.)

The superior and complementary courses of domestic economy and hygiene taught in the primary communal schools under the municipal government of Paris, I also give, as well as the course of application, which is divided into two classes: (1.) The cooking class, and (2) the class of washing, ironing, dry cleaning, &c., &c. The cooking class includes the purchase of provisions, and three pupils in turn accompanying the teacher to market to make the purchases for the luncheon of the day. To this is added the method of keeping the note-book of expenses. Each operation is written out in full by the pupils in their memorandum books in such a manner that the receipts, &c., will always be available in the future, when the girls are housekeeping for themselves. (See Appendix R.)

Manual training exerts an immense force in the development of mental capacity, and its advocates rely upon the development of this force to bring out the pupils' powers of expression by means of drawing, delineation, and construction. As these powers expand, the executive faculty comes prominently forward and habits of precision and method are naturally engendered. Here, then, is established that culture which is of the most advantage to the masses, and both enlightenment and discipline are acquired while the boy is taught to work with his hands as well as his head.

In an educational point of view it is the opinion of all the most advanced educators that it is unwise to embrace too many kinds of work when the same pedagogic results can be obtained by restricting the work to one kind. Working in wood, therefore, is the class of work that has been most generally determined upon. It is not only the most convenient but that which gives the best results in manual training. Of the necessity of manual training there can be no doubt. All labourers of the present day have to use tools of some description or other, consequently they must benefit, more or less, by a course of manual training. The same reasoning applies to professional men and even to the most highly cultured of our wealthier classes. Who is there amongst us, no matter in what rank of life he may be placed, that is not proud of the work of his own hands? To be able to create, to construct, to make something that can be handled and admired, is, and always will be, a source of infinite gratification, and a proper pride to its maker. This innate principle, common to everyone, should consequently be made use of as an educational agency. It serves also to give a natural relish to school work and brings out many good qualities that otherwise would lie dormant.

It is the same with New South Wales as with England and America. Public opinion has been aroused, efforts are being made far and near to hasten forward the development of manual training in direct relation with the ordinary school studies. It is now within a measureable distance, almost within reach of us, and the old ideas and fixed customs will naturally weaken and fade away in the strong light of increased experience. We must follow the lead of the great nations in the methods I have described, and, moreover, we must take care that our foundation which has been laid upon the rock of sound principles shall carry a superstructure that will prove attractive, beneficial, and economical, or we may be hopelessly distanced in the race for hand skill before the present generation shall have passed away. The country produces

all kinds of excellent timber and cereals, and animal products in profusion, together with every metal or other mineral that is used in the arts and manufactures. It is clearly our province to take such steps as will enable us to utilise them to their fullest extent, in order that our country may speedily become populous, prosperous, and powerful.

In this we must have the firm support and active sympathy of all teachers. I feel confident that as soon as the teachers fully understand what is required of them, they will set themselves to work in carnest and speedily acquire that manual dexterity which will enable them to give the requisite instruction in manual training direct to their classes. These lessons will give a delight and zest for school work, such as hitherto has only been found in the Kindergarten.

I am certain your Excellency will feel with me, that a report of this nature is nothing except it is supported by exact circumstantial and impartial information. I have, therefore, endeavoured to supply a number of facts exactly as I found them, giving generally and in detail the methods employed in the various schools I visited. I have set down nothing I have not seen, or that I cannot vouch for, and if in places I have spoken strongly it has been for the reason that I have been firmly and sincerely convinced. I have also fortified my own statements by the opinions of the most distinguished technical educators. The measures I advocate can be made available for the whole country within a reasonable time, from the training college to the humblest house-to-house and evening school, and I feel confident the advantages to New South Wales will be serviceable, effective, and perpetual.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

Much has been effected by the Minister of Public Instruction for New South Wales since the date of my last report, and I may here be permitted to state that the manner in which the subject has been handled by him, and by the officers of his department, has been worthy the thanks of the entire colony. For myself I am deeply grateful, and now express my thanks for the assistance and courtesy I have always received. I am also delighted to state that in every department of Technical Education a remarkable progress has been made, and a feeling manifested for its promotion in all districts. The number of students enrolled last year is over 5,000, as against 2,719 in the previous year. It is also gratifying to me in the highest degree that the broad lines laid down from the first by the late Board have been faithfully adhered to and energetically advanced. To begin in the right way is half the battle, and I may here place on record the fact that the leading Technical Educators in England, France, and America, have congratulated the colony, not only for its effectual action in thoroughly grasping the necessity of providing instruction in technical and scientific subjects, but in doing it.

I must here crave permission to quote the recommendations I made in my report of 1887, as those I have further to make follow entirely on the same lines. They were as follows:—

1. That, as no one can possibly doubt, the assistance given to Technical Education by the State can be more ably, judicially, and economically applied by a central authority, responsible directly to Parliament, I therefore recommend that a sub-department, under the Department of Education, be created, so that the administration of the vote may be made by the Minister directly responsible to Parliament.

2.

- 2. That the Minister be assisted by an Advisory Board, consisting of at least three but not more than five individuals, who could be called together periodically to advise with the Minister with regard to school matters, such as the arrangement of the programmes, &c., also to assist him in such decisions as may demand technical experience and knowledge in their consideration.
- 3. That a Technological Museum be at once formed in connection with the Technical College for the use of the teachers and students.
- 4. That a site be secured for the erection of an institution where technical instruction can be given in the approved manner now in use, and with the assistance of modern appliances. That such building include a technological museum, laboratories, lecture-theatres, workshops, and class-rooms, sufficiently extensive for a large metropolitan population, and provide accommodation for at least 3,000 students. That this institution be situated in a position convenient to the industrial classes, who chiefly reside in South Sydney, Balmain, Pyrmont, and around the terminal railway station, such a site as would be afforded at Ultimo, or in its neighbourhood.
- 5. That rudimentary drawing be incorporated with writing as a single elementary subject, and that instruction in elementary drawing be continued throughout the standards. That drawings from casts and models be required as part of the work, together with modelling in clay and wax.
- 6. That recognising the necessity that manual training should be an integral part of any system of general education, inasmuch as it contributes to develop activity, observation, and intuitive perception, I recommend that it be introduced into all the public, primary, or elementary schools as soon as possible.
- 7. That manual training be taught as an integral subject at the Fort-street Training School, and that in future all the training school students should be examined in manual training.
- 8. That in order to provide the necessary instruction for teachers in charge of schools, on the subject of manual training, a special course should be instituted at the existing training school during the vacations, of which the public school teachers could avail themselves in a manner similar to the method adopted by M. Solomon, at Näās, in Sweden. Further, that a normal course of manual training for teachers be instituted in connection with Technical College, the classes to be held in the evening.
- 9. That the teaching of art in Training Colleges should be inspected by the chief instructor in art, under the Department of Technical Education, and be made thoroughly efficient, and that arrangements be made for giving to selected students greater facilities for the study of art and science at the normal courses of the Technical College.

The Department of Public Instruction has adopted in their entirety Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 7, and as regards No. 5 every scholar in the public schools is now taught drawing. With reference to No. 6, manual training is taught at Fort-street and at West Maitland, and is about to be introduced into other schools, so that a commencement has been made. No. 9 has been adopted in spirit, the only difference being that the examination of the students is made by the Superintendent of Drawing under the Department of Public Instruction instead of the Chief Instructor

in Art of the Technical Education Department. The only recommendations not acted upon are those of Nos. 2 and 8—the one providing for an Advisory Board, and the other for special courses of manual training to be instituted at the training school during the holidays, and at the Technical College during evenings, for the special object of providing instruction for those school teachers in active employment and who cannot attend day classes except during the holidays.

I am still of opinion that an Advisory Board may at times be useful; but of course it can be dispensed with. I never intended such Board to interfere with the work of the officers of the department, as I know the necessity of preserving a proper esprit de corps; but in case the Minister wished advice on special technical subjects, that he should have something to fall back upon, to assist him in forming a correct opinion in the introduction or otherwise of new subjects or methods of teaching.

As regards No. 8 I am still of opinion these courses, or at least one of them, are required, therefore I shall again recommend them.

The recommendations I now make are as follows:-

1. Recognising the necessity that the valuable subjects of instruction included in the term manual training should be universally taught, and believing them to be absolutely essential to the national interests of this country, I recommend that provision be made at an early date to introduce and incorporate these subjects into the public school system of New South Wales.

Note.—This recommendation is in substance the same as No. 6 in my Report of 1887.

- 2. That in all new school buildings, or in making additions or alterations to existing school buildings, suitable provisions should be made for the erection or adaptation of a suitable room or rooms for the purposes of instruction in manual training.
- 3. That all public school teachers, male and female, whether actively employed in the public schools or students at the Training Schools, be required to study the subjects included in manual training. That a prescribed course of wood-work—similar to that of the New York College for the Training of Teachers—be instituted; to include such lessons in wood-working as may be accomplished in a course of twelve weeks, or in two short courses of six weeks each. And, as it will be necessary that the students make their own designs, a course of elementary mechanical drawing could be carried on at the same time, and in connection with the manual training.
  - NOTE.—It is a well established fact that the ordinary school teacher, when conversant with manual training, makes far and away the most successful instructor. As no trade is taught, artisans as instructors are not required.
- 4. That in order to provide facilities to teachers already employed in public or other schools for acquiring that training and instruction required to enable them to teach manual training, a short special normal course be instituted at the Training School or elsewhere during the summer vacation, and also that a special normal course in manual training for teachers be organised in connection with the Technical Education Branch, the classes to be held during the evenings. The instruction in both cases to be gratuitous.

Note.—This is the eighth recommendation of my 1887 report, and is the course adopted at Nääs by M. Solomon, and also in various states of America.

5.

- 5. That in outlying districts where half-time and house to house schools exist, the teacher should invariably be well-skilled in manual training, and where practicable, provision should be made to group schools of this class. As, however, in the majority of cases this would be inconvenient, the itinerary teacher's programme should be so arranged that the manual training be limited to the simplest subjects, and the instruction given in connection with the ordinary lessons.
- 6. That in the Central Technical School at Sydney and the branches at Bathurst, Goulburn, Newcastle, and Broken Hill, courses of mining and metallurgy be instituted of a thoroughly practical character, with mining and metallurgical laboratories equipped with modern machinery and apparatus, in a manner similar to those at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, or other American institutions of a similar character.
  - Note.—(1.) As the mineral wealth of Australia has been proved to be equal to that of any nation in the world, then it is obviously irrefutable that we should provide for our young men that advanced instruction which other countries provide as to the most approved and skilful methods of mining and extracting the minerals, and in treating them practically in the most economical and effective manner in order to obtain the metals they contain. (2.) I have mentioned an American institution as a model because there are none of the same class in other countries. Even at the celebrated mining school at Freiberg, in Saxony, which I visited, the appliances are antiquated and obsolete when compared with those I visited and examined in the United States. Moreover, America has similar gold-fields and silvermines to our own, and its mining engineers and metallurgists have given the subject the most profound study. A description of the mining and metallurgical laboratories at the Massachusetts Institute of Technologycalled the Cummings Mining and Metallurgical Laboratories—is given in the body of the report. [See pp. 119, 138.]
- 7. That in the event of establishing such mining and metallurgical laboratories as above mentioned it would be advisable to engage graduates of the Columbia College School of Mines, New York, or, graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., as instructors in laboratory practice, and in teaching the methods actually employed in modern mining and metallurgy practice. Such teaching to include not only the ordinary stamping and amalgamating methods, but the chlorinization process for the extraction of gold from its ores, the use of the Frue Vanner, and the various buddles; Blake's crusher, crushing rolls, and automatic sizing screens—with the appliances for hydraulic mining and sluicing. Furnace work must include the construction and use of the Water Jacket Blast Furnace, with reverberatory copper and lead smelting furnaces, roasting furnaces, and a roasting kiln for desulphurising purposes, pot furnaces, melting kettles for Parkes', and Pattison's processes for desilvering lead. With assay room practice and the use of crucible furnaces and muffles.

Note.—My object in this recommendation is to get instructors who have not obtained their knowledge from text-books, but from actual work, not merely

merely from assaying but actual furnace work. The furnaces and machines at the Cumming's Mining and Metallurgical Laboratories are not models, but real furnaces and machines, such as are used at mining and reducing works, and the experimental work is carried out by the students under the immediate supervision of the instructor exactly as at actual works. Ore, sufficient for several furnace charges, is weighted out to the students who assay it, value it, and make such other examinations as will determine its character and indicate its proper treatment en grand. The bulk of the ore is then treated in the actual furnace, the students themselves charging, making the proper flux, tapping, &c., thus practically learning the effectiveness and economy of the method, and having previously accurately assayed fair samples of the ore, they understand the value of chemistry as a check upon their work. Instructors who have learnt their work in this manner are of real use to the country, while those who have only book knowledge are comparatively valueless.

8. That in order to increase the general efficiency of our technical teachers in a progressive manner, eight or more travelling scholarships be instituted for the special purpose of giving students who have distinguished themselves at their studies, and whose aim is to become professional teachers, facilities for continuing their studies at certain schools in the United States of America. That six of such scholarships should be open for males from the technical education classes and two for female students from the Hurlstone Training College. I would recommend that two males and two females, holding these scholarships, should enter, as students, the New York College for the Training of Teachers, and the remaining four males to continue their studies at the Columbia College School of Mines, New York City, or the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts; these institutions being, in my opinion, not only the very best of their class, but also more in accordance with the requirements of Australia than any others I visited either in Europe or elsewhere.

I may add that in selecting the examples I have given of schools and Technological Institutions, I have been guided solely by their great merits as vehicles of instruction, and as models worthy our imitation. It is not an easy undertaking to characterize fairly and fully the merits, or otherwise, of institutions and schools scattered far and wide over Europe and the United States, even after having inspected and studied them. This applies more forcibly when one has to do this work single-handed. In extenuation of shortcomings, and in justice to myself, I may state that the whole cost of this inquiry, and every expense incurred in the accomplishment of my mission, has been borne by myself.

I acquired, while in France, much valuable information with reference to their progress in Agricultural Education. I also took many notes and sketches of appliances and apparatus for wine-making, making myself thoroughly conversant with the best methods in use in the Bordeaux district. I propose to give the information I have collected, together with my own remarks thereon, in a separate report, which will take some time to prepare; but I shall lose no time in its preparation, or in submitting the report to your Excellency.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the officers of the Exhibition, and also to those of the British Embassy, for their assistance and co-operation in Paris while making this inquiry. Especially are my thanks due to M. Georges Berger, Director-General of the Exhibition; Mr. Egerton, Charge d'Affaires for Great Britain; M. Tisserand, Inspector-General of Agriculture; and M. Jacquemart, Inspector-General of Technical Education; and the Executive Commissioners in Charge for the United States of America, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Sweden. In the United States of America I was rendered every assistance and personal consideration by Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University; Dr. Dwight, President of Yale University; Mr. Edward Cooper; Mr. Platt; Professor C. Wellman Parks, the Commissioner in Charge of the U. S. Exhibition at Paris; Dr. N. Murray Butler, President of the N. Y. College for the Training of Teachers; Dr. R. Grimshaw, C.E; Mr. Packard, and Mr. Henry Sargent, for which I also wish to express my sincere thanks.

This inquiry was not completed until May last, and I returned to the colony in June. My great object has been to furnish facts, with the methods and systems of other countries, in whatever related to technical instruction, so that in placing before your Excellency the class of work now being carried out by European nations, and in the United States of America, our own authorities might be in a position to form a correct opinion as to how the work should be carried out in the colony, in order to best serve the interest and be most conducive to the progress and prosperity of New South Wales.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and humble servant,

EDWARD COMBES.

Sydney, January 31, 1891.

# REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

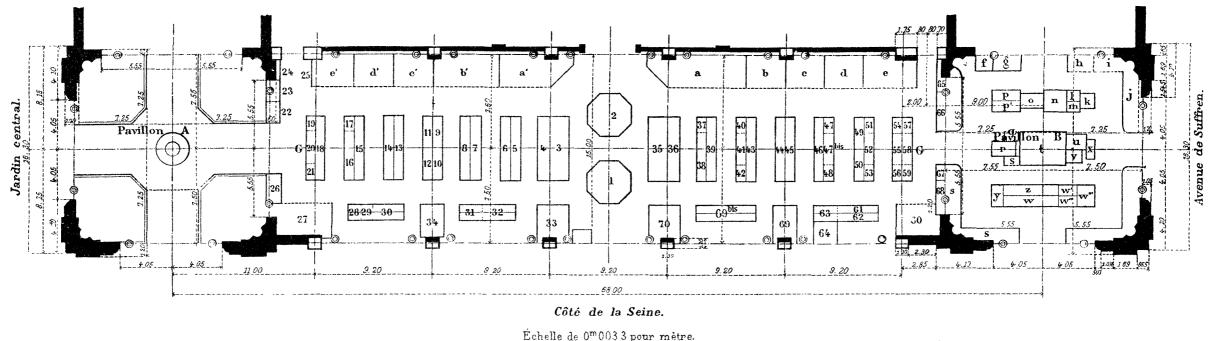
By EDWARD COMBES, C.M.G.

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# PALAIS DES ARTS LIBÉRAUX. — SECTION DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT TECHNIQUE.



LÉGENDE.

Pavillon A. - École gentrale des arts et manufactures.

Pavillon B. - Écoles nationales d'arts et métiers, etc.

50 MÈTRES

#### 1 Assistance paternelle des enfants employés dans les fabriques de fleurs et plumes.

- 2 École professionnelle de la Chambre syndicale de la bijouterie-imitation.
- 3 Institut industriel du nord de la France.
- 4 École centrale lyonnaise.
- 5 École professionnelle de la Chambre syndicale de la bijouterie fine.
- 6 École centrale professionnelle des métaux précieux.
- 7 Société industrielle d'Amiens. 8 École professionnelle de la Chambre syndicale des fabricants de bronze.
- 9 Union française de la jeunesse.
- 10 Association polytechnique.

  11 École professionnelle de Choisy-le-Roi.
- 12 Société industrielle d'Elbeuf.
- 13 École de fabrique de Nimes.
- 14 École professionnelle des dessinateurs lithographes.
- 15 Syndicat du matériel et du mobilier d'enseignement.
- 16 École industrielle des Vosges.
- 17 École de chimie industrielle de Lyon.
- 18 École professionnelle de l'Est.
- 19 École industrielle de Flers.
- ao École primaire supérieure et professionnelle de Bléneau.
- 21 École professionnelle de Saint-Chamond.
- 22 École manufacturière d'Elbeuf.
- 23 École professionnelle des tailleurs, à Paris.
- 24 M. Peconnet.
- 25 M. Reiber.

(138-2A)

- 26 École de chapellerie de Meaux-Villenoy.
- 27 École nationale professionnelle de Vierzon.
- 28 Orphelinat de Saint-Denis,
- 29 École Gutenberg.
- 30 Société des ateliers d'aveugles.
- 31 Exposants divers.
- 32 Cours de comptabilité du 1er arrondissement de Paris.
- 33 École nationale de Vierzon.
- 34 École municipale de Troyes.
- 35 } Société d'enseignement professionnel du Rhône.
- 37 Société de prévoyance des employes de commerce du Havre.
- 38 Cours de comptabilité de Lyon (filles).
- 39 École supérieure de commerce de Bordeaux.
- 40 École supérieure de commerce de Marseille.
- 41 Institut polyglotte.
- 42 École supérieure de commerce du Havre.
- 43 École supérieure de commerce et de tissage de Lyon.
- 44 Société philomathique de Bordeaux.
- 45 École primaire supérieure de filles du Havre.
- 46 Cours professionnels de la Chambre syndicale des ouvriers plombiers.
- 47 École israélite du travail.
- 47 bis Société pour l'instruction élémentaire.
- 48 M. Archambault fils.
- 49 Société l'Émulation dieppoise. 50 Institut commercial de Paris.
- 51 École d'apprentissage de Noyon.

52 Cours professionnels de la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nord.

35

- 53 Cours professionnels de la Chambre syndicale des ouvriers en voitures.
- 54 École pratique de commerce et de comptabilité.
- 55 École professionnelle de la Chambre syndicale de la carrosserie.
- 56 Librairie Roret.
- 57 École Joulia, de Bordeaux.
- 58 M. P. Tissot.
- 59 École municipale de tissage de Sedan.
- 60 École La Martinière, à Lyon.
- 61 Institution Livet.
- 62 École industrielle de Saumur.
- 63 Association philotechnique.
- 64 Société pour l'enseignement professionnel des femmes (Vitrail).
- 65 Ouvrages divers.
- 66 Cours de la Chambre syndicale du papier.
- 67 Orphelinat israélite de Neuilly.
- 68 Société d'apprentissage de jeunes orphelins.
- 69 M. Guillon.
- 69 bis Exposants divers.
- 70 École de Versailles.
- Exposition des écoles de la Chambre de commerce de Paris.
- Cours professionnels de la Chambre syndicale des entrepreneurs de couverture et plomberie.
- École d'apprentissage du Havre.
- Société industrielle de Saint-Quentin et de l'Aisne.

- Société pour l'enseignem' professionnel des femmes
- École d'horlogerie de Paris.
- École d'apprentissage de Rouen. École professionnelle de Reims.
- Patronage des enfants de l'ébénisteric.
- Patronage des apprentis tapissiers.
- f } fcole nationale d'horlogerie de Cluses.
- École nationale de Dellys.
- Ouvrages des élèves des écoles nationales d'arts et métiers.
- Machine limeuse (Angers).
- Croupe droite (Angers).
- Croupe biaise (Angers).
- Modèles de fraiseuse (Châlons).
- Fraiseuse (Châlons).
- Tour parallèle (Angers).
- Tour parallèle (Aix).

  Modèle de cylindre de marteau-pilon (Châlons).
- Marteau-pilon (Châlons).
- Cylindre de marteau-pilon (Châlons).
- Machine à vapeur (Angers).
- Modèles du cylindre de la machine (Angers).
- Cylindre de la machine à vapeur (Angers).
- Machine à percer (Aix).
- Machine limeuse (Aix).
- Albums de dessins (3 écoles).
- Travaux de forge (Aix) et de fonderie (Chalons).
- Perceuse (Châlons).
- w" Tour (Chalons).
- w" Raboteuse (Aix).

#### APPENDIX B.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

(As exemplified by the Schools of the City of Paris, by Edward Combes, C.M.G.)

THE progress of popular education has been unusually rapid since the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878, and more especially so in France. The changes and modifications made since that time have been enormous, both in legislative enactments and in the programmes of primary education generally. The French system, as carried out in the City of Paris, is, in my opinion, the most complete and rational method of imparting elementary instruction that I have ever studied, and the results indubitably prove the efficiency of its character.

In order to explain the class of elementary instruction that is given, and the practice as carried out in Paris, in accordance with the French law, I here give a *précis* of the system, from the Maternal School to the Superior Primary School.

The staff of instructors, both for boys and girls, comprise three distinct grades of teachers, viz.:— Directors and Directresses—Directeurs and Directrices, Assistant Teachers—Instituteurs Adjoints and Institutrices Adjointes, and Supplementary Assistant Teachers—Instituteurs Suppléants and Institutrices Suppléantes.

The teachers are chosen and appointed as follows:—First, from among those students who have completed their three years of study at the Normal School of Teachers, and who have obtained first-class certificates; secondly, from among those candidates who have been prepared in Provincial Normal Schools; and thirdly, from those who, from other sources of tuition, in teachers' seminaries, &c., have been taught how to impart elementary instruction. These must all have obtained certificates at the public examinations.

### MATERNAL SCHOOL.

I commence with the Maternal School. This institution, Vécole maternelle, was, at its inception, simply a sort of charitable house, an asylum in fact for small children—Salle d'asile—where mothers, who were obliged to earn their living away from their own homes, could have their infants properly taken care of during work hours. These Salles d'asiles took their original form from a model asylum founded by M. Cochin, where normal instruction was given to special teachers. The course of study was directed by Madame Millet, and many elementary female teachers were taught the best methods of taking care of very young children. In 1837 a Royal Ordinance gave to these salles a legal existence. It was defined as follows:—That "Salles d'asiles are charitable establishments where infants of both sexes are admitted to receive maternal care and supervision, and such instruction as their age will permit." This instruction comprised the first principles of moral and religious teaching, ideas of reading, writing, and mental calculation, together with songs, needlework, and the various kinds of Manual and Kindergarten training. To these were afterwards added linear drawing and bodily exercises.

In 1881 the name was definitely changed to that of Maternal Schools (*Ecoles Maternolles*), and their organisation fixed in the following manner:—That the maternal schools, whether public or private, are educational establishments where infants of both sexes receive the care which their physical development requires, both intellectually and morally." Infants can be admitted at the age of 2 years, and remain until they are 7. Instruction in maternal schools comprises, (1) The first principles of a moral education, the knowledge of ordinary subjects, the first elements of drawing, reading and writing, the exercise of language, the notions of natural history and geography, with such recitations as come within the limited range of such young children. (2) Exercises in manual training. (3) Singing and graduated gymnastic movements.

These schools are to be exclusively directed and managed by women.

It was, therefore, in 1881 that in French legislation the Salle d'asile changed its form from the purely charitable character of an asylum to become, under the name of "Maternal School," a charitable institution of education, having its own particular programme and appropriate methods of teaching.

The great desideratum is not to weary, but constantly to find something to interest the attention and intelligence of the child, therefore the duration of exercises and periods of recreation must be arranged in such a way as to vary the object of instruction and make it pleasing. The exercises are graduated to suit the intellectual development of children of different ages. 1st, from 2 to 3½ years of age; 2nd, from 3½ to 5 years; and 3rd, from 5 to 7 years. The division into three sections form distinct classes, and this system is applied to all maternal schools.

138--2 B Each

Each group of 50 children are placed under the direction of a special mistress, and the school furniture is analogous to that in use in the primary schools, only of such dimensions as suit the size and requirements of the children. The walls of the class-rooms are hung with geographical pictures and objects of natural history. The objects made use of in the Kindergarten, and known as Froebel's Gifts, are everywhere employed together with slates, chalks, pencils, and books containing pictures of the objects employed in teaching. In short, the chief aim of the Maternal School is to accomplish the work of a tender, vigilant, and enlightened mother, and while the intellectual faculties of the child are developed, the care of its physical comfort is not neglected. The programme of Froebel is adhered to so far as the limited space of the playground will permit. An apparatus is also coming into use—invented by a M. Pichery—with which the child can exercise himself in various positions according to methodical rules, by means of cords and springs, to which convenient handles are attached.

The programme reserves as its most important object, the teaching of the principles of morality, and in order to carry this into effect it is necessary that the mistress should be inspired with the true principles of teaching, so as to give to each little lesson its proper moral. Thus, stories and poems adapted to infantile minds, furnish most attractive lessons, and are regarded by the children more in the character of a distraction than ordinary school work. It entirely rests with the mistress to make this class of teaching fascinating as well as instructive.

Exercises in language and object lessons, should be treated conjointly, the latter being the best medium for the former. To speak of the object necessitates some sort of a knowledge of it, and tends to give the child exact ideas. To exhibit the object to the children, to make them call it by its name, to induce them to talk about it as much as possible, serves in the first place, to make them understand how to form little sentences, it then awakens their curiosity and they recognise or guess the use of the object. The school programme indicates this as the proper way of teaching.

Instruction in drawing and manual exercises should proceed upon the same principle. To excite the child's curiosity, to awaken his ingenuity, to habituate him to observe accurately, and to bring the eye and hand together in unison, serve to bring about in the easiest and most judicious manner, that development which is the great aim of the teacher. Many of the children give proof of real ingenuity in drawing outlines on slates and paper ruled into squares, and in their exhibited work at the Paris Exhibition, there was much that was truly remarkable and highly interesting.

Reading and writing are taught as one subject. This is commenced by means of little blocks of wood, which are placed in position so as to form letters. The child is then taught to reproduce these forms upon a square slate, and it is not until the last year that he is allowed to trace the letters upon paper. Generally by the time the child is 6 or 7 years old he can read without hesitation, and write passably well. The subsequent work of the primary elementary school is therefore greatly facilitated.

The teaching of geography is upon the same lines that underlie all the teaching in the Maternal School. In this subject the child is taught to comprehend his immediate surroundings. He is instructed as to the situation of his parents' residence, the quarter of the town in which they reside. They are then led to understand the various aspects, which is the north, the east, south, and west. Then follows the shape of the world, the portion of it that embraces their own country. The map of France, upon which is indicated only the large towns, rivers, railways, mountains, and other remarkable places.

Calculation is also taught by means of objects consisting of balls, cubes, &c. These give the child the idea of numbers, and teaches him to count. Multiplication tables is not taught until the last year.

The only history taught is that which is comprised in great historical facts and these are invariably connected with the lives of eminent and distinguished persons. These lessons are given in the form of anecdotes, and here also the mistress should put the story in such a form as to make it attractive and amusing. In this way more progress is made, and the attention of the children kept alive by the manner in which the lesson is given.

In learning to sing, a collection of infantile songs has been compiled and set to ordinary and popular tunes. As a rule the children learn these with great cagerness. Thus an ear for music is formed and the teaching facilitated that comes at a later period.

The hours are necessarily very long as the children must be taken care of during the whole of the time of the mother's absence. The school opens at half-past 6 o'clock in summer and half-past 7 in winter. The children are received by a servant-teacher as they arrive and it is her duty to superintend them while they play in the court or playground until 9 o'clock. At this hour all the mistresses must be at their posts, and at a given signal from the Directress silence is observed and the children form themselves into their class groups.

The first half-hour is occupied by a thorough inspection chiefly as to cleanliness, and at half-past 9 they march into their singing class, which lasts untill half-past 10. If attention should flag, an amusing object lesson is introduced to vary the singing and marching. As a rule the hour passes very quickly and then there is a quarter of an hour's recreation. At a quarter to 11 class work recommences and the lessons vary each day. Sometimes the mistress begins with a moral story as a lesson in history, which she makes entertaining, sometimes she speaks of geography, mountains, waterfalls, and so on. At half-past 11 the children have their mid-day meal. They eat either what they have brought with them, or that which the canteen furnishes—for cheap and nutritious food is provided at the lowest possible charge—and afterwards they play until half-past 1. Class-work is then recommenced by exercises in reading and language. At 2 they sing and learn to count, and thus another half-hour is occupied. From half-past 2 until 3 the smaller children play, while the more advanced go through their gymnastic exercises. From 3 until half-past, they do their drawing and manual work, and these when well directed, operate as a real distraction and recreation, brightening their intellects and preparing them for the last half-hour which is given to natural history, the objects being animal, vegetable and mineral productions.

From 4 o'clock the children play, waiting until their parents come to fetch them. At 6 the last leaves, and the school closes. The children, both great and small, appear exceedingly happy, and certainly at the schools I visited under the Municipal authorities of Paris, they receive that tender, affectionate and careful supervision, which otherwise could only be provided by a kind mother, assisted by a Kindergarten governess.

The staff comprises Directresses, sub-Directresses, and supplementary teachers. These latter replace the mistresses who from illness, holidays, or other causes, are absent. Besides these, each school has one or more servants of a superior class, who are competent to supervise the children during play hours. This is in accordance with the importance of the institution, and the number of children. Teachers have to be certificated as having graduated at the Special Normal School foundered by the State in 1882.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

It is with these schools that we have chiefly to do, for it is here that the real education of over 90 per cent. of the French children is begun and completed. It is here the future citizen and the mother of his family are formed, and here they gain that knowledge which teaches them their duties towards society, and how to exercise their own rights as citizens in a free country.

The institution I have described as the Maternal School supplies the place of a kind of intelligent mother to such children as are destitute, or to those whose mothers work in factories and other industrial establishments during the daytime. It serves, in point of fact, for a common teaching and recreation ground for a common family, a kind of intermediate between the family and the school. It inculcates habits of regularity and industry, and trains the child in such a way that discipline comes to him naturally; moreover, he receives such limited, but careful instruction as prepares him for the Elementary Primary School.

This school must, therefore, be so constituted that when a child is admitted without the knowledge acquired in the Maternal School, or an equivalent in home-teaching, he may be furnished with the instruction described as above. I was informed, as a matter of fact, that few children commence at the Primary Elementary School without some knowledge of simple subjects, either acquired from intelligent parents or from private tuition.

The Primary Elementary School is therefore the heart and soul of that education which serves to develop the child into an honest, sober, energetic, industrious, law-abiding citizen. It provides for this early teaching as well as what follows; and to that end is divided into four different sections, which take the form of separate courses. These are: 1st, the Infantine; 2nd, the Elementary; 3rd, the Middle; and 4th, the Superior Course.

Children are admitted at the age of 6 years, and the instruction at that age is, to all intents and purposes, similar to that given at the Maternal School during the last year, the teachers invariably paying especial regards to their morals, and |inculcating the principles of propriety, cleanliness, personal appearance, politeness, and benevolence. From 6 to 7 years of age the child is kept in the infantine class, unless from the knowledge obtained at home, or at the Maternal School, he is at once enabled to take his position in the Elementary Course, where the children usually range from 7 to 9 years.

In the Elementary Course the utmost importance is given to moral teaching. This is effected by means of familiar conversations, reading lessons, with explanations, and the recitation of great moral examples from memory. The character of each individual child must be studied, so that his faults may be corrected with gentleness, and his good qualities developed. Thus, by the application of an intelligent scholastic

scholastic discipline as a means of education, the teacher inspires his pupils with a scrupulous love of truth and equity, a horror of sneaking, lying, tale-bearing and hypocrisy. The teacher must always encourage the children to be out-spoken and patiently reply to all their questions and interest himself in their little grievances. In his endeavours to carry out this object he must constantly appeal to the sentiment of justice and fairness which is implanted in the child himself, and make him the judge of his own conduct. Children must be taught to justly estimate moral and intellectual efforts at home and abroad, to know when to speak and to be silent, and when they are acting rightly or wrongly. They must be made to feel keenly the sorrowful consequences of vice, of which they have constant examples before their eyes. Drunkenness, idleness, cruelty, &c., are exemplified, and while endeavouring to inspire them with compassion for the victims of these vices, to inculcate at the same time a horror for the vice itself.

In the same way and by means of examples furnished by reading lessons, and by appeals to their own immediate experiences moral emotions are initiated. Sentiments of admiration in the contemplation of some grand work of nature, the sentiment of charity in pointing out some particular misery to be assuaged and the manner to effect it with discretion; the sentiments of gratitude and sympathy, in pointing out acts of courage and devotion, and also in visiting some benevolent institution. These instances, and scores of others are indicated to the teachers on learning their vocation at the Normal Schools; where they are shown how to impart this instruction to the children, in the most rational and effective manner. Explanations are also given in a familiar way during the reading lessons which serve to convey rational ideas, and in which the words, citizen, soldier, army, country, nation, law, and justice frequently occur, and it is the duty of the teachers to enlarge upon patriotism, and to point out the duties a good citizen has to perform for the benefit of his country and the honor of himself.

The children now being able to read easily, the lessons are more advanced. They are always first read aloud by the teacher who directs the pupils' attention to the moral of the story, the chief actors and their object, and also explains the difficult words. After the lesson the teacher gives some little time to examine and interrogate the pupils upon these points to which he directed their attention. He then gives a task having for its object the proof that the pupils have thoroughly understood the lesson and the meanings of the difficult words. He also finds occasion to give interesting ideas upon the ordinary objects introduced in the lesson, especially having in view the inculcation of moral advice. Each pupil reads separately—in turn—so that each really obtains individual teaching.

Writing is practiced in large hand, round-text, and small hand. The copy for the writing lesson is always written by the master on the black-board, and at its commencement he recalls to the recollection of the pupils the proper position for their bodies, their copy-books and pens. He then passes round and examines the work of each pupil separately, giving advice and making corrections where needed. When the faults made by the pupils are more or less general, they are made the object of observations from the teacher's desk, accompanied with demonstrations upon the black-board. It has been found advantageous that the teacher should write the copy upon the black-board in the presence of the pupils, so that they may see how he does it.

In grammar the first notions are given orally upon the various parts of speech. These consist of questions and explanations, and are generally based upon the subject of the reading lesson. The pupils are interrogated upon the orthography and meaning of the words in the text. The difficult words are spelt, and the noun, adjective, verb, and pronoun in each sentence pointed out. The memory is exercised in learning selected pieces of poetry of an easy nature. Written exercises from dictation and grammatical exercises of various forms are reproduced upon slates and copy-books from the black-board. These ordinarily relate to some phrase in the reading lesson previously explained. The pupils are also exercised in the composition and study of simple sentences. Twice a week an interesting little story is read aloud and explained by the master. The pupils then read the story, and afterwards write an exercise upon its application. The teacher makes use of these exercises to correct any vulgar or incorrect expressions which may have been made use of by the pupils in their daily conversation. He also endeavours to show them how to converse in a manner more befitting respectable society.

Arithmetic is begun with the principles of numeration, both in questions and answers and in writing. Pupils learn by heart tables of addition and multiplication. The three first rules are worked fully, but division is limited to double figures for a divisor. Little problems are written on the blackboard and reproduced on the slates. These bear upon every day simple and familiar subjects, and always relate to the farm, the shop, or to local industries.

Simple lessons are given in geometry to teach how to design the most elementary regular figures, such as the square, the rectangle, the circle, and various other forms. Ideas of solids are given by means of models in relief. Frequent exercises are also given in measures of comparison, so that the eye may accustom itself to the principles of perspective, and approximately measure distances. Thus the children are familiarised with lines, angles, surfaces, and solids.

The

The history taught in this elementary course is confined to anecdotes and familiar conversations relating to distinguished personages, and the principal facts of French national history before the Hundred Years War. These lessons take the form of recitations and conversations. After the subject of the lesson has been duly treated by the teacher, he makes himself certain that he has been understood by numerous questions, and every time he speaks of any particular locality, he points it out on the map. This greatly assists the pupil in his geography, which is carried forward by means of object lessons. The cardinal points of the compass are learned in the play-ground, from the position of the sun. The children are taught to observe the seasons, atmospheric changes, and other phenomena. Geographical terms are learned and explained, and the pupils prepared to study geography both by the intuitive and descriptive methods. Local geography, showing the position of the house, street, village, and district. In general geography, the form, size, dimensions and subdivisions of the carth are learned and how to represent them on plans and maps. The terrestrial globe is explained and the continents and oceans considered. Conversations as to the pupil's birth-place, and the section of the country he knows, and making him fully understand the respective positions by actual demonstration. These preliminary studies having been gone through, the teacher instructs the child in matters relating to the Map of the World, and as to the position of his own country.

Short and simple lessons in physical science are given upon man and the various animals, vegetable and mineral products. He is taught that these natural products are transformed into manufactured products by various industrial methods, and explains objects such as food, tissues, paper, wood, stone, minerals, and metals. Little collections of these substances should be made by the pupils themselves, so that the instruction may take the form of object lessons.

This elementary course carries the child on to his ninth year, when he commences the middle course, which occupies another two years.

In this course the lessons on morality are thoroughly taught and carried progressively forward. They consist of the child's duty to his parents, including love, obedience, respect, recognition, &c. That it is his duty to assist them in their work, nurse them in sickness, and succour them in their old age. They are also taught their duties to their brothers and sisters, their friends, servants, teachers, and their comrades at school. They also learn that they must be assiduous, careful, docile, and industrious, and be cleanly, temperate, and well behaved in society. In external endowments they are taught to be econimical, to avoid getting into debt. The great evils attending gambling are pointed out, also those of prodigality and avarice. That it is an universal obligation to society that man should work, and the nobility of labour is thoroughly inculcated.

As regards the pupil's spiritual instruction he is made to understand the necessity of being veracious and sincere, never to lie, and always to preserve his proper dignity and self-respect; to be modest, and not to overlook his faults, to avoid pride, vanity, and frivolity, to have an abhorrence of ignorance and laziness; to be courageous in peril and misfortune, and to be patient in everything; to treat animals with kindness, and to be just and charitable towards everyone. In short, "to do unto others that which you would have them do unto you." To be good-natured, fraternal, and tolerant, and to respect the religious beliefs of all others.

The pupil is then instructed in the organisation of his country; the citizen, his rights, and obligations; his duty to the Municipality, the Mayor and Council, to the Department of State, the legislative and executive powers, and to the law of the land. All these matters are taught by examples and anecdotes, together with familiar conversations, the teacher always asking judicious questions to assure himself that the pupil fully understands what he is learning.

The reading lessons in this course resemble those in the former, excepting that they are more advanced, the teacher always reading the lesson aloud to the pupils. He remarks upon the proper inflexions of the voice, the stress upon certain words, and to see that proper attention is paid to the various stops. Object lessons naturally find their places in the development of the reading lessons.

Writing is carried on as in the former course; the teacher always recalling the pupils attention to the proper position of the body, &c. Phrases serving as copies should always be complete in themselves, having for precept some rule of conduct, or useful information.

In grammar the parts of speech are studied, the regular conjugation of verbs and the rules of syntax. The oral exercises consist of elocution and pronunciation, grammatical interrogations and recitation aloud of pieces read in class. The written exercises are dictations from classic authors, composition, construction of sentences, homonymous and synonymous words and parsing. The teacher also reads twice a week some extract from a classic French author, which he analyses critically and explains. This teaching

teaching has not only for its aim a knowledge of the language but the real culture of intelligence and the development of moral sentiment. The class dictations should relate to historical, geographical, agricultural, and commercial questions.

The arithmetic of this course includes, in the first place, a complete revision of what has been already learnt, then come Fractions, both vulgar and decimal, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, &c. The legal system of weights and measures, with mental calculations, are applied to the rules abovementioned. All the problems and questions relate to operations in real life, or with facts associated with domestic, rural, or industrial economy.

In geometry, beside the simple geometric figures taught from the blackboard, the fundamental properties of the cube, prism, cylinder, and sphere are practically taught.

The Elementary History of France is thoroughly gone into, the teacher insisting upon all essential facts during the Hundred Years War. The method is as follows: He draws upon the blackboard a map of France as it existed during the period of which the lesson teaches. The towns, villages, and districts spoken of in the lesson are always shown upon these maps, and copied on the slates and copybooks of the pupils. The teacher also writes upon the blackboard the summary of the lesson, which is also copied, and the pupils interrogated thereon.

The geography of France and her colonies is taught during this course, together with its physical and political features, also close studies of the various departments and districts, with the products of the different regions. The lesson is always traced by the teacher on the map, before it is given on the board for the pupils to study. These are often exercised in tracing routes upon the blackboard, or upon paper. Voyages by water, journeys by railways and ordinary roads, all serve for real object lessons, both for oral exercises and for written descriptions.

In science the teaching in this course consists of the elementary principles of natural and physical science. The pupils have to study the different parts of the human body, its organisation, and to give oral and written descriptions of the principal functions of life. The division and classification of vertebrated animals; to describe a typical animal of each group; to study from certain chosen types the principal organs of plants, the great divisions of the animal kingdom, indicating the plants that are useful and those that are detrimental and poisonous. These lessons are usually given outside of the school during promenades on half holidays. The principles of air and water are also studied, with simple experimental demonstratious, also the elements of agriculture and horticulture. Instruction in these latter is also given during promenades, the teacher pointing out the different soils, the value of manures, and how the work is performed by the ordinary implements used by the farmer, such as the plough, harrow, roller, reaping, and mowing machines, &c., &c.

The child is thus brought up to his eleventh year, at which age he commences work in the Superior Course, which takes another two years. This will bring him to the limit of age fixed by law, viz.: 13 years, and closes the period during which he has to remain at the Primary Elementary School.

We find again in this course that the same importance is paid to moral teaching, reading lessons, and practical exercises, as in the former course, but the exercises are more extended and progressive. They comprise a regular series of lessons on morality generally, and more particularly on social morality, for example, the duties of parents to their children, the reciprocal duties of masters and servants. They also treat of society, its benefits and necessity. Justice is taught to be the first condition of all society, with joint responsibility and human frateroity. The pupils are instructed in the applications and developments of the principles of justice, the sacredness of human life and liberty; the respect in which the property of others is to be held, as well as their reputation and honor; they are to faithfully and honorably respect all given promises, as well as the opinions and belief of others. They are also taught the duties of recognition, charity, fraternity, and benevolence, tolerance, elemency, and devotion, and shown by examples, what takes place daily in common life.

In this course he has also to learn what he owes to his country in obedience to its laws, to the military service, to discipline, devotion, fidelity, and to the flag; his duties in the municipality, and his vote at elections. It should be proved to him that recording his vote is a moral obligation that he owes to society, also that in his opinions he should be free, conscientious, disinterested, and enlightened. The rights which correspond to these duties should be pointed out to him—such as individual liberty, liberty of conscience, liberty of labour, and liberty of association. The national sovereignty, the guarantee of the security of life and property, must be thoroughly explained, and the action of government made apparent.

In each of these subjects, regarding social morality, the teacher must explain to the pupil without entering into any metaphysical discussions—1st, the difference between duty and self-interest, even when they seem to be conflicting—that is to say, the imperative character and disinterestedness of duty; and 2nd., the distinction between the written and moral law, the one fixing a minimum of prescriptions which society imposes upon all its members under determinate penalties, the other, that which is imposed by one's own conscience, viz., those duties which need not be performed, but which, if left undone, one feels one's self morally guilty. These lessons must be followed by applications, examples to be given, and questions answered.

It is also during these two last years that the pupil completes his studies as to his duties of citizenship, and gets his ideas of political economy.

He has to study the Constitution of his country, the duties of the President of the Republic, the Senate, the Legislative Assembly, the laws and their administration, central, departmental, and commercial; the various authorities; civil and criminal justice; public instruction; the army, navy, &c., &c. He also receives elementary notions of taxation, the custom-house, the social state, property and successions, the probation of minors, the most common and usual form of contracts and agreements, leases, and bills of sale.

The conversation lessons relate to political economy, man and his necessities, society and its advantages; capital, labour, and association; the production and exchange of commodities, of insurance societies, mutual help, and other associations.

Reading is continued from books and manuscript pieces, both in prose and verse, together with anocdotes, descriptions, dialogues, &c., the pupils writing their ideas of the lesson from memory after the reading is finished.

In writing the pupils are exercised chiefly in running hand; ornamental writing is also taught, with the various forms of bills, invoices, agreements, leases, &c.

In grammar, syntax is continued; the functions of words and phrases are studied; the principal rules relative to their employment in accordance with time and etymology, both usual and derivative. Exercises in elecution, and in written accounts from memory of all reading lessons, promenades, and experiments. Each pupil has to recite the lesson in parsing that has been given to him, and which invariably consists of some grand historical fact. Dictation from classic authors, exercises in the derivation of words; and, also, on the application of the rules of syntax to composition. The teacher explains any difficulties that may be met with in parsing the reading lesson, making the pupils thoroughly understand the subject, and he takes many opportunities of reading aloud to them upon literary, dramatic, and historical subjects.

As this course finishes the education of the masses, there is a scarching review made of all the work done in arithmetic, in order to satisfy the teacher that the pupils thoroughly understand what they have been taught, and that they can calculate sufficiently well for the purpose of every-day life.

In geometry, besides the problems that particularly concern the surveyor, the boys are practically shown on the ground how to perform the simple operations of land surveying and levelling.

In history the work relates to a short historical summary of the periods of Ancient Egyptian, Jewish, Grecian, Roman, and that of the Middle Ages. Modern history is touched upon in the great events of France. All lessons to be followed by a task in the shape of questions and answers, or a recitation of some historical fact.

Geography is carried further forward, especially the development of the geography of France, together with a concise summary of that of the other parts of the world. Due importance is given to the French Colonies. The study of the physical and political geography of Europe is also continued.

A general review is made with reference to what has been previously taught in natural and physical science. The new work is a further study of physiology, chiefly as regards the functions of the human body, such as digestion, respiration, the circulation of the blood, the nervous system and the organs of sense. Added to these is practical advice by the teacher as to hygiene, the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, &c. The features of animal classification are taught, the principal groups and essential parts of plants; a summary of information upon geology, fossils, rocks, and soils. Examples are gathered during promenades and excursions, and collections are made by the pupils for the school museum.

Physical facts and principles are also taught, such as the lever, screw, and pulley, the equilibrium of liquids, atmospheric pressure, the barometer, thermometer, light, electricity, and magnetism. Various applications of science, the steam-engine lightning conductors, electric telegraph, the mariner's compass, &c.

Instruction is given in the elements of chemistry, simple and composite bodies, metals and the ordinary salts of commerce.

In agriculture and horticulture, the studies are more advanced and methodical. Drainage, artificial manures, implements, and farm machinery, domestic animals, and book-keeping for the farm. The pupil is shown the best methods of propagating plants and how to graft, bud, and generally how to cultivate fruit-trees, and manage gardens and orchards.

This finishes the work in the Primary Elementary School, but in addition to the subjects of general instruction I have described, there are also special subjects, with which, if the school is a large one, the master is usually assisted. These are drawing, singing, manual training, gymnastic, and military exercises. In the Paris Municipality these teachings have special organisations, and each is the object of a scheme of study having its own particular directorate.

The length of the school week is fixed at thirty-two and a half hours for the Elementary and Middle Courses, both for boys and girls, while for the Superior Course the boys have thirty-seven hours, and the girls, thirty-five.

In all schools of the Municipality of Paris, one teacher is alloted to fifty pupils in the elementary course, from forty to forty-five in the middle, and from thirty-five to forty in the Superior Course.

I have described as concisely as possible the manner of educating the masses in the Maternal and Primary Elementary schools in Paris, that being, as I before stated, in my opinion, the most complete and methodical system of imparting instruction to children up to school age limit.

As to the superior Primary School, it will be understood that the children who can afford to continue their studies at these establishments are very limited in numbers. The instruction of the masses is carried forward by means of evening classes in technical schools, where practical work—as well as the science which underlies it—is taught and applied.

With regard to the special subjects I have alluded to, drawing comes first. The eye mind and hand are complimentary to each other, and must be taught to work in unison. It is an incontrovertible fact that they work better under each other's guidance. Theoretical knowledge is in itself incomplete; it is the hand which makes experiments and tests practicability, that solves difficulties and completes the machine. One would be comparatively useless without the other, and it is as necessary that the eye and hand should work together, as that action should follow thought, and it is by learning to draw from the first that this object is effected in the easiest way. It is pleasing to see and learn that all civilised nations have awakened to the value of drawing and that it now takes its proper position in all State and public schools, it being thoroughly recognised that the ability of the workman to express his thoughts by the freehand use of the pencil is indispensably necessary before he can become a master of his craft.

A great number of drawings from Primary Elementary Schools were exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition, many of which were very good and highly interesting. Among others I noticed some floral menu cards for every month in the year. In the designing of these the method employed by the teacher is worthy of imitation. The pupil is given a natural flower, a lily, for example; it is first studied in detail in all its various parts, accurate drawings are made of the stem, leaf, bud, and flower; then the entire flower is drawn singly and in groups, and, lastly, an ornamental design for the vignette of the menu card is arrived at. These have been done in a large way for reproduction, fully 18 inches by 12, and are strongly and boldly drawn. Honeysuckles, poppies, daffodils, lilies, possion-flowers, and pansies were thus treated. One can easily understand how invaluable as a means of culture, as well as learning to draw, is this close study of nature. They are, inded, object lessons of the greatest importance.

How different this from the art teaching in England. Until very lately the course there pursued was all wrong and the work feeble and niggling in the extreme. It is true a better order of things is now obtaining, and if the Principal of the Art Department at South Kensington were not cramped and fettered by the red-tapeism that exists there, the results would be much more pronounced than they are. The work would be progressive and carried out in accordance with nature, common sense, and the requirements of manufacturers, where art is a great factor in the production of their goods. As an example, one may see what has been done at the Doulton Ceramic Manufactory at Lambeth. The characteristics of the ordinary British drawing-master are prettiness and pettiness. What he calls finish is a lot of finnicking unnecessary detail. The unfortunate students become stunted in mind and cramped in their handwork. They find this out as soon as they go to work in a manufactory where full-sized drawings are required. Then they discover that they must go back almost to the beginning in order to arrive at that freedom of hand with which they should have commenced. In France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States of America, a child begins by reproducing lines on as large a scale as his little arm will allow, and, instead of using a finely-pointed lead pencil, he is given a piece of chalk and a blackboard.

After this he is advanced to charcoal, with brown paper and white chalk for the lights, and so on. In ordinary schools no special teaching is required for drawing. It must be taught every day in the same way as reading and writing by the same master, and I have stated in my previous reports, already referred to, that in my opinion reading, writing, and drawing can all be taught as one subject.

Drawing must be universally taught. There is no profession or handicraft in which it is not of the greatest service. Not only is it useful in mechanical construction, but it enables the artisan to give beauty to his designs; in short, it unites artistic effect with a proper proportion of the parts in constructive design.

It is the same with manual training. All nations have, within the last half a dozen years, become convinced of the inestimable value of technical education towards the culture of the mind as well as the training of the hand. Scientific discoveries floating vaguely in the minds of inventors become real through the skilful manipulation of the artisan. The late M. Salieis, who effected such important reforms in technical teaching, and whose work at the Ecole de la Rue Tournefort has been a model to all nations, told me that in his experience he had invariably found manual training served to strengthen the ordinary primary instruction, and that in his opinion if the time given to primary instruction were reduced one half, far better results would be obtained than at present. Much weeding would have to be done in the subjects taught, but as in thinning a forest, the best trees would thereby be strengthened. It would be precisely the same in the schools. By instilling such ideas to children, they can be readily assimilated, and the result is better in the present, and far more useful in the future. He says: "Given a child's nature, nothing else is needed in order to develop there the pre-existent germ which stimulates him to realisation; he can then be roused to a taste for work. This is the inevitable outcome of manual training, the underlying skill, disclosure of tendencies, and love of work naturally follow."

M. Salicis early recognised the great want of a Special Normal School for manual training, and he did his utmost to bring it about. He managed to set in motion M. Jules Ferry, the Minister of Public Instruction in 1882, and was also assisted by M. Buisson, Director of Primary Instruction. An institution of this class was inaugurated, and admission given to school teachers by competitive examination. These at first numbered forty-eight, all of whom were graduates of the *Université de France*. They were taught for one year. The following subjects having been chosen:—

- 1. Experimental physics and chemistry as illustrated in simple phenomena, i.e., such experiments as might be repeated in elementary schools.
- 2. Natural history treated in the same way.
- 3. Plain trigonometry, algebra, and elementary mechanics.
- 4. Descriptive geometry, with direct applications to perspective and to stereotomy.
- 5. Drawing, modelling, moulding, and graphic designs.
- 6. Treatment of wood at bench and turning lathe.
- 7. Treatment of iron in the smithy, smithy in the forge, vice, and turning lathe.
- 8. As subordinate studies, choral, music, French literature, fencing and fire, military, and brigade exercises.

This programme was to be completed at a later period by a scientific study of various fertilisers in their relation to the nature of the soil, and to special productions.

Up to last year the Special School had graduated seventy-two professors of manual training, and these had been added to by a few expert scholars from the St. Cloud Normal School. It is now a fact, that in strict compliance with the law, each of the French Normal Schools, numbering ninety, including Corsica and Algeria, is provided with a competent professor of manual training.

These schools graduate every year about 1,500 teachers all of whom are fairly fitted to teach manual training in Primary or Superior Schools. M. Salicis calculates "that in fifteen years, 2,750,000 boys, of the French working classes, will be provided with such instruction as will completely fit them for the future they have in store."

My reports on Technical Education for 1887 and 1890 treat the subject of manual training, its present position in Europe and in the United States of America very fully, and to these I would refer all school teachers and others who may be interested in the new education.

Singing is generally acknowledged to be a most important part of a child's education. It assists in the proper devolopment of the vocal organs, and corrects bad habits in the tone and quality of the voice. A child may be a fluent reader, but he never would attain, in a general way, to perfect reading, 138—2 C much

much less to high-class elecution, without voice culture. Singing serves to strengthen the lungs, and of all artistic recreations, it is the most conducive to health. It has thoroughly established itself, as a branch subject in all schools in countries where education is compulsory. It operates as a recreation between exercises, and trespasses little on the school time. The kindergarten action songs act most beneficially and charmingly. They are made very instructive, and the children never become weary of them, for naturally music delights; therefore it serves the purpose of the teacher in a remarkably happy manner.

Gymnastics and military drill are now generally taught all over the continent, and at all the higher schools of Great Britain. The mind cannot act with the best results unless sustained by a healthy body. Where we have so large an expenditure for public education we should be indeed much to blame if we continue to yoke together active brains and inert bodies; to increase the load and neglect the means of carrying it. There is no need to lose health in the pursuit of knowledge, and where a thorough system of physical education is carried out, the pupils are almost invariably healthy. They must be made to maintain regular habits of reasonable recreation. Physical training should be made a part of the usual school work.

The superior or higher Primary School carries on and extends the work of the Primary Elementary School. In case the district is not large enough to support a high school, classes are attached to the Primary Elementary School, where advanced instruction is given. There were in France, at the end of 1888, 256 schools and 431 classes of this kind, with 22,000 scholars in the schools and 10,000 in the classes taught by 3,300 teachers. In these higher schools and classes a two years' course is followed. The new work comprises algebra and geometry, commercial arithmetic and book-keeping, physical science applied to industry, agricultural and hygiene, geometrical and ornamental drawing, modelling, notions of law and political economy, the principal epochs of general history, commercial and industrial geography and modern languages. These higher schools and classes are only open to scholars who have passed the examination for the certificate of primary elementary studies.

According to French law a child is not allowed to work more than six hours per day before the age of 15, unless he can produce a certificate that he has passed this examination. If, however, he can obtain this certificate before he is 13 years old he is then permitted to work six hours a day.

Each department in France is bound by law to provide itself with a normal school or training college, in which the training is gratuitous. Students are admitted by a competitive examination. Should a sufficient number of candidates fail to make application, a second examination is held. The course of training lasts three years. Studies for males occupies thirty-five hours weekly, and include: psychology, morals, and pedagogy, two hours; French language and literature, four hours; history and civics, three hours; geography, one hour; handwriting, two hours; modern languages, two hours; mathematics, three to four hours; physics and chemistry, two to three hours; natural science and hygiene, one hour; drawing and modelling, four hours; theoretical agriculture, one hour; manual training and practical agriculture, five hours; gymnastics and military exercises, three hours; singing and music, two hours.

My object in thus setting forth the manner of teaching, as well as the subjects taught in French schools, is to point out to all Australian teachers not only the advisability, but the necessity, of giving the highest class instruction to children of every age, as regards their moral and civic duties. I am thoroughly convinced that these subjects must be taught daily and in no half-hearted or lukewarm manner. It is not only necessary to cultivate the mind but also to elevate the soul. Let us therefore teach our children to know their duties to their fellow creatures and to society, and not only to know them but to practice them.

What I have described will be sufficient to indicate to teachers particularly, and to the public generally, what the French people have found it necessary to do in order to preserve the character and manners of their citizens, and I cannot too strongly advocate the imperative necessity of following their example. They must not only teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, but morality, rights, and duties.

## APPENDIX C.

## MANUAL TRAINING IN FRANCE.

By A. Salicis, Late Inspector-General of Manual Training.

Nature wishes that those who work should first be esteemed and rewarded by the measure of their salary.—Confucius.

I have always noticed that among workmen, good apprentices make good citizens.—B. Franklin (Codicit to his testament).

We have been created to act and produce.—Channing.

The aim of education should be to prepare us for complete life; therefore education should furnish the individual with the means of providing for his existence.—Herbert Spencer.

THERE is nothing at all new in the idea of completing man and doubling his value by teaching him at an carly age to make use of his hands. We have reason to be astonished at not finding a greater number of manual instructors, and also that no country has thought best to introduce into its public school the use of the hand, the simplest, cheapest, most universal, most obedient and most marvellous tool in our

If we stop to think of the sum of the countless efforts of all kinds that have been spent since the formation of society solely on the unfolding of brain powers, it might prove interesting to consider what would be the present state of the world if the millionth part of this outlay in mind and money had been appropriated to create and make fruitful in successive generations a love for concrete work in all its forms—a love such as would be called forth, fostered and promoted by bringing about an appreciative

co-operation between the taste and the judgment, the eye and the hand.

In this connection the following quotation from Channing is generally known, in the United States at least: "Manual training is a school where men are put to acquire energy of purpose and of character, a conquest which is far more valuable than all the knowledge of the schools."

Not less familiar are the opinions of Pestalozzi, Condorcet, Rousseau, Locke, and Montaigne, all of whom would surely agree with the English philosopher in saying, "since it cannot be hoped that a child will have time and strength to learn everything, the result is that he should be taught especially those branches of which he is most in need, and which will be of greatest and most frequent use to him in the world."

Already in his day Seneca complains that this was not the case: and this inconsistency must be strikingly apparent, for Détrouve himself, whose mind was radically different from that of the Seneca,

has thought it his duty to say in his Salyricon:-

"Those who are in charge of the studies of young people do not devote sufficient care to make them familiar with what is most intimately connected with every-day life; thus it happens that when they do breathe the atmosphere of the surroundings among which their destiny calls them, they believe they have been wafted into a different world."

For many centuries there has been no great change in the education of those classes whose liveli-For many centuries there has been no great change in the education of those classes whose livelihood depends on the daily work of their hands. It would seem as though the book or the paper were the only things they would have to handle, and as though the pen were the sole tool they would have to make use of. Book, pen, and paper are put into the hands of children from their fifth to their thirteenth year, and they submit during all this time with passive indifference to being saturated with the one taste for literary things. Then, when they have been carefully perverted both intellectually and physically with respect to the future which awaits them and when the gate of life finally stands wide open before them, they are calmly expected to enter it not only unarmed but wholly unprepared.

Does this mean that the actual primary instruction should be slashed to pieces, and that one excess should be substituted for another? What rash voice could formulate such an idea? By no means, for every nation has its main roots buried in the mass of elementary knowledge. If it be in the nature of things that we children of the same country are called upon to follow different paths, we may at least have the same language, write it in the same way, and share the same history. However, if the introduction

have the same language, write it in the same way, and share the same history. However, if the introduction of manual labour become general, let no one scorn the tools, the needles, the scissors, which we all shall have learned to handle. On the contrary let each one esteem modesty and courage in their attempts to

lead a creditable and useful life.

Far then from wishing to weaken primary instruction, I believe it can be conceived of as strengthened, but different: it would be reduced perhaps by half as a time for study, but in return a double harvest would be reaped by thinning out the requirements, very much in the same way as a forest is cleared in order to strengthen its trees. The new departure would consist chiefly in introducing into the new system concrete methods of instruction, revealing such principles as can be assimilated on the spot, and yielding such results as will be useful later on.

This is in part the aim sought by the Academy of Medicine in the active war it is waging against intellectual over-pressure. This is moreover the tendency, clearly defined nowadays in France, as well among the guardians of public instruction as in the legislative halls and in the general enlightened

opinion of the country.

It was in March, 1882, that the Chamber of Deputies voted in favour of making manual training obligatory for the different grades of primary instruction. Thus was realised in a much larger sense the scheme which Condorcet laid before the Convention nearly a century ago, and which the strong heads of the time naturally dubbed Utopia; it was spoken of as Condorcet's Utopia! Very happily this is the way with a goodly number of Utopias; to-day they are follies in the sight of barren scepticism, and

to-morrow they are fruitfully fulfilled.

Up to 1882, manual training was not altogether wanting in France; but where it did exist, it was chiefly in the form of apprenticeship, or rather of undivided preparation for one special calling. The institutions offering this training bore the characteristic names of apprentice's schools, industrial schools, tacknical schools, schools, and trades and so an Allege institutions were private cornerations. technical schools, schools of arts and trades, and so on. These institutions were private corporations; their number was very limited and they could not give to their pupils the general stamp which is inherent in a nationally ordered instruction. Beginning.

Beginning at the very foundation, and in keeping with the spirit of the law, the State has organised and is still busied in organising, institutions which are primary above all; just as are those whose fundamental principles are the book and the pen. The State should no more aim to turn out accomplished workmen after a course in simple manual training, than it claims to graduate thirteen-year old literati and historians on a pen and book instruction. But just as it ought to provide the pupils as far as possible with the knowledge necessary to spell their language correctly and also with the elements of a tolerable style, just so in manual courses it can spread a knowledge of the correct use of the principal tools and of the ordinary operations with them.

Given a child's nature, nothing clse is needed in order to develop there the pre-existent germ which stimulates him to realisation; he can then be roused to a taste for work, and this is the inevitable outcome of training an underlying skill. The whole secret is here: underlying skill, disclosure of tendencies, taste for work.

Far from being well under way in 1882, with this worthy end in view, all preparations for the journey had still to be made; methods, buildings, stock of tools, body of instructors,—all this coupled to the great obstacle that on making the new studies obligatory, it had been forgotten to make any appropriation for them.

Thanks however to the stand taken by M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction, and by M. Buisson, Director of Primary Instruction, a Special Normal School for Manual Training was decided on and was straightway created. Admission by competition was granted to forty-eight young school-teachers, graduates of the University de France. They were taught there for one year the following

1. Experimental physics and chemistry as illustrated in simple phenomena, i.e., such experiments as might be repeated in elementary schools; the instruction was collective but the students had the privilege of individual manipulation.

- Natural history, treated in the same way.
   Plane trigonometry, algebra, and elementary mechanics.
   Descriptive geometry with direct applications to perspective and to stereotomy.

5. Drawing, modelling, moulding, and graphic designing.

6. Treatment of wood at bench and turning-lathe.7. Treatment of iron in the smithery, with vice and turning-lathe.

8. As subordinate studies; choral music, French literature, fencing, and fire practice.

This programme was to be completed at a later period by a scientific study of various fertilisers in their relation to the nature of the soil and to special productions. Repeated questions, competitive reviews, and practical trials kept these young teachers always on the alert. Although the programme was overcrowded for immediate needs, it was thoroughly carried out, and was satisfactorily assimilated in all its parts.

From an essentially manual point of view it covered about the following ground:

Stereotomy-Design and construction of a soffit, of a full centre, of a segmental arch, of a stilted arch, of a rampant arch; development of the same; stringer of a staircase.

Drawing and Modelling—Rendering of twelve models selected from the collection of the National School of Fine Arts. No modelling was done, unless preceded or followed by a design of the object.

Joinery—Besides preliminaries, twenty exercises in joinery and ten summaries.

Smithery-Introductory details, fire-building, striking in presence of one, two, and three smiths, welding, rolling, measuring the calibre, tempering.

Millwright's work-Practice in flat and half-round files, mortise-chisel, graver, saw.

Wood-turning lathe-Railings of different styles, Medicis vase.

Metal turning-lathe-Slide cylinder.

Every object made was to be a material rendering of an off-hand sketch. A memorandum of each sketch was entered in a special workshop note-book, along with the teacher's private explanations and estimates.

The close of the year witnessed the establishment of a certificate of proficiency for such as were fit to teach manual work in the normal schools and in the higher primary schools. On examination this certificate was awarded to most of the students in the first promotion: the few backward ones obtained this distinction in the following year, along with twenty-four new students of the second promotion.

The Special School has thus graduated seventy-two professors of manual training; since then, the Normal School in St. Cloud has swalled the list by a few adopts, and some independent teachers have shown themselves so well versed in the several requirements as to pass satisfactory examinations in the same. Thus it is that now, in strict compliance with the law, each one of our ninety normal schools, including Corsica and Algeria, is provided with a competent professor of manual training. On the other hand these schools are fully equipped with laboratories, workshops, and tools: with respect to the new branches, the programme is identical with the one adopted by the Special Normal School, minus the above-mentioned 3rd, 4th, and the latter part of 8th. The course is completed within three years at the rate of four hours per week a rate which scores years inadequate. rate of four hours per week, a rate which seems very inadequate.

Still these normal schools are beginning now to graduate every year something like 1,500 teachers, who are pretty well fitted to introduce the new studies in the numerous continuation schools. The outlook for the elementary schools is also bright, and it may be hoped that they will delay no longer in incorporating special teachers in their body of instructors. Summer schools are even being opened gradually in the normal schools to those teachers in each department who will pledge themselves to regular attendance. These voluntary teachers carry back to their schools a manual knowledge which is sufficient inasmuch as it is primary: their own works are their models and their note-book is their guide. The remainder of their equipment, which in the beginning need be only slight in the way of buildings and tools, will depend altogether on the General Councils and on the Municipalities.

In fifteen years from now, nearly all our primary high schools and most of our 40,000 elementary schools for boys ought to provide our 2,750,000 male children of the working-classes with the instruction which will fit them completely for the future they have in store.\*

This period of expectation would have been shortened, and the standard of manual training would surely have been raised, if the Special Normal School for Manual Training, founded by M. J. Ferry, had been developed instead of supressed by his second successor; unfortunately, ministers have this point in common with the days,-they follow upon one another without being alike.

It is a fact that everywhere, without exception, where the equipment is decent and the professor suitable, manual training is as much of an attraction to the pupils of various ages as to the student-teachers of the normal schools. The recent convention of academical rectors and of general inspectors of primary instruction, presided over by the Minister, was unanimous in favour of the new departure: such was the interest manifested by the students of the normal schools, that at times it had even been nocessary to restrict their enthusiasm in workshop matters. We wish it to be always well borne in mind that we are dealing here only with the question of primary manual training, such as is generally given by the State.

Inasmuch as the variety of private enterprises is as great as the number of individual callings, it is not to be expected that their soul and mechanism should emanate from the government. In this case, it is a matter as we have already stated of regions, departments, cities, industrial syndicates or private concerns. These special and varied demands have for some time been met in France by a large number of private establishments. The last few years have seen them well started towards rapid enlargement, and the organisation of syndicates can only hasten their development.

Heretofore the State was satisfied with providing a few important typical institutions, such as the National Schools of Arts and Trades which were founded long ago in Châlons, Aix, and Angers. The experiment is to be completed by trial district schools in Vierzon, Voiron, and Armentières. These schools, like the former ones, will receive boarders and will give instruction from the primary department up to a well-defined idea of the industrial occupations of the country.

The rapid spread of general manual training is greatly hampered by the lack of space available in primary schools, and moreover by a temporary scarcity of the department and communal funds. Great sacrifices have been required and made in view of building local railroads, town-halls and school-houses, and, as is always the case, noble impulses have been followed to the detriment of future welfare. Nevertheless, besides these primary high schools which are being equipped day by day, there is a very large number of elementary schools which have now introduced manual training in various stages. At all events the difficulties have been diminished, in a measure, by the programmes adopted by the High Council of Public Instruction, small classes being assigned such work as requires neither workshop nor special equipment. special equipment.

For the time being and awaiting further reforms, manual work enters under the head of physical education. A synopsis of the same is as follows:

5—7 Years.	7-0 Years.	9—11 Years.	11—13 Years.		
Basy exercises in plaiting, folding, and weaving. Cutting out pieces of coloured paper and uniting them in geometric designs. Basy basket work. Combinations of coloured worsteds on canvas or on paper.	Construction of geometric solids out of paste-board.  Basket-work, combinations of many coloured twigs.  Modelling.  Reproduction of geometric	painted pictures and col- oured paper.  Eusy wire-work; trellis-work.  Combination of wire and wood- work; cages.  Modelling simple architectural	Combined exercises in drawing and modelling. Objects sketched on a giver scale and vice-versa—objects reproduced from a sketch or a given scale. Chief tools used in wood-work Graduated exercises. Planing, sawing wood, simple joinery. Boxes, nailed or put together without joints. Turning-lable. Turning very simple objects. Chief tools used in iron-work File exercises, paring or polish ing rough iron and cast-iron		

GIRLS.									
5—7 Years.	7—9 Years.	9—11 Years.	1113 Years.						
Casy Froebel exercises. Plaiting, folding, weaving. Knitting small articles.	Meshes on the right and wrong sides. Ribbed work, increasing, diminishing. Making stitch, on canvas. Elements of sewing. Homs and overcastings.	stitches.  Marking on canvas, forward stitch, side stitch, back stitch.  Overcasting-stitch.  Plain seam, hem; double seam.  Overcastings on selvidge.  Overcastings on turned in folds.	Stitching, gathers, buttonholes. Mending garments, darning. Elements of cutting and making up very simple garments. Elements of domestic economy in its relation to the kitchen, to washing clothes and keep- ing them in repair, to the toilet, to household duties.						

<sup>\*</sup> If we do not speak of the girls, it is because they have already to a certain extent a suitable primary manual training, consisting of needlework, cutting out, and dressmaking.

Such is nowadays in France the part which manual training plays in elementary schools. This programme may be altered to meet the wants of any and every school, and in such a way that each school can select a part of the whole in keeping with its means. In any case the Council of every department is vested with a certain authority in matters of changes such as it may seem wise to brirg about in local applications of manual training.

A committee has recently been formed with the mission of studying up the question of agricultural training in normal schools, primary high schools, and elementary schools.

Personally we do not think that the type of programme shown above should be maintained as a whole, at least as far as the boys are concerned.

It seems to us that up to the eleventh year there is not a sufficient demand made upon individual thought and judgment, or upon the complete subjection of the hand to an instantaneous decision of eye and will. Moreover, physical strength meets with no means or incentive to develop. Weaving, basketwork, plaiting,—all this is quiet work, where the fingers are trained to move evenly and mechanically, without any intellectual exertion. The proof of this lies in the fact that this kind of work is introduced with greatest ease in the asylums for the blind and weak-minded. We believe that the true aim of manual training should be to accustom a child at an early age to work standing, and as far as possible, to bring all parts of his body into play. Does he not do this anyway, if left to himself? Is it not a source of continual wonder to see the youngest children stand from morning to night: they are on such a constant go that it is impossible for their parents to keep up with them. And then, thanks to this healthful weariness, when night comes on they fall into a sound sleep from which they arise at early dawn refreshed and ready to begin all over again.

The needs of a child are made evident by his love for hoops, tops, ball-playing in all its phases, and so on. A child must dig ditches, build dams, climb trees, and experiment with the power of his lungs: he must do all this and in the same day. He will even skip his meals, if he has a chance.

It is very true that all this cannot be done in a school: still the natural inclinations of a child should not be tampered with, but this overflow of vital energy should be controlled in such a way as to direct the main course into a channel of future usefulness.

Thanks to the freedom of scope and means which the Municipal Council of Paris has given us, it is on these lines that we seek to promote manual training in the public school of Rue Tournefort. We lay special stress upon our methods, because this institution realises a type whose tendency is to spread as a whole or in part.

There all children from the ages of six and seven years have a part in active manual work. As soon as they enter school they begin modelling, and they keep up the study during their entire school course. They are also taught to treat soft wood with the saw, the rasp, the chisel, and the mortise-chisel. They are then advanced to the plane, the turning-lathe, and the iron-work including furnace duty.

At a very early age they begin to sketch on a given scale, all draughting being recorded in a notebook which is never to leave them. These memoranda are chaotic at first, but they assume rapidly a definite shape: the accounts of daily work are tabulated as regards the nature of the work, its material, and the time spent on it.

The school is made up of five classes, the highest being intended for special or post-graduate work.

12-14 years Special Class devotes 21 hours a week to manual work. 81 10-12 1st ,, ,, 22 5 9-11 2nd,, " 8-10 3rd4 33 37 23 ;; ,, 3 7-94th " ,, ,, ,,

No attempt is made to specialise before the Special Class. Once there students are given successively fluishing touches in a complete general training, but desides that, they have access to such special branches as will foster more especially an avowed bent.

The new instruction involves an additional expense of 15,000 francs a year; the school receives 260 children, and were it not for its small quarters it could take in 300 without its outlay being increased other than by the expenditure of raw material.

This institution has been in operation now for nearly sixteen years, and the experiment may be considered a success from the triple point of view of hygiene, general instruction, and practical results. The children thrive notwithstanding the fact that their attendance in school is longer by two hours than usual regulations provide. Their occupations are so varied, in accordance with their mental and physical aptitudes, that there is no sign of weariness after their exertions of mind and body. Ardour pervades them in a characteristic way: their heaviest punishment is to be debarred from the workshop.

As regards instruction, the annual examination ordeal for the certificate of proficiency in primary studies is a sufficient relative criterion: it proves that the scholars from the Rue Tournefort are among the best off, as far as scholastic knowledge is concerned. Thus, in addition to what their comrades in other schools know, they are indebted to the new instruction for all the manual training they have acquired. The practical results are made manifest in the facilities for finding good apprenticeships, for reducing their length, and for being sconer compensated.

Besides choice workmen devoted to their calling, this school has graduated expert accountants, teachers, professors even of higher branches, and artists: one of these famous when twenty years old for his water-colours, is now much sought after by New York publishing houses.

Of the two hundred boys' schools in the city of Paris, about one-half are equipped with benches and turning lathes, at which the older scholars do manuel work. The Municipal Council and the Board of Instruction are both endowed with the very best will, and still they have not dared to settle definitely the amount of importance to be attached to primary manuel training. As a consequence, this instruction is somewhat subordinate, and up to the present time the results attained are not in proportion to the

eacrifices

sacrifices made. Another cause of delay is the lack of teachers well qualified in point of methods and statements. As a matter of necessity workmen are called in: they are good practical men as far as their own work goes; but when it comes to imparting knowledge, their teaching is decidedly empirical.

This state of affairs has very happily reached a climax and a sweeping change will take place: the teachers will now be recruited from the ranks of Normal School graduates of the department of the Seine.

We have stated above that nowadays all normal schools give manual instruction: the school at Autouil especially (Siene department), has been thoroughly equipped for the past three years and graduates every year some thirty teachers who are well able to fill to some advantage the places of present workmen.

The case will be the same in other departments in proportion to their population.

At all events the extension of manual knowledge can only be hastened still more by the decisions of the Higher Council of Public Instruction. Ministerial resolutions, and if need be, speaial decrees insure to these decisions a legal sanction.

In accordance with them all, every primary high school must be provided with a workshop, and there shall be awarded certificates of proficiency in higher primary studies, including manual work. These two, three, and four year schools are urgently demanded by the departments and cities: they apply to a part of the studying population that has already received the certificate for elementary primary instruction, and that is not compelled to seek directly an apprenticeship.

Now it happens that the committee intrusted with the revision of the programme desires to retain a general course of study during the first year only in the high schools: this year should be a sort of review. Then from the second year on the studies are to become more and more professional, and are to be based chiefly on the main industries of the country. Manual training will be obligatory four hours a week during the first year, five hours in the second year, and six hours throughout the third and fourth years.

If we take into account that the prime elements of this training have had full chance to become assimilated in the elementary school during a minimum period of six years, they will surely bear fruit after an average apprenticeship of four years, or after an additional special training in the high schools.

The outlook should be a bright one for future generations, inasmuch as being better prepared to battle with life they will show greater love for work, and will be all the more happy and honored ou that account.

#### APPENDIX D.

# THE PHILADELPHIA MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL-PROGRAMME OF STUDIES.

This school affords to pupils who have finished the Grammar School Course the opportunity not only to pursue the usual High School Course in Literature, Science and Mathematics, but also to receive a thorough course in Drawing, and in the use and application of tools in the Industrial Arts.

The object of the School is the education of all the faculties. "The whole boy is put to school." He is trained mentally, physically, ethically, and is fitted to enter upon his life work without loss of time, and without error in the choice of occupation.

The Manual Training School is not a trade school, but it is a school wherein the principles of all trades and occupations are taught. Its purpose is not to make mechanics, but to train boys for manhood. It is a fitting school for life and for living.

It fosters a high appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent labour. Its moral influence is immediate and wholesome.

Its organisation embodies suitable provisions for such purposes as practical education demands. These find expression in the following

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

The combined Course of Study covers three years, and the school-time of the pupils is about equally divided between mental and manual exercises. One hour per day is given to drawing, two hours to shop-work and three hours to the usual academic studies.

The Course of Study embraces five parallel lines, as follows:-

First.-A Course in Language and Literature, including the Structure and Use of English; Composition, Literature, History, Economics, and German.

Second.—A Course in Science and Applied Mathematics, including Geology, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Economic Botany, Mechanics, Steam and Electrical Engineering, Mensuration, Book-keeping, and Surveying.

Third .- A Course in Pure Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.

Fourth.-A Course in Free Hand, Mechanical and Architectural Drawing, Designing and Modeling.

Fifth.—A Course of Tool instruction, including joinery, pattern-making, wood-turning, wood-carving, modelling, forging, soldering, brazing, moulding and casting, vice work and mechanical construction.

# FIRST.- COURSE IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

## OBJECTS AND METHODS OF STUDY.

The object of the work in English is to secure for each student an easy and idiomatic use of his mother tongue, and to awaken in him an appreciation and an understanding and a love for wholesome literature. Special attention is given to the subject of "Books and Reading" by suggestions concerning the selection of books and courses of reading.

# ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE-(First Year.)

- RHETORIC.—The mother tongue taught by

  (a) Conversations.—Subjects from daily life, occupations of men, travel, inventions, general information.

(b) Use of Texts.—English and American Classics.
Synonyms, prefixes, suffixes, roots, word-building, analysis of thought.

- (c) Writing .- Dictations; punctuation and composition; analysis, order, form.
- (d) Short Essays-Outlines set by the instructor; descriptions; the concrete before the abstract.

## SELECTED ENGLISH AND AMBRICAN CLASSICS .- (Second Year.)

Complete works from Addison, Chaucer, Tennyson, Scott, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, Coleridge and others.

The Classic selected is made the basis of instruction in the history and social life of the times. Essays by the student.

## GENERAL COURSE IN ENGLISH LITERATURE—(Third Year.)

Shakespeare .- Macbeth, Casar, Henry V., King John, The Tempest, etc. Selection from any of the series. Lectures, criticisms, classical readings, comparisons, style.

Essays by the student.

In the study of literature, numerous charts are constructed, each student selecting his own method of presentation of the subject. Biography, the growth of opinions, characteristics of periods of time, and causes and consequences of literary activity are among the themes illustrated. These charts also serve to harmonise the industrial and the literary studies of the school.

HISTORY.

## HISTORY.

History is taught in its principles and in its applications. Special attention is given to the development of free governments, the progress of civilisation, the westward course of empire, industries and inventions, the origin of American laws and customs, the recognition of human rights, the empire of religion and morality, and the relations of man and men.

In American History, the Nation is the chief theme. By text book and by standard authorities, by library and by newspaper, by lectures, and by political and industrial maps, the pupil studies the Nation. The object of the instruction is to acquaint the pupil with the nature of the institutions, laws and customs of his native land, and to inculcate sound views of his duty as a citizen.

#### GENERAL HISTORY .- (Second Year.)

Special study of the History of Greece, Rome, England, France and Germany. Readings in the class from authorities. Construction of historical maps in crayon or in water color.

#### AMERICAN HISTORY—(Third Year.)

Construction by the student of industrial and economic maps, showing movements of populations; the rise of political parties; the growth of canals and railroads; the acquisition of the public domain; the progress of the country in business, commerce, agriculture, education; the changes in State and in Federal Government during the nineteenth

century.

The Course of Instruction also includes the study of Civil Government in America; the origin of our State and of our National Government; the functions of the State; the Executive, the Judiciary, the Legislative; Municipal Government, with special reference to Philadelphia; the citizen; immigration; land laws; duties of public officers; citizenship, its duties and responsibilities.

#### ECONOMICS.

In the study of Economics, the student becomes acquainted with some fundamental, economic and political truths. His attention is carefully directed to the affairs of men in the production, the distribution, and the exchange of commodities. The nature and the duties of a man in society are briefly outlined. The study of Economics is made a general introduction to the world into which the student must soon enter.

#### THE ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY-(Third Year.)

Production—Labour, capital, co-operation, land.

Distribution—Property; the status of persons; wages, profits, rent.

Exchange—Demand and supply, values, money, international trade, interest, competition.

Society—Industry, education, population, values, prices, the functions of the State, the laws of a Iministration, the Nation. Essays by the student.

#### SECOND COURSE IN SCIENCE.

In the Science Course, those discoveries and facts which have a direct bearing upon the industries and upon the every-day affairs of life are made the objects of special study. The end sought is to give the students an intelligent notion of their environment, and to diffuse among them the spirit of scientific investigation.

#### GEOLOGY.

In Geology, the study is valued rather as a means of inducing sound thinking about Nature than as an opportunity to impart a mass of information.

Besides the general ground covered by physical geography the course includes the elements of crystallography, studied constructively; an experimental study of the chief metals and metalloids forming the crust of the earth or important in the arts; the determination of the more common minerals and rocks. While the educative value of the science is predominant, particular attention is given to such practical questions as the physical and chemical properties affecting the strength of building-stones, and methods of determining whether a particular specimen is suitable or not for the use proposed.

## (First Year.)

Experimental Courses in elementary crystallography, chemistry, mineralogy and lithology; the study of earth, air, fire and water; the mineral resources of Pennsylvania and of the United States; the construction of models and of maps in relief and in the flat; geological excursions.

#### PHYSICS.

In Physics the object of the instruction is to convey as much practical information as possible concerning the recent applications of the principles of physical science, and particularly to induce in the student sound habits of thought. The principals underlying the science, the Conservation of Matter and the Conservation of Energy, are constantly kept in view. A physical laboratory has recently been fitted up, and each student is expected to do a certain amount of practical work.

#### (Second Year.)

Proporties of matter; the principles of mechanism; hydraulies; heat and thermo-dynamics; electricity and magnetism; sound; light; transformation and transmission of energy; lectures with experiments; recitations from text and note-books; conversations on subjects relating to the physical sciences, and by practical work in the physical laboratory. Volunteer work is also encouraged in the making of apparatus, the construction of diagrams, and the solution of problems in every-day life.

138-2 D CHEMISTRY

#### CHEMISTRY.

The chief object of the Course in Chemistry is to lay a broad foundation of chemical knowledge which will ensure sound thinking in regard to the constitution of matter and which may afterwards serve as a basis for more special work. Particular attention is given to the metallurgy of iron and steel on account of the great importance of these compounds as constructive materials. In the laboratory a course of qualitative analysis is worked out. Chemical manipulation and the use of the blow-pipe are taught.

#### (Third Year.)

Inorganic Chemistry.—The main facts concerning the chief metals and metalloids; their place in nature, their extraction and their application in the arts.

Organic Chemistry.—An outline of the principal hydro-carbons of industrial importance, with brief sketches of the industries dependent upon them.

Metallurgy.—The production, working and properties of iron and steel receive particular attention. Excursions made for the inspection of operations carried out in the blast furnace and Bessemer converter, the foundry and rolling-mill.

#### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Course in Mechanical Engineering is designed to give the students a practical knowledge of the elementary mechanics of engineering and their applications, and of heat, its effect upon liquids and gases, its agency in the utilisation of latent energy and the methods employed therein. In the Dynamical Laboratory the classes construct apparatus and carry on experiments familiarising them with the various topics, and make various tests of steam-engines and boilers. Students are detailed to take care of the boiler and engine during the day.

# MECHANICS-(Second Year)

Force, motion, work, energy, power—their units and measurement; momentum and inertia; centrifugal force; equilibrium of forces; moments; friction; principles of mechanism; pulleys and belts; teeth of wheels, etc.; machines; dynamometers; clasticity and strength of materials; shapes of beams, girders and columns; graphical statics; arches, bridge and roof trusses; springs, periodic motion, impact, etc.

#### STEAM ENGINEERING-(Third Year.)

Combustion and Fuels; Generation of steam; steam-boilers; grate surface and heating surface; boiler testing.

Motive Power from Steam; expansion and heat of steam; parts of engine; cylinder; piston, valve gears, etc. Details of construction and proportioning of parts.

Work of Steam-Indicator diagrams, calculation of horse-power, etc.

Varieties of Engines; stationary, rotary, locomotive and marine engines.

Management and Care of steam-engines and boilers; visits of inspection to machine shops, etc.

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

The Course in Electrical Engineering is intended to familiarise the student with the elementary principles of electricity, and the practical applications and measurement of electrical energy, as well as the principles and construction of batteries and electrical machines. In the laboratory, opportunities are given for experimental work in measuring electric currents, and for testing and managing dynamos, lamps, storage batteries and lines. During the Course the students are required to design and construct various electrical instruments and machines, such as galvanometers, rheostats, batteries, dynamos, motors, etc.

#### ELECTRICAL UNITS AND MEASUREMENTS.

Electro-motive force, quantity, resistance, current, etc. Measurement and testing. Cable testing, location of faults, etc.

## GENERATION OF ELECTRICAL CURRENTS.

Chemical—Primary and secondary batteries. Principles, construction, E. M. F., internal resistance, duration, etc.

Mechanical—Dynamo-electric machinery; principles, calculation and construction; automatic regulation; testing; characteristic curves, efficiency, etc.; care and management; motors and the transmission of power.

#### APPLICATIONS.

Electric Lighting - Heating effects of currents; incandescent and are lighting; circuits for electric lighting; care and management of lamps and plants; cost of maintenance.

Electro-Plating-Copper, silver, nickel, brass, etc., ; plating of non-conductors, (stone, wood, etc.)

Telegraphy and Telephone-Principles, and constructions of instruments; use of instruments; running circuits.

Electric Bells and Gas Lighting-Design and construction; annunciators; railway signals, etc.

Electric Welding.

# Physiology.

In Physiology, attention is given to those facts of anatomy and physiology which are essential to the proper understanding of the laws of hygieno. The pupil is made to understand that the principal object of the instruction in Physiology is to teach him how to keep that complex machine, the human body, in sound running order. The instruction aims to present the laws of life in such a practical way that they may become a guide to healthful living. The pernicious effect of alcohol and narcotics upon the individual and upon society is especially emphasised.

## First Year.

The function of the organs of the human body, and the relation these sustain to the conditions of health and disease; food and digestion; assimilation; secretion and exerction; circulation of the blood; nervous system; special senses; hygiene of food, air, exercise and clothing; temperature of rooms; ventilation, etc. Anatomy of the skeleton, muscles, heart, lungs, stomach, etc., illustrated by models, charts, diagrams, and by the dissection of the organs of animals; use of the miscroscope.

Economic

#### ECONOMIC BOTANY.

The Course in Economic Botany is designed to show the use and application of wood in the Industrial Arts.

#### First Year.

(a) Structure and Growth of Wood-Cells and cell growth; woody fibre; tissues and their growth; exogens and endo-(a) Structure and growth; white cent growth; wondy here; tissues and their growth; exogens and entire growth; exogens, structure and growth.
(b) Elements of Forestry—Soil, varieties and formation; effect of trees on climate and soil; preservation of forests; distribution of timber in United States.
(c) Treatment of Timber—Cutting and seasoning; preservation; shrinkage; defects of timber; cause and remedies.
(d) Value of Timber—Cutting to the best advantage; selection of sound timber.
(e) Classification of Trees—Their specific properties; fuel value; strength; use in the arts.

#### THIRD.—COURSE IN MATHEMATICS.

The course includes :-

FIRST.—A review in Arithmetic and Mensuration.

#### First Year-First half.

Numerical calculations of the amount and cost of materials used in construction; the percentage of waste in the making of shop exercises; calculation of surfaces and volumes of the same, and the amount of wood or metal required in their construction; business forms and calculations; cube root; the metric system.

Second.—A Course in Algebra.

#### First Year.

Fundamental operations; fractions; equations of the firstde gree; equations of more than one unknown quantity.

#### Second Year.

Involution; evolution; inequalities; radical quantities; quadratic equations; ratio and proportion; progressions binomial theorem; series. Constant attention given to the use of algebraic formulæ as instruments of investigation in physics, chemistry, engineering, and mechanics.

Third .- A Course in Geometry.

#### First Year-Last half.

Definitions; perpendicular and oblique lines; parallel lines; triangles; quadrilaterals; polygons; circles; measurement of angles; constructions.

#### Second Year.

Theory of proportions; proportional lines; similar polygons; comparison and measurement of polygons; regular polygons and circles; constructions.

#### Third Year-First half.

Plane and solid angles; polyhedrons; spherical geometry; conic sections.

Throughout the course the applications of Geometry to drawing, construction, engineering, mechanics, and architecture, as a means of bringing the pupil to see clearly the true relation of principles and things, make this study an invaluable preparation for the varied duties and labours of life.

Fourth.—A Course in Trigonometry and Surveying.

## Third Year-Last half.

1. Trigonometry.—Fundamental formulæ; relation of Geometry to Trigonometry; angular magnitude in general; uses of tables of natural and logarithmic values; solution and area of right and oblique triangles.

2. Surveying.—Use and adjustment of instruments.

Area of triangular, polygonal, and irregular fields; interior and exterior stations; dividing land; establishment of meridian; triangulation.

#### BOOKKEEPING-Third Year.

The subjects of single and double entry are thoroughly explained and illustrated. Each pupil is required to write several sets, including, beside the principal books, auxiliary books and business papers.

The object is to present the subject in as simple and practical form as possible, so that each student can roadily apply it to his own affairs.

## FOURTH.—COURSE IN DRAWING.

The importance of Drawing in its application to Manual Training cannot be over-estimated. It is, in fact, the first step in manual training. Without drawing, the use of tools becomes a mere mechanical imitation, and has little value as an educational factor. From the conception of the idea to its expression in the concrete material, the drawing is the medium through which the mechanical processes are logically developed, and brought to a definite and practical form.

From the beginning, therefore, the pupil is taught to interpret working drawings, and to reproduce from them the indicated forms. He must understand the language in which they are described, and acquire by education and experience the ability to obey it.

While drawing underlies all industrial work, its application is not limited to mechanical action. Throughout all the departments, drawing is the common language used in explaining construction. facts, ideas, and principles. By means of historical, botanical, and topographical maps, literary and economic charts, geometrical and electrical diagrams, anatomical and geological sketches, the pupil graphically expresses the lessons taught in the class-room.

The Course in Drawing has three general divisions:-

First-Constructive drawing, as the basis of all industrial pursuits.

Second-Representative drawing, designed to educate the sense of form and proportion, to teach the eye to observe accurately and to train the hand to delineate rapidly the forms of objects.

Third-

Third—Decorative drawing, used as a means of cultivating the taste, and developing an appreciation and love of the beautiful

First Year.

- Constructive Drawing. (Mechanical)—Proper care and use of instruments; class study of the geometric facts of shape and size in typical solids; the method of representing and describing such facts applied in the preparation of free-hand dimension sketches of the exercises which are afterwards made in the shops; finished working drawings made to scale from them; orthographic projections; sections and intersections, and surface developments; lettering; conventional methods and technicalities in accordance with the best modern practice of the draughting-room.
- Representative Drawing. (Free hand.)—The analysis of forms singly and in groups, prepared for their accurate representation on paper, or the blackboard. Much practice is given in making drawings of various objects seen out of school, yet based upon the simple geometric solids, casts, and natural forms upon which the pupil has received instruction and practice in the school-room.
- Decorative Drawing. (Design.)—Elementary geometric design; straight lines, curved lines, and their combinations; geometric figures; elementary conventional design.

#### (Second Year.)

- structive Drawing. (Mechanical.)—Preparation of finished working drawings from free-hand dimension sketches, from blackboard drawings, and from dedicated directions; drawings of patterns and forge work to be used in shops. Shop tools and machine details—such as calipers, wrenches, pipe fittings, pulleys, details of engineering structures; parts of lathe; steam-engine, &c.; development of surfaces applied in preparing working drawings for tin smithing exercises. Constructive Drawing.
- Representative Drawing. (Free hand.) -Representation of the appearance of the rectangular and circular objects, with shades and shadows. Free hand drawing from simple casts and natural forms.
- Decorative Drawing. (Designing.)—Typical historic forms, and simple natural forms conventionalised; design to fill given space; borders and surface covering; principles of arrangement; repetition; alternation; cumulation; radiation ; symmetry.

#### (Third Year.)

- Constructive Drawing. (Draughting.)—Machine drawings, tracings, and blue prints made from blackboard and note-book sketches; drawings of steam-engine and electric motor to be used in the "projects" in the shops; isometric drawing; ornamental coloring and India ink shading with pen and brush; designing of screw threads, gear wheels and parts of machinery, from specifications; plotting of irregular mechanical movements.
- Representative Drawing. (Free hand.)—Advanced free hand drawing from models, casts, natural and historic forms; light and shade; coloring. Elements of linear perspective and the perspective of shades and shadows.
- Decorative Drawing. (Designing.)—Geometric, historic and conventional forms in design; analysis and conventionalisation of natural forms; designing of repeated pattern and repeated forms; planning of ornament. Applied design; analysis of colored designs; original designs in color and in relief.

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE.

#### (Third Year.)

The object of this Course is to familiarise the pupil with the typical forms, processes and principles of building construction, the elements of planning and design, and sanitary conditions; to present the subject of architecture from an historical standpoint, and combine therewith the comparative study of structural and ornamental features; and to cultivate the sense of and a taste for the beautiful in art and

Illustrated lectures, study of notes, drawings, charts, photographs, ornamental forms, reference books.

Study of existing buildings and structures, and the typical forms found therein, with special reference to the application of the principles of construction in stone, brick, wood, iron, etc.

Examination of buildings in course of erection for methods and processes; building materials.

Architectural Sketches and Drawings; blackboard illustrations; typical forms seen in buildings—structural and ornamental—figured sketches of the building selected by the pupil for set of architectural drawings—foundation and floor plans, elevation, vertical section, perspective view and details; study of historic ornament.

## Modelling in Clay.

## (Third Year)

Clay Modelling accompanies the more advanced work in drawing from casts and natural forms, and design in low and high relief. In modeling in clay, as well as in the carving in wood, it is the aim to give a better conception of form and proportion than is attainable on the flat surface.

Simple studies of ornamental forms from casts and carvings; modeling of single plant forms from nature; original designs

Modeling from designs, drawings, photographs, carvings, casts and nature.

## FIFTH.—COURSE IN TOOL INSTRUCTION.

In this department—which is the distinctive feature of the school—each exercise involves a mechanical principle, and the chief object of the instruction is the development of this principle, rather than a finished piece of work. The exercise has value only as it has rendered educational service during its construction. In the changing conditions of the thing in hand during its construction, there is a constant necessity for creating new means to meet new requirements, and the directive skill thus evolved makes manual training rise to the level of scientific or mathematical studies as a means of intellectual

Other values of a specific nature—accuracy of measurement, precision of adjustment, delicacy of manipulation, exactness in every particular-must be taken into account in estimating the educational value of manual work.

All the articles made in the shops are required to be of precise forms and dimensions given in a drawing made by the pupil himself previous to taking up the exercise. The aim is to teach the pupil to express his thought in a concrete form with the least waste of material, in the most workmanlike manner and in accordance with the most approved methods.

## (First Year.)

In the wood shop in the first year the pupil begins by laying out his work on a piece of rough board; he then proceeds with various exercises in sawing, planing, squaring, chiscling, mortising, mitring, nailing and dovotailing—receiving in the meantime lessons in the design, structure, and use of tools.

Running parallel with the work in joinery, and occupying the same length of time, is a course of vise-work, which includes chipping, filing, and fitting of plane and curved surfaces.

#### (Second Year.)

In the second year the course in wood-work is continued in a series of exercises in pattern-making, which are afterwards used in the foundry in moulding and casting. In connection with pattern-making, the pupils are taught wood-turning.

In the manipulation of wood and cold iron, the material will wait for the pupil to exercise his judgment as to the best method of doing the work. In the forge shop, however, where hot iron is to be manipulated, quickness is an essential requisite, the necessity of "striking while the iron is hot" being imperative. As a preliminary step, the processes involved in forging are first worked out in lead. The operations are then performed in hot iron in a series of exercises in drawing out, upsetting, shaping, bending and in the making of rings, bolts, chains and tongs. Welding and the tempering of steel follow; and, at the end of the second year, each pupil is required to make the chisels and a set of turning tools for his third year's work in the machine shop. A short course of tinsmithing and brazing is also taken up the second year.

## (Third Year.)

In the third year, the principles taught the first and second years are practically applied to mechanical construction. In the wood shop, each pupil is required to make one or more models, such as planes, pulleys, parts of machines, etc. In the machine shop is a course of vise-work involving the chipping, filing, and fitting of curved and plane surfaces used in machinery,—and also a course of iron turning. As a final exercise, the class will be required to make from their own drawings and measurements, as a "project," a steam-engine, a dynamo, or some other machine.

A course in wood-carving forms a part of the work of the third year.

#### TEXT BOOKS.

Rhetorio—Kellogg.
English Classic Scries—Clark & Maynard.
Shakespeare—(Rolfe's edition).
American History—Scudder.
General History—Barnes.
American Politics—Johnston.
Social Science—Steele.
Government of the People of the United states—Thorpe.
Physical Geography—Houston.

Elements of Physics—Gags.
Chemistry—Remsen.
Physiology—Dunglinson.
Arithmetic—Graded Problems.
Geometry—Wentworth.
Algebra—Loomis.
Trigonometry—Wentworth.
Book-keeping—Meservey.

## EQUIPMENTS.—SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

## CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Apparatus and reagents for the experimental illustration of general Chemistry. A laboratory equipped with the customary apparatus and chemicals for qualitative analysis for 17 students.

#### PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Working table, with gas, pneumatic trough, etc. Apparatus for the illustration of the principles of pneumatics, hydrostatics, acoustics, optics and electricity, including air-pump, syphons, vacuum fountain, bellows, blast furnace, sonometer, tuning forks, organ pipes, lenses, porte-lumière, prisms, batteries, magnets, electro-motors, galvanometer, telegraphic instruments, frictional apparatus, etc.

#### GEOLOGY.

A collection of the more common minerals, rocks and ores. Globe and charts.

## ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.

The apparatus in the Electrical Laboratory includes one Maxim and one Hochhausen dynamo; one Tabor steam indicator; one Prony friction dynamometer; four Julien storage batteries; fourteen Brush storage batteries; other secondary and primary batteries of various kinds; ammeters and voltmeters; tangent and other galvanometers; rheostats for large and small currents; voltameters and standard batteries; one Troemner balance; electro-plating, telephone and telegraph apparatus; incandescent and arc lamps of various kinds; switch-boards, fusible plugs, and cut-outs; electric bells, annunciators and gas-lighting apparatus; wire, tools, and necessary fixtures for carrying on the practical work of the Course.

## DRAWING ROOM.

Drawing desks for 50 pupils. Drawing boards, T squares and triangles for 325 pupils. Models of fundamental geometric solids,—cylinders, cones, cubes, prisms, etc. Blue-print frame, papier-mache casts charts of typical forms and styles, etc.

# Modelling Room.

Tables and modelling tools for 17 students. .Two troughs for clay.

MECHANICAL

## MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Wood Shor.

Sixty cabinetmaker's benches, 8 speed lathes, 2 grindstones; bench, lathe, and general tools for 60 pupils; carving tools for 17 pupils.

FORGE SHOP.

Twelve forges, 12 anvils; tongs, bammers, etc., for 12 pupils.

TINSMITHING COURSE.

Five Bec't-horn anvils, 1 furnace, shears; soldering tools for 5 pupils.

FOUNDRY.

Trough, flasks, sieves, trowels; moulding tools for 5 pupils.

METAL SHOP

Forty-three vises, 3 iron turning lathes (one with screw-cutting gearing); lathe and vise-tools for 43 pupils; grind-stone, surface-plates.

Power is supplied by an 8 horse-power engine, with 12 horse-power boiler.

The recitation rooms are furnished with the usual appliances.

## RULES FOR ADMISSION.

1. Promotions to the Manual Training School shall be made at the close of the June term from the Twelfth Grade of the Boys' Grammar, Consolidated, and Combined Schools; but no boy shall be promoted who is under 13 years of age.

The Committee on the Manual Training School shall designate the time of holding the examinations for promotion, and make all necessary arrangements for the same.

- 2. It shall be the duty of the Principals of the several Boys' Grammar, Consolidated, and Combined Schools, to certify to the Superintendent of Schools the names of all boys of the proper age who have finished the Course of Study in the Twelfth Grade, and are desirous of promotion to the Manual Training School.
- 3. The examination for promotion to the Manual Training School shall be under the direction of the Superintendent of Schools, who shall be assisted by a sufficient number of Principals of Boys' Grammar, Consolidated, and Combined Schools, to be designated by the Committee on the Manual Training School.
  - 4. The examination for promotion shall include: -

READING.
SPELLING.
LANGUAGE.
WRITING.
ARITHMETIC.

GEOGRAPHY.
UNITED STATES HISTORY AND CIVIL
GOVERNMENT.
SCIENCE LESSONS.
Drawing.

A minimum average of 50 per cent, shall be required in Reading, Language and Arithmetic; and a general average of 65 per cent, in all the branches.

5. The number of pupils to be admitted from any school shall be the pro rata of the number from that school who pass the required examination to the whole number who can be received into the Manual Training School. Schools having more pupils who have passed the examination than can be received, shall have their respective surplus number of pupils admitted pro rata to the aggregate number of vacancies in the Manual Training School, as the same may occur.

The pupils of each school shall be admitted in the order of their averages.

# RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SCHOOL.

The daily session of the school begins at 9 a.m. and closes at 2.30 a.m., with an intermission of twenty-five minutes at 12.25.

The school year is divided into three terms, ending respectively about Christmas, Easter, and Commencement. The results of examinations, held during the term or at its close, combined with the instructors' knowledge of the character of the daily recitations, determine the advancement of the pupils. Regular quarterly reports of the proficiency of the pupils in each branch are made to the parents.

The first consideration of the pupil is the work of the school, and it is expected parents will give their hearty ec-operation and support, and not permit trifles to interfere with regular and prompt attendance.

The spirit of the school is that of carnest, faithful and self-directed work. By avoiding cramming, class-ranks and "markings," the school stimulates the student to do his best without appealing to his selfish interests.

Pupils whose influence is found to be injurious will be dismissed from the school, and those who fail to make good progress in their work after reasonable trial, will be required to withdraw.

Pupils are required to furnish their own drawing instruments and aprons, the expense of which will average about 5 dollars to each pupil. The Drawing Instruments are to be of a uniform kind, prescribed by the Committee on the School. Books, paper, shop-tools, and all other materials are furnished by the School. Losses and damages are charged to the pupils when they are the result of carelessness.

DISTRIBUTION

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DISTRIBUTION OF STUDIES.

Instructors	SENION CLASS: (A).	Hours per Week.	Intermediate Class. (e).	Hours per Week.	JUNIOR CLASS. (c).	Hours per Week.
Тиопт	Literature, Social Science, American History.	5	Literature, General History.	5		
Zieber	Book-keeping.	2	Algebra.	3	Algebra, Physiology.	4
HENDERSON	Chemistry.	3	Physics.	3	Physical Geography, Geology.	3
Hering	Electrical, Steam and Mechanical Engineering.	3	Mechanics, German.	3	Economic Botany, Mensuration.	8
RONDINELLA	Drawing (machine),	3	Drawing (mechanical).	3	Drawing (mechanical).	3
Abbrich	Drawing (architectural and design), Modeling.	4	Drawing (free-hand and design).	2	Drawing (free-hand), Rhetoric.	4
WHITAKER	Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying.	3	Geometry.	2	Arithmetic, Geometry.	3
Entwiste	Wood carving.	2	Pattern-making, Turning.	5	Carpentry and Joinery.	5
ODENATT	Mechanical Construction.	6				
ASTLEY			Smithing (iron, tin), brazing, moulding and casting.	5		
กลาสป					Visc-work (Chipping, Filing and Fitting).	6
	German,	2				

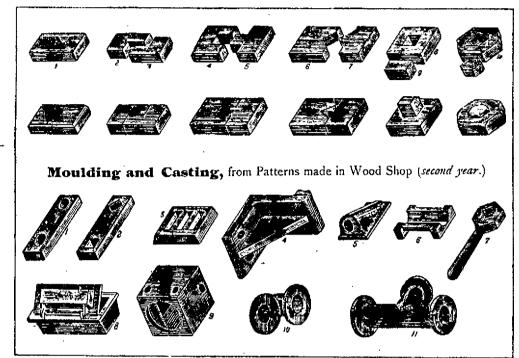
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GERMAN	_	_	_		_	Λį	 !	i	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	i–	i	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	_	ļ			Αĝ				Γ-		[ ]	Αij	<u> </u>	[		_		Γ	A	2 30

In the wood and metal shops the odd and even numbered sections in B and C interchange on alternate weeks.

[Four Plans.]

# Work in Metal Shor-Chipping, Filing, and Fitting (first year).



## No. 8. Door and Frame.

No. 6. Journal Brass. No. 7. Wrench.

Nos. 1-2. Washers. No. 3. Grate. No. 4, Bracket,

No. g. Hollow Cube with transverse cylinders.

> Exercises in Forging, (SECOND YEAR.)

No. 5. Ring (scarf joint). No. 6. Seamless Ring.

No. 7. Split Ring.
No. 8. Square.
No. 9. Split Exercise.
No. 10. Bolt.
No. 11. Bolt.

No. 12. Eye Holt and Ring. No. 13 Chain and Hook, No. 14. Heyagonal Plug,

No. 15. Welding (butt), No. 16. Welding (scarf), No. 17. Welding (split).

No. 10. Quarter Turn (pipe).

No. 11. T Joint (pipe).

# EXERCISES IN TIN-SMITHING (second year).

1. Soldering (plain seam). 2. Soldering (lock seam). 3-4. Pipe Joints. 5. Corner of Seamless Pan. 6. Seamless Pan. 7. Tincup. 8. Dishpan.

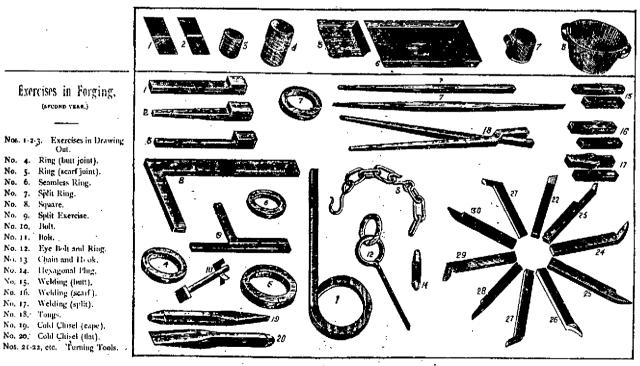
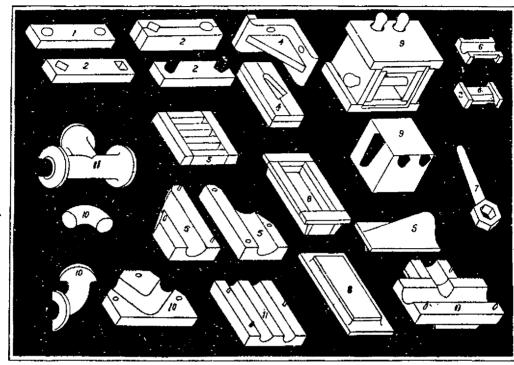


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT, PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(138-25,)

# Work in Wood Shop (second year).

PATTERN MAKING.



No. 1 Washer.

No. 2. Washer.

No. 3. Grate.

No. 4. Bracket

No. 5. Check Washer.

No. 6. Journal Brass,

No. 7. Wrench.

No. 8. Door and Frame.

No. 9. Hollow Cube with transverse cylinders.

No. 10. Quarter Turn (pipe).

No. 11. T Joint (pipe).

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No. 1, Washer, No 2. Washer. No. 3. Grate. No. 4. Bracket. No 5. Check Washer, No 6. Journal Brass. No. 7. Wrench. No. 8. Door and Frame. No. 9. Hollow Cabe with transverse cylinders. No. 10. Quarter Turn (pipe). No. 11 T Joint (pipe).

# Work in Wood Shop (second year).

PATTERN MAKING.

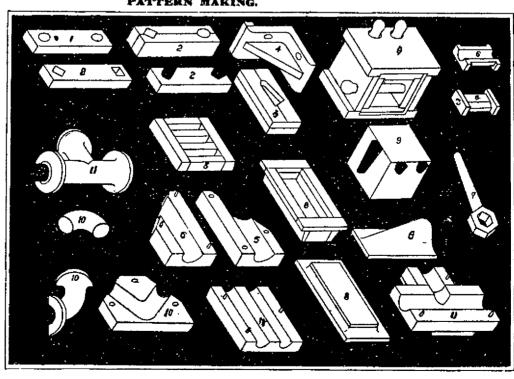


PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

## APPENDIX E.

## MANUAL TRAINING-THE ALBANY REPORT ON MANUAL TRAINING.

The following report is that presented on October 3rd, 1887, to the Board of Public Instruction of Albany, N.Y., by a special committee—of which the Superintendent of Schools was a member—appointed to investigate and report as to the advisability of introducing manual training into the public schools of that city:—

To the Board of Public Instruction,-

Your committee, to which was referred the resolution to investigate and report as to the advisability of introducing manual training in the public schools, beg leave to submit the following report:—

No subject is receiving greater or more serious consideration in the educational world at the present time than that of manual training. Those who have the interest of our common school system at heart are giving their attention to a subject which it is believed is destined to have a marked effect on the future of our schools and the industrial relations of our country. The manual feature in education is old in theory, but new in application. Success has attended its introduction in the schools of Europe and this country, and your committee feel that they are not treading on uncertain ground, and that the conclusion which they have reached is fortified by the experience of other places.

## WHAT IS MANUAL TRAINING?

A mistaken idea is prevalent as to the meaning of manual training, it being confounded with the trade schools of the country, and much of the opposition which has been expressed to the system has been upon the theory that it was designed to teach trades. Not so. It is not intended or desired to give instruction in any particular trade to the exclusion of others. Trade schools are confined to particular branches; manual training is more comprehensive, and takes in all. The prime object is the education of the mind, and of the hand as the agent of the mind, and to impart knowledge of such working tools and materials as are found in the great industrial pursuits of the world. To lay the foundation for mechanical pursuits, the same as our present literary system lays the foundation for professional and literary pursuits, and to be an important adjunct in all mercantile callings, so that when our boys graduate they will not be obliged to live by their wits alone, but will have the benefit of a dexterous hand directed by an intelligent brain. Instruction in the use of the common working-tools does not necessarily teach them to become mechanics any more than instruction in Latin and Greek teaches them to become lawyers or physicians. Its work is preparatory, not final. If it is desired to become a skilled artisan in any trade other avenues must be entered; manual training is but the beginning. To use a much-quoted expression, it is "putting the whole boy at school," and educating him on all sides, giving him a better mental and physical preparation for life's work.

## THE HISTORY OF MANUAL TRAINING.

The fundamental principles of manual training were first enunciated by Pestalozzi and Froebel a century ago, when they first suggested object teaching, but it has not been until within the last twenty years that any decided attempt has been made to bring the manual and intellectual into intimate relation. The Imperial Technical School at Moscow had the honor of being the pioneer in this field in 1868. The great benefits derived from such a course of instruction were soon seen, and manual training schools quickly sprang up in many of the other countries of Europe. In 1876, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the exhibit of the Moscow school attracted the attention of Professor John D. Runkle, of Boston, who soon after adopted the main features of the Moscow system in the Boston School of Technology. This was quickly followed by the opening of training-schools in St. Louis and Chicago, and so rapid has been its growth that to-day it is taught in a greater or less degree in two-thirds of the States of the Union.

# ITS ADVANTAGES.

# 1. A wider field of occupation to choose from.

Our present system of teaching is entirely subjective. Our boys are taught the theory, but not the practice; their heads are crammed with a mass of facts and figures which they find difficult to apply; they know how a thing should be done, but cannot do it, and when called upon to decide upon their future course they find themselves at a loss. One side only has been educated; the brain acts, but the hand is powerless. They can write an excellent essay; they are well grounded in classical and English literature; they understand the principles of science, but they have not the power to give form and expression to their knowledge, and they are often diverted into avenues of employment where failure alone awaits them, whereas, if the opportunity had been afforded of applying the theory, and a wider scope had been given to exhibit their natural aptitude, the problem of the future would have been solved, and they would have sought the paths of success.

Our schools every year graduate those who turn from the workshop and the bench and go to swell the multitude of poorly-paid scriveners and professional men, while the more lucrative positions by the bench and the forge are filled by those from other countries. What else can be expected when our young men themselves do not know their own capabilities, and their parents know even less? It is our duty to develop the whole boy, and to give the opportunity of displaying the natural capabilities of our pupils, so that when they leave our schools to enter upon the active duties of life their choice of occupation shall be certain and unerring.

## 2. A sounder judgment of men and things.

The poor judgment of literary men in the practical matters of life is well known. They live in an ideal world, surrounded by books, and when they are brought face to face with the common every-day affairs their judgment is at fault, and they seem to be wanting in plain, practical common-sense. The application of the abstract to the concrete, of the lessons in the book to material objects, develops the 138—2 F

perceptive faculties. The heated iron must be bent in shape by quick, vigorous blows, and the black-smith must use his judgment to tell when it is in proper shape; the stoneworker must exercise his judgment as to the force to put in his blows; the carpenter, in the fitting of a joint, must use his eye, hand, and judgment. Mental science may teach what judgment is in the abstract, but the hammer, chisel, and plane will give practical expression of the faculty. The boy that can exercise good judgment in material work will soon learn to exercise it in all practical problems involving the animate and inanimate.

## 3. A better intellectual development.

The argument has been sometimes advanced that by making manual training a part of the course of study the literary part is slighted. This is an erroneous impression, and one which has not been borne out by the experience of cities where such a system has been adopted. On the contrary, it has been incontrovertibly proven that the combining of the manual with the intellectual does not lower the literary standard of the school. It affords a pleasant relief to the routine of class-room work and the constant exercise of the memory in abstract problems. Three or four hours a week in the shop will produce marked results, and will keep up the boy's interest in his books by this pleasant change. Intellectual development is not to be measured by the length of time passed in the class-room. One hour of active interest in the work is worth more than five hours of indifference. If the interest is only kept up by a change from the class-room to the shop, one great point in a boy's rapid intellectual development has been gained. But the workshop is not a place of unthinking work. It is there the boy is giving tangible expression to his class-room knowledge. As he uses the hammer, the chisel, and the plane, he must study cause and effect. The finished work is the end to be gained, and as he fashions and moulds the rough piece his judgment and reason act in unison with his hands. As has been very beautifully expressed by one writer, "The body and mind act and react upon each other, and any act is a thought expressed, and the application of the hand and eye to systematic and artistic pursuits produces a reflex benefit to the mind of the worker."

### 4. The Elevation of Labour.

Our counting-houses and offices are overrun with an army of copyists, who have graduated from our schools, and who have avoided the factory and shop. The wide field of mechanical pursuits has not been entered by our American boys, but has been left to those from other countries, and a very large majority of the lucrative positions in our manufacturing establishments are filled by comparatively recent arrivals from foreign shores. Is not our educational system at fault? Are we not to blame for the surplus on one side and the void on the other? Have we not rather educated our boys for the so-called genteel employments of life and neglected the more practical? The dignity of labour cannot be impressed upon our young men by essays alone; example, also, is needed. If tools were placed in our schools, and our boys perceived the necessity of intellectual effort to properly use them, the smoke-begrimed mechanic with his dinner-pail in his hand, returning from his day's work, would be something more to them than the embodiment of brute strength. By being brought into daily contact with the implements of toil, and a participation in their use, they would beget a respect for the dignity of labour, which, it is feared, is not entertained now. An eminent French statesman lately said, "Caste ideas would vanish when tools were found in schools alongside of maps and books, and the nobleness of manual labour would be perceived and concord would be spread."

## The necessity of Manual Training.

Great advances have been made in different kinds of machinery and in applied science in the last quarter of a century. On all sides various improvements have been developed; new fields of employment have opened up; the various uses to which electricity alone has been put has called for a large class of skilled mechanics, yet the old subjective style of education has been pursued as caimly and evenly as if there was no such thing as an electric wire. That our present system needs strengthening, and that greater opportunities should be given for the development of our boys and girls, is evidenced by the interest which the Press of our city has taken in this subject during the past year, and the articles which have appeared from time to time. The great exponents of popular sentiment have been knocking at our doors, and urging us to adopt some method by which our boys and girls will be better fitted to engage in life's work. We have been slow to respond, but your committee believe that the time has come when the experiment should be tried. They do not desire to be understood as in any degree belittleing the present system of education, but believe that in this age of progress, when there have been such immense strides made in the modes of travel, when the invention of new machinery has revolutionised the methods of manufacture, an equal advance should be made in the methods of education and a broader field should be cultivated, and that an effort should be made to direct the attention and interest of our boys in our important industrial concerns has turned the public eye upon our schools for a remedy. The apprenticeship law still exists upon the statute book, but investigations, by those in a position to learn, show that it is practically a dead letter. Under the old system, when a boy was apprenticed, he was taken into the family of his master, sheltered by the same roof, fed at the same table, was present at all the business transactions of the master, and was taught every branch of a trade; under the present sys

Statements from other public men have been to the same effect, and it seems to be the general opinion that our public schools shall find the solution of our present labour troubles. The Commissioner of Labour Statistics last year sent out circulars to trades unions throughout this and other States, and to all the principal schools in this State, seeking information on the subject of manual training, and it is gratifying to know that a decided majority were in favour of adopting the new system.

gratifying to know that a decided majority were in favour of adopting the new system.

Twelve years ago the Legislature of this State took an important step in the direction of manual training by passing an Act making industrial drawing a required study. The wisdom of such a course has

been demonstrated by the steady improvement which has been made in this art in our schools; and as drawing is the basis of manual training, we are, in a measure, prepared to take the additional step and

give shop instruction.

In most of the cities where the manual feature has been introduced in the schools, the kitchen and the sewing-room for the girls have held an equal place with the bench and forge for the boys; but your committee, influenced by the conservative spirit which has always governed the action of this Board, have deemed it wise to express their conclusion affecting but one branch of the subject until the experiment has been tried and its success established.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That it is expedient and advisable that manual training be added as a part of the course of instruction in our public schools.

Resolved, That for the purpose of giving the new system a fair trial, in the most economical manner possible, one of the rooms in the basement of the High School building be fitted up as a woodworking shop; that a competent instructor be employed to teach the boys in attendance at the High School in the proper use of wood-working tools for a period of one year, the total cost not exceeding 1,500 dollars.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be adopted as the sense of this Board.

## APPENDIX EA.

# PROGRESS OF MANUAL TRAINING AT ALBANY, N.Y.\* BY SUPERINTENDENT CHAS. W. COLE.

The rapid strides made by the new element in public education called by common consent, manual training, are shown by the fact, lately ascertained by an educational journal, that forty-four of the leading cities of the country have introduced it in some form. The presence of manual training in these schools is justified by its most intelligent promoters on educational grounds only. The distinction between manual training and technical education is sharply drawn. The latter seeks to impart that special skill manual training and technical education is sharply drawn. The latter seeks to impart that special skill that results in the acquirement of a trade, and has no justifiable place in a scheme of instruction at public expense. The object of the former is "to add to the pupil's power of expression by verbal description, the powers of expression by delineation and by construction." The indirect social and economic benefits derived from turning the attention of pupils towards mechanical pursuits and from the fostering of a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of labour, may be properly and forcefully dwelt upon, but they do not alone vindicate the adoption of manual training in a public school system. As has been truly said: "The schools are not established for the purpose of teaching scholars how to make a living, but to teach them how to live. They are not to teach trades, but to educate." but to teach them how to live. They are not to teach trades, but to educate."

Having accepted these conclusions as a basis of action, your special committee recommended and the Board adopted the following resolutions in October last:

Resolved, That it is expedient and advisable that manual training be added as a part of the course of instruction in our

public schools.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of giving the new system a fair trial in the most conomical manner possible, one of the rooms in the basement of the High School building be fitted up as a wood-working shop; that a competent instructor be employed to teach the boys in attendance at the High School in the proper use of wood-working tools for a period of one year, the total cost not exceeding \$1,500.

Pursuant to these resolutions the appropriation was duly made, the workshop fitted up, and in January last the classes were organised and the course opened.

The shop was furnished with twelve double work-benches, giving ample space for classes, or divisions, of twenty-four boys each. Twenty-four kits of tools were provided, each consisting of the following :-

I wooden jack-plane,	1 Bailey iron fore-plain,	1 Bailey block-plane,
1 try-square,	1 back faw.	2 gauges, ½ and ¾ in.,
5 socket chisels, \frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{2} in.	1 oil stone,	1 oil can,
1 hammer,	1 marking gauge,	1 mortise gauge,
1 sliding T level,	1 screw-driver,	1 pr. winged dividers,
5 augur bits, 1 to 7 in.,	1 2-foot rule,	1 brace,
1 mallet,	1 cutter board,	1 duster.

The following tools for general use were also furnished: - Counter-sink, brad-awls, files, gimlet bits, four cross-cut saws, four rip saws, one set of numbers and letters to mark and distinguish each pupil's work, one dozen iron hand clamps, brass stencil to mark aprons and hooks, six saw benches, a grind-stone and a saw clamp.

A lavatory of twelve basins and ample toweling permits each division to wash and dry hands in a moment, while each pupil provides himself with a long work-apron to protect his clothing while at the bench.

The cost of fitting and furnishing the shop was as follows:-

Twelve double	work-bene	ches			***	1.,	101	146		***		\$156	00
Tools Materials	***	٠,	•••	***	***					***		251	15
T 1.		• •	***	***	***	1+1	141	***	***	***	***	14	
Carpenter and	 Maintina 1	 .:11	• • •	***	***	• • •	***	1-8	***			140	
our perioes and	banting p	itria	***	•••	***	• • •	***	***	4+4	***		23	00
											•	\$584	66

We pay the special teacher \$800 a year. We estimate that materials, tools, and supplies of all kinds will not cost more than \$200 a year, so that the running expenses of this shop, giving instruction to 250 boys, will be about \$1,000 a year. It is a noteworthy fact that in five months the breakage amounted to just 24 cents. A more extended plant reaching out into metal working, forging, lathe-work, moulding, and similar lines will require additional expenditure. It is hoped that the Board may soon be able to make the necessary appropriation.

The shop was opened for class work in February. The boys of the First and Second years were required to join in this work, but those of the two upper classes were permitted to volunteer. Much to the surprise of the teachers, every boy in the school announced his desire to take the new course, and before many weeks had elapsed the senior boys, conscious that their time was limited to the few weeks of the left before their graduation formed a special class to take largery after school beyon and on school left before their graduation, formed a special class to take lessons after school hours and on Saturdays, thus giving the strongest evidence of their high appreciation of the chance offered them of getting even a brief course in manual training.

Our course of procedure in instruction is briefly this: The drawing teacher exhibits an object to the class; the pupils make a working drawing from the object, carry the latter to the shop, and from it reproduce the object in wood. Of course, this is preceded by a sufficient number of lessons in the use of tools to enable the pupils to work readily and intelligently. Principles of construction are taught, as well as the most general use of tools. Nothing is made for use or for sale. Some specimens of work are kept to illustrate the work of the shop; the rest are either used over in the preliminary course in the use of tools, or are broken up and destroyed. From

From our brief experience we believe that it is established that manual training is legitimate educational work in our schools; that the tendency is to keep boys longer in school; that its effect is to round out the development of the pupil; that it promotes good order and discipline; that it has a moral force; and that it dignifies manual labour by removing false notions of degradation.

Having reached these conclusions from our short trial with the boys, it remains to decide what plan should be adopted to give the same training to the girls.

Believing that this line of work is strictly educational—that it develops the judgment and executive faculty better than any plan hitherto used—the logic of the situation requires that a similar line of opportunity should be opened to the girls.

While in a few places the girls are put in the shops, and given the course so successful with the boys, and while much that is forcible could be said in favour of such a plan, the general practice has been to limit the course for girls to sewing and cookery.

It seems to me that if sewing were introduced, it would be best to use it in the Grammar schools. To do this systematically and completely, two or more special teachers would be needed to give as little as one lesson a week in all the grammar grades. The High School pupils are of an age and from surroundings such that would make instruction in ordinary sewing generally superfluous.

With my present light I am not prepared to advise the introduction of any specialised form of manual training in the Primary and Grammar schools. We have drawing in all grades, and with a few modifications this, the foundation of manual training, will accomplish its office of preparation. In the lowest primaries we have Kindergarten methods, with constant instruction in form, color, modeling in clay and sand, etc., which need only to be extended on the same lines, as the complements of drawing, to form a good preparatory course for shop work in the High School grades, at which point the pupils have attained a physical and mental maturity that will enable them to handle real tools with effect.

I would prefer a line of work with cutting tools, for instance, modeling and designing followed by wood-carving, for the girls; but a more complete preparation in the Primary and Grammar schools than we have now, should precede any attempt to place such a course in the High School where alone it can be well managed.

The special line of manual training for girls that has met with the greatest favour thus far is scientific cooking. Conducted entirely upon an educational plan, illustrating important principles of physiology, hygiene, chemistry and biology, as well as the incidental instruction in domestic economy, I feel that this course is really the only one open to girls at present. The presentation of the physiological facts of the constant waste and the need of as constant repair of the tissues of the body, the investigation of the elements that best conduce to that repair, their proper preparation, the chemical changes effected in cooking, the selection of healthful and wholesome foods, the skilful manipulation of utensils, the acquirement of deftness in deciding proportions, all may be made to lead to the development of well-grounded, intelligent women. They will not be trained cooks, though well prepared to become such; they will be instructed "how to live, not how to make a living."

## APPENDIX F.

#### THE ST. PAUL REPORT ON MANUAL TRAINING.

The following report from the Committee on Manual Training was presented to the Board of Education of St. Paul, Minnesota, on February 6, 1888, and adopted by the Board:-

To the Board of Education:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Manual Training, after a careful consideration of the work begun and now going on under its charge, desires to report its views of it, and also of the ends to be attained in the progress and extension of the present experiment. This report does not assume to be a dogmatic answer to the many difficult questions which attend the introduction of manual training into courses of study for public schools—indeed the various and conflicting opinions of members of the committee limit the extent of the common ground upon which they could agree. Its design is to direct public attention to what the Board purposes to do in this department in the future, and to elicit public discussion from

which good may come.

In the beginning it is assumed that there is entire unanimity as to the desirability of making the instruction of the schools practical, and that there is a strong public sentiment in favour of manual training as a part of the course of study, although differences of opinion may exist as to the best means for co-ordinating the new with the old and traditional training now in vogue. The thought for some time seems to have been prevalent that our schools have too much to do with words and the memorizing of symbols and too little to do with things: that the education of our youth should include a training to symbols, and too little to do with things; that the education of our youth should include a training to express thought by the labour of the hand as well as well as to express it by language. Coinciding in these views, the committee gave little thought to the question of the desirability of giving our pupils an opportunity for manual training—indeed the work already in progress had decided that question for our city—but passed at once to the consideration of the best means to accomplish the end decided to be desirable.

We find that at present a room in the basement of the high school has been fitted up with benches, tools, and necessary appliances to accommodate pupils in wood-work. That pupils of the high school five classes of boys and three of girls, numbering twelve pupils each—are admitted, the boys taking two lessons of one and one-half hours each and the girls one lesson of the same duration per week. The committee were unanimously of the opinion that two mistakes had been made in the experiment commenced last September. One in attaching it to the high school as a department where, before, courses of study were full, and thus making work here additional to that which in the judgment of some was already too heavy. Manual training, if introduced properly into our schools, must take the place of something less important and practical. One or two lessons per week in shop-work taken by pupils who are already pursuing an exacting course of study will scarcely meet the end proposed by the friends of the new education. As now in operation, the manual experiment has little opportunity for future development or increased usefulness.

It seemed, too, that the appropriate training for the girls was in the line of household duties, the art of cooking, and the use of woman's 'universal implement,' the needle, rather than the tools of the

carpenter's bench.

As to the ultimate future of the movement which is finding expression in many manual experiments in the school systems of our larger cities, it is believed that courses of study will be modified, that much that is unnatural will give place to rational training. Primary schools will train children to observe and express their notions in clay and with the pencil, as well as abstractly in language. This will be the manual training of the primary grades. In schools between the primary and the high school there will be less drill in the technicalities of grammar, less memorizing of the details of geography, less puzzling over abstractions and more teaching which shall bring pupils into contact with material things and forces, and which shall give them ability not only to express thought by language, but by the graphic and creative work of the hand. This will be the manual training of these intermediate grades. Then would come the manual training school, which would and pupils from the eighth or even a lower grade if experience should show it to be desirable, but at least at an age when they could profitably take up the work of the school. In this school pupils who desire to advance on this line rather than to enter the high school would take a three years' course of study, including the studies of English, mathematics, and science, with two hours' shop-work per day and one hour instruction in drawing.

The foregoing is an outline of what, in the judgment of the writer of this report, should ultimately grow out of our experiment in manual training for the benefit of the boys, although upon all points the members of the Committee were not in accord. It is not a scheme which would turn our public schools into trade schools. It would not revolutionise our school system. It does not establish a work-shop in each school building, but economically gathers from all the schools those of a proper advancement who desire to complete the course in one school where mental and manual training go on together. It answers those who ask: Should not manual training be a part of a good education, whether that education be restricted to the common school, or carried to the highest discipline of technical schools and universities, by pointing to the manual work in drawing, and applied kindergarten training of the primary schools, to the original designs and the constructive work in different materials of the intermediate grades? It recognises the importance of carrying forward manual training simultaneously with all other educational processes, but provides suitable training for different grades, reserving shop-work and the use of

wood and machine tools for pupils who have completed or nearly completed the grammar school course.

In accordance with the idea thus presented there would be no necessity of large expenditures.

The present facilities, with those that will be furnished by the addition to the high school, now in process of erection, will answer for the present, and the ideal manual training school will be a natural growth and

development of the work now in progress, if it be properly fostered.

Having presented a possible though somewhat distant future of the work under the charge of the Committee, we desire to present our recommendations effecting its more immediate outlook. For the remainder of the present school year we recommend the continuance of the present order of things. recommend that this Committee be authorised to prepare and submit a course of study covering a period of three years, to include the studies of English, mathematics, science, drawing, and shop-work.

at the end of the present school year pupils who have finished the work of the grammar schools may be admitted to either the high school or the manual training school. That the manual training school for the present be located in the basement of the high school building, its pupils reciting in English, mathematics, and science, in the same classes and to the same teachers as the pupils of the high school.

It seems important to the writer of this report that there should be no organic connection between the high school and the manual training school. Such a connection would hamper the latter in its development. If experience should show that it would be best to admit pupils to the manual training school from lower grades than those of the grammar schools, the change could then be made without disturbing the gradation of the high school.

With regard to special training for girls, awaiting definite results from cities where expensive experiments are in progress, the Committee recommends that for the present the Board rests the matter with the general training given to all the pupils, both boys and girls of the grade schools.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. WRIGHT,

Chairman.

Chairman.

### APPENDIX G.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, NEW YORK CITY.

Rules and Regulations of the Free Night Schools of Science and Art, Cooper Union.

President-Edward Cooper; Secretary-Abram S. Hewitt; Trustees-Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, Wilson G. Hunt, John E. Parsons, Daniel F. Ticmann; Director—Geo. W. Plympton, A.M., C.E.

1. The Night Schools of the Cooper Union are organised in two sections, called respectively the Scientific Department and the Art School.

The term for the Scientific Department commences on the 1st of October, and ends on the 15th of

The corresponding dates for the Art Department are three days later.

2. Application for admission may be made in person or by mail, at the office of the Cooper Union, from 8:30 a.m., until 5 p.m., beginning June 15th, not before. Old students wishing to continue the course, may be registered before the close of the term, upon recommendation of their teacher. Applications do not hold good from one term to the next, and those failing to be admitted, must renew their application the first week in June, for the following term. Such applicants will receive the preference over newcomers.

3. After the commencement of the term, applications may also be made to the Director in his own

room, on the fifth floor, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, from 8:30 to 9:30.

4. Each applicant for admission must be at least 15 years of age. Residence in New York City is not a necessary condition of admission. A letter of recommendation from his employer is regarded as desirable.

5. Ladies are admitted to any of the classes in the Scientific Department for which they are fitted, but to none of those in the Art School, except the class in perspective drawing.

6. As the number of applications for admission to the elementary classes of the Art School is largely in excess of the number that can be admitted at once, it becomes necessary for the later applicants to wait until vacancies occur. They are then admitted strictly in the order of their applications. Pupils who obtain an admission ticket to a class for which they are not fitted, are referred back to the Director by the instructor of the class. They are then entered as applicants for the lower class, if they so desire, but are subjected to the same conditions as new applicants of the same date.

7. Any pupil absent three times without a satisfactory excuse, forfeits his position in the school.

Pupils absent for sufficient cause, and who wish to retain their position, should report to the Director,

either in person or by writing, before three absences have been recorded.

- 8. No pupil can leave the school while his class is in session, except with the permission of his instructor.
- 9. For any breach of good behaviour, or violation of the regulations of the school, a pupil will be immediately suspended, and reported to the Trustees for dismissal. Cleanliness in person and habits is

strictly required.

10. Pupils are enabled to purchase at the school all the text-books and drawing materials they require, at prices lower than the retail rates.

#### SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

11. The regular course of study requires five terms for its completion, and to those who have successfully completed it, the Cooper medal and diploma are awarded. The following is

#### The Regular Course of Study.

Class E, first year: - Algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, and elementary chemistry.

Class D, second year:—Algebra, geometry, elementary chemistry, and astronomy.

Class C, third year:—Trigonometry, descriptive geometry, analytical geometry, mechanics, and geology.

Class B, fourth year:—Analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, and mechanical drawing.

Class A, fifth year:—Applied mechanics.

Chemical analysis is an optional study for members of class A. There is a charge of 10 dollars for

chemicals used, and 5 dollars deposit for breakage.

12. Applicants for admission to algebra, class E, must have a thorough knowledge of arithmetic. To enter class D, applicants must have studied as far as quadratic equations in algebra, and as far as the fourth book in geometry. To enter class C, B, or A, applicants must give satisfactory evidence of proficiency in the preparatory studies. Pupils are permitted to select any single subject for which they are prepared, and to omit all the others, if they desire.

13. The subjects of chemistry, natural philosophy, astronomy and geology, are presented during the first part of the term in the form of lectures, to which visitors are admitted without tickets, provided they

enter at the appointed time, to remain till the close of the hour.

14. The following text books are now used in the school:

Davies' University Algebra. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry. Dana's Mechanics. Avery's Natural Philosophy. Avery's Chemistry. Wentworth's Analytical Geometry. Taylor's Calculus. Dana's Geology. Fresenius' Analysis. Kiddle's Astronomy Twisden's Applied Mechanics.

15. The evening session begins at 7.25 and ends at 9.30. An intermission from 8.25 to 8.30 affords

an opportunity for change of classes, and for pupils to enter or leave the class rooms.

16. Examinations of the scientific classes are held during the second week in April. Those students who have been regular in attendance, and pass the examination creditably, receive a certificate of proficiency

17. Pupils who have not pursued the regular course, but have successfully completed a single study will receive a certificate thereof.

The following are the studies pursued in the Scientific Department:—

Algebra, Analytical geometry, Geometry, Natural philosophy, Elementary mechanics, Trigonometry,

Chemistry, Differential and integral calculus, Applied mechanics, Astronomy,

Geology, Descriptive geometry, Analytical chemistry, Mechanical drawing, Electrical Measurements.

## ART SCHOOL.

(The conditions of admission and membership are specified in sections 1 to 10 of the foregoing rules and regulations.)

18. Each of the art classes is in session from 7:30 to 9:30, and, with the exception of the cast, perspective and elementary mechanical drawing classes, each is divided into three sections.

The sessions of the first section are Mondays and Thursdays.

The sessions of the second section are Tuesdays and Fridays. The sessions of the third section are Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The cast class is in two sections only, the first meeting Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; the second meeting Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The perspective class is in two sections, one meeting on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. One section of beginners in mechanical drawing forms a class, meeting on Wednesday and Saturday.

19. At 7:30 the gate on the third floor is closed, and pupils are not admitted until 8:25, unless pro-

vided with a pass from the Director. At 8:30 the gate is again closed, and remains closed until 9:30.

20. During the last week in May, the reception of the pupils of the School of Art is given, for which they are required to deliver during the term to their instructors, any drawing which the latter may deem worthy of exhibition. The drawings, however, are in all cases the property of the pupils, and will be returned to them at the close of the reception. The trustees reserve the right to retain at least one drawing from each pupil if they so desire.

The several classes of the Art School are as follow:--

## Rudimental Drawing.

This is the class for beginners in freehand drawing from copy or simple models. The lower divisions of the class copy simple ornamental designs, and the more advanced are engaged in figure drawing, copying lithographs of human heads.

## Ornamental Drawing.

Pupils require the preparation of at least one term in the rudimental class or its equivalent before entering this class. The work consists in drawing with pen or pencil the more intricate ornamental forms employed in decoration.

# Decorative Designing.

This class is intended to aid a large class of young artisans whose work requires the frequent invention of ornamental forms. The class are specially instructed in combining simple figures to form ornamental patterns. The practice involves some geometrical drawing and some colouring. A term in the rudimental class is a desirable preparation for this class, though not indispensable.

## Form Drawing.

The pupils in this class draw from plaster models, mostly relief ornaments of moderate size. Two terms of freehand drawing from copy are regarded as a necessary preparation for this class.

## Cast Drawing.

The work of this class consists in drawing from models of antique statuary. Only those who have acquired a good degree of proficiency in freehand drawing are encouraged to enter this class.

#### Mechanical Drawing.

Pupils in this class draw from the first with instruments. A complete three years' course is provided for, beginning with simple geometrical problems, and ending with the finished shaded drawings of complex machines. The class is in four sections, and under two different instructors.

## Architectural Drawing.

There are five sections of this class under charge of three different instructors. Two different objects are attained in the course: 1st, the ability to draw ornamental architectural designs according to conventional rules; and, 2nd, skill in the preparation of working drawings from given dimensions.

# Modelling in Clay.

This is for workers in terra cotta, stucco, marble-cutters, and all whose work is relief decoration.

#### Perspective Drawing.

To enter this class some knowledge of geometry is necessary. Ladies are admitted.

138-2 G PROGRAMME.

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	B. Class.		D. Class.
Monday,	7 30Mech. drawing	Monday,	7:30Geometry
П	8'30Mech. drawing	Tuesday,	8:30Algebra
Tuesday,	7·30Calculus 8·30Calculus	ruesuny,	7:30Geometry 8:30Algebra
Wednesday,	7:30	Wednesday,	7.30Chemistry
Thursday,	8·30Anal. geometry 7·30Calculus	Thursday,	8:30Geometry 7:30
Inursuay,	8.30Mech. drawing	inursuay,	8.30Astronomy
Friday,	7.30Anal. geometry	Friday,	7:30 Algebra
	8.30Anal. geometry		8:30Geometry
	C. Class.		E. Class.
Monday,	7:30	Monday,	7:30Algebra
•	7:30Des. geom. 8:30Trigonometry	•	7:30
Monday, Tuesday,	7:30Des. geom. 8:30Trigonometry 7:30Descrip. geom.	Monday, Tuesday,	7:30Algebra 8:30Chemistry 7:30Geometry
•	7:30Des. geom. 8:30Trigonometry 7:30Descrip. geom. 8:30Descrip. geom. 7:30Anal. geom.	•	7:30
Tuesday, Wednesday,	7:30	Tuesday, Wednesday,	7:30
Tuesday,	7:30	Tuesday,	7:30 Algebra 8:30 Chemistry 7:30 Geometry 8:30 Chemistry 7:30 Algebra 8:30 Nat. philosophy 7:30 Geometry
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday,	7:30	Tuesday, Wednesday,	7:30

#### LECTURES.

The following subjects are presented in the form of lectures to the scientific students: Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geology.

The programme for each week from 1st October to 1st March, is:-

Monday, 8:30—Chemistry.
Tuesday, 8:30—Chemistry.
Wednesday, 7:30—Chemistry.
8:30—Natural Philosophy.
Thursday, 8:30—Astronomy.
Friday, 8:30—Geology until January, then Electricity.

The public is invited, it being understood that visitors enter the lecture-room at the beginning of the hour and remain to the close. No tickets of admission are required.

A course of six lectures on Architecture is given on Thursday evenings, beginning the first Thursday

in February.

The lecture-rooms are on the fifth floor.

The number of applicants that can be admitted to the school is as follows:-

Elementary mechanics, 60. Astronomy, 260. Applied mechanics, 20. Analytical geometry, 45. Dif. and int. calculus, 45. Trigonometry, 60. Geometry, 180.
Algebra, 180.
Natural philosophy, 300.
Geology, 250.
Elemeda philosophy, 200. Elem. chemistry, 300. Chemical analysis, 25.

Arch. drawing, 200. Elem. arch. drawing, 100. Descrip. geometry, 50. Mech. drawing, 200. Elem. mech. drawing, 50. Drawing from copy, 400.
Decorative designing, 180.
Drawing from cast, 75.
Drawing from form, 100.
Perspective, 80 Perspective, 80. Modelling in clay, 120.

## APPENDIX H.

COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, NEW YORK CITY.

#### WOMAN'S ART SCHOOL.

This Department of the Cooper Union was established by the Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. It is for the purpose of affording instruction in the Arts of Design to women, who, having natural taste and capacity, but being unable to pay for instruction, are obliged to apply the knowledge acquired in the institution to their support, either by teaching or pursuing art as a profession.

## Rules and Regulations.

1. Conditions of Admission.—Applicants must be at least 16 and not over 35 years of age. Residence in New York City is not necessary for admission. A responsible written reference must be given as to character, and a written guarantee furnished that the applicant is not able to pay for instruction and is obliged to earn her own living. Pupils are not admitted into the school for less than one year and can remain only three years, unless the Principal may otherwise determine. If compelled by illness or other cause to leave sooner, or to be absent for any length of time, they are required in all cases to communicate with the Principal.

Pupils can take only one professional branch besides drawing.

Pupils can take only one professional branch besides drawing.

In the wood engraving class, pupils must engage to remain for at least three years.

2. How to apply for Admission.—During the term, application must be made at the school, on the fourth floor, and during the vacation, at the Office of the Cooper Union, on the first floor. No registry can be made between January 1st and March 14th. The books are opened March 1st for old pupils desiring to re-enter. March 14th (not before that date) they are opened for new applicants, and the latter are advised to register as early as possible, owing to the pressure for places. All eligible persons will be admitted strictly in the order of their application. Persons admitted will receive notice thereof, and no applicant need present herself unless she has received such a notice. The school lists are always full for the ensuing October before the close of the term in May. Applicants do not hold good from one season to the next, and those failing to be admitted one year must notify the Principal the following season to the next, and those failing to be admitted one year must notify the Principal the following March if they still wish to enter the school, in which case they will receive the preference over new

3. School term and hours of study.—The term commences on the 1st of October, and ends the last week in May. The hours of study are from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Pupils may remain for practice until 4 p.m., but no later. There is no session on Saturday. The pupils must provide at their own expense all necessary materials, such as paper, pencils, crayons, colours, brushes, and instruments. Easels and models are

furnished by the trustees.

4. Pupils must not come later than 9 o'clock in the morning, nor absent themselves without the consent of the Principal, as three absences not excused will forfeit the place of the pupil so absenting herself. Places will not be retained for those who may desire to defer their attendance, to the exclusion of others who are prepared to attend at once, but the Principal is authorised to grant leave of absence when the circumstances of the case may render it proper.

5. The drawings will be the property of the students, with the exception of such as may be retained

by the Principal.

6. The annual exhibition will take place during the last week in May, when certificates and medals will be awarded to deserving students.

7. In the wood engraving class, orders are received for engraving, and will be executed by the pupils to whom they may be assigned by the teacher, and the money thus carned is paid to the pupils.

8. Complaints may be addressed in writing to the Secretary of the Trustees or to the Advisory

9. In order that the advantages offered by the school may be properly bestowed, all pupils who, at the end of the first two months after the opening of the term, do not show sufficient talent or energy in the pursuit of their studies, will be dropped from the school and their places filled from the list of applicants, and at the end of each month thereafter the Principal will request the withdrawal of such pupils as in her judgment prove in any way incompetent. This rule applies to the old as well as to the

10. Visitors to the school, not to the scholars, will be received only on Fridays from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. No calls upon the pupils are allowed at any time, except in cases of absolute necessity.

12. Classes in the Morning School. ( Elementary drawing from objects. Cast drawing. Non-Professional Classes ? Life drawing. Oil painting (for graduates of the drawing class only). Normal drawing class. Designing class. Retouching of negatives. Professional Classes Retouching of positives in oil colours. Photographs in water-colours, crayons, and India ink. Porcelain photograph painting. Engraving on wood.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY AFTERNOON CLASSES.

Owing to the pressure of pupils who are obliged to make drawing, &c., a means of livelihood, the free morning school is reserved exclusively for them. To meet the wants of persons who wish to study as an accomplishment, afternoon pay classes have been organised under the charge of competent teachers and of the clerk of the school, and the general superintendence of the Principal. These classes can be entered at any time during the school year. Applicants for the afternoon classes must give responsible written reference for character. Payments in advance, and no deduction is made for absence. Pupils have the privilege of working in the class-rooms every day except Saturday and Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., when the school-rooms are closed, and all are expected to leave promptly.

The following branches are taught, viz.:-

Elementary drawing from objects.

Cast drawing.
Life drawing.
Oil painting.
Engraving on wood.
Designing.
Normal drawing.

#### Drawing Class.

Lessons of two hours in length are given three times a week in this class, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 4. Terms, 15 dollars for thirty lessons.

## Oil Painting Class.

Two lessons a week are given in this class, on Tuesday and Thursday, from 2 to 4. Terms, 20 dollars for twenty lessons.

## Wood Engraving Class.

Lessons in this class are given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 4. Terms, 15 dollars for thirty lessons.

## Designing Class.

Lessons in this class are given once a week, from 2 to 4. Terms, 24 dollars for twenty-four lessons.

#### Normal Drawing Class.

Lessons are given in this class once a week, from 2 to 4. Terms, 24 dollars for twenty-four lessons

## LECTURES.

Lectures on perspective are given to the whole school, both morning and afternoon classes, and such other lectures on art as may be provided by the trustees.

## APPENDIX I.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE BROOKLYN, N.Y.--ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1889-90.

#### CALENDAR.

Day Classes: First term—24th September—26th December. Second term—2nd January—26th March. Third term—2nd April—20th June.

Evening Classes: First term—30th September—20th December. Second term—2nd January—26th March.

## Holidays:

Thanksgiving Day and the following day. Election Day. Washington's Birthday. Good Friday. Memorial Day.

## TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT .- A THREE YEARS' COURSE, FOR BOTH SEXES.

Turs department aims to give a thorough academic education, combining with the usual studies of such a course enough free-hand and mechanical drawing and manual work to secure a symmetrical development by the training of eye, hand and mind.

It does not aim to fit pupils for any particular occupation or class of occupations, but to give them the best preparation possible, within the limits of a three years' course, for higher institutions of learning—cspecially advanced scientific schools—for business or for any other pursuit.

The studies of the department are in general the same as those pursued in the best academies and

high schools, viz. :-

Second term-

Algebra,

English,

First Year. First term-Algebra, English, Physiology.

Physical Geography.

Second Year. First term-Geometry, General History or Latin, Physics.

Second term-Geometry, General History or Latin, Physics.

Third term-Third term-Geometry. Rhetoric Physical Geography.

Trigonometry, English History or Latin, Book-keeping, Physics.

Third Year. First term-English Literature, Civil Government,

Chemistry, Principles of Construction, Second term-

English Literature, Political Science, Chemistry, French. Third term-

English Literature, Political Science, Chemistry and Metallurgy, French.

In both physics and chemistry, laboratory practice forms a part of the regular work. Special instruction is given in penmanship during the first year, and in elecution and vocal music throughout the course.

The hours of session are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., with an intermission of one half-hour for lunch.

The school day is divided into seven periods, of which three are devoted to recitations, one to study,

one to free-hand or mechanical drawing, and two to manual work.

The manual work for boys consists of regularly graded courses in joinery, turning, pattern-making, moulding, forging, bench and machine work in metals, &c.

The same amount of time which is spent in the shops by the boys is devoted by the girls to courses

in modelling, wood-carving, sewing, dress-making, cooking, &c.

Applicants for admission to this department must, except in special cases, be at least 14 years of age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in arithmetic (entire), algebra, as far as to simple equations, geography, spelling, United States history, grammar and composition.

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Pupils are admitted at the beginning of the fall term in September.

Examinations for entrance will be held on Saturday and Monday, 21st and 23rd June, and on Wednesday and Thursday, 17th and 18th September, 1890. Candidates are expected to be present on both of the appointed days, either in June or in September.

## ART DEPARTMENT.

Additions made to the Institute buildings give the Art Department five more large rooms. One is used for wood-carving, one for clay-modelling, one affords additional studio room, and the others are used for mechanical and architectural drawing.

Arrangements are being made for more complete and extensive lines of work than have hitherto been carried out. Practical designing, clay-modelling, and wood-carving are features which will receive

especial attention in both day and evening classes.

Applicants for admission to the Regular Art Course, Normal Class and the Class in Design are required to pass a simple examination in outline drawing, and those desiring to enter the Normal Class

must, in addition, present a satisfactory statement, letter, or certificate in regard to general scholarship.

Lectures on perspective, architecture and historic ornament, design, color, anatomy, mythology,

&c., are given in connection with the various courses of study as the progress of pupils demands.

Applications for admission to the classes beginning in September must be filed at the General Office on or before 18th September, and to the January class on or before 20th December.

Morning

Morning classes meet at 9 o'clock, afternoon classes at 3:30, evening classes from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

Tuition.—For all morning classes \$8. 00 a term.

Afternoon classes 5. 00 ,,

Evening classes 5. 00 ,,

## Morning Classes.

Regular Art Course—Five days each week; three years. Pupils will be admitted at the opening of the fall term and a limited number will be received in

January.

Students advance through a regular course of study from cast and model drawing, still life groups
to study from the antique, to oil or water-colour painting and in light and shade, harmony of colour, &c., to study from the antique, to oil or water-colour painting and to work from life.

The course of study is divided into grades; the first grade embracing a variety of subjects in order that students may discover any aptitude they may have for work in a special direction, while pursuing at the same time a thorough and systematic course of study fundamental to all art work.

The advanced grade of this course is especially planned for those who wish to make direct use of drawing in illustration or in other forms of art work, or, in connection with the Normal Course, to fit students to teach drawing in the higher schools, public or private.

Normal Class-Five days each week; two years.

Pupils are admitted in September.

This course is especially designed to train students as teachers and supervisors of drawing in public schools. It embraces a part of the regular art course, including cast and model drawing, light and shade, study of colour and work from the antique.

The course also includes work in design, historic ornament, modelling, instrumental and free-hand perspective and elementary mechanical drawing, together with regular normal instruction in methods and practice teaching.

Design-Five days each week; three years.

It is intended that the work in practical applied design shall become a prominent feature in the work of the Art Department. Much work in free-hand drawing, historic ornament, &c., is required.

The course of study is planned to give students thorough instruction in the principles which govern decorative design, and also in the technicalities of the processes involved in the manufacture of tentile febrical well paper. textile fabrics, wall paper, &c.

Machinery will be added in the Mechanics Art Department, from time to time, that students may understand the practical demands of the work.

Wood-carving—Five days each week; two years. Study of free-hand drawing, clay modelling, historic ornament and design is embraced in the woodarving course.

Students will advance from simple designs for frames, panels, &c., to more elaborate designs for cabinets, clock frames and small articles of furniture. It is intended that the principles of wood-carving

shall be from the first embodied in artistic designs and in objects which can be used when completed.

Normal students, and others who find it impossible to attend at the specified hours of morning or

Normal students, and others who find it impossible to attend at the specified hours of morning or evening work, may join a class which meets on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

A course in light carpentry may be taken up in connection with the wood-carving in order that pupils may understand the construction of simple objects.

Clay-modelling.—Clay-modelling is taught in connection with wood-carving and the normal work.

A separate course will be established for pupils who wish to make a more exhaustive study of the subject either in sculpture or in decorative relief-work in wood, metal, and stone. A special evening course in clay-modelling is preliminary to the courses in decorative stone carving and metal work during clay-modelling is preliminary to the courses in decorative stone-carving and metal work design.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.—Five days each week; two years.

The school is not designed to give a thorough course in architecture with all the kindred subjects which would be included in a course covering several years in an institute of technology. The courses in architectural and mechanical drawing are especially prepared to fit students to become draftsmen. Pupils of the architectural class are required to work out complete sets of drawings illustrating every detail of frame, brick and stone houses, with measurements. Instruction is also given in the most approved methods of construction, in the properties of materials, in free-hand and perspective drawing

and the history of architecture and ornament. The course in mechanical drawing is similar to that in architecture in its practical aims, but relates to the drafting of machinery and to the study of the elements of mechanism.

# Afternoon Classes.

Classes in free-hand drawing meet at 3.30 o'clock on two afternoons of each week for instruction and practice, and on one afternoon for practice alone. Classes meeting Monday and Thursday are for second year students, those meeting Tuesday and Friday are for first year students. Pupils of all afternoon classes may practice in the studios on Wednesday and on other class days, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The course of study is similar to that of the morning classes, and as much of the Regular Art

Course will be covered as the limited time will permit.

Special classes for teachers from the public schools will be formed if applications are received. The afternoon class in wood-carving meets at 3 o'clock on Tuesday and Thursday.

## Evening Classes,

# THREE EVENINGS EACH WEEK; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Classes in free-hand drawing,—including cast, model and light and shade drawing,—mechanical and architectural drawing, decorative and applied design, clay-modelling and wood-carving, meet three evenings each week, beginning 30th September, and continuing through two terms. A limited number of students may be admitted at the beginning of the second term. The courses of study are of the same character as those above described for day work, but of necessity abridged.

Applications for evening work must be filed at the General Office on or before September 23 for the first term, and on or before 20th December for the second term. DEPARTMENT

## DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Classes are formed at the beginning of each term of the school year and receive one or two lessons a week. Lessons omitted on account of legal holidays will not be made up. In all branches there are morning, afternoon and evening classes. Evening classes are reserved for self-supporting women, while day classes are open to all.

Applicants are required to present their application blanks before the beginning of the term for which they wish to enter.

The number of pupils in each class is limited, that all may have opportunity for practical work under the direction of the teacher.

In the cooking classes, materials are supplied to the pupils free of charge; but in the sewing, dress-making, millinery and embroidery classes pupils furnish their own materials.

Cookery.—The regular course in cooking consists of two graded courses, the first covering a period of six months. In this course the principles and simple chemistry of cooking are taught and recipes for such articles of food as are found on a well-appointed home table are worked out in class.

The second course covers three months and is devoted to advanced cooking. All members of the regular cooking classes must attend and take examination on the course of lectures which will be given on marketing and the chemistry and economy of foods. Pupils must satisfactorily complete the first course before entering the second. Those who have satisfactorily completed both courses and passed the final examination with credit are entitled to a certificate.

There will be a supplementary course of twelve lessons in cooking for invalids; also a special class in fancy cooking for which no examinations are required and no certificate will be given.

Tuition.—For course of six months, one lesson a week: \*-

Day classes, first course	\$10.00 5.00
For course of three months, one lesson a week:-	
Day classes, second course  Evening classes, second course  Day classes, cooking for invalids  Evening classes, cooking for invalids  Special class in fancy cooking  This comprises the first and second courses of last year.	8.00 5.00 5.00 3.00 2.500

Sewing.—The complete course includes a term of three months devoted to instruction in all kinds of hand-sewing, from simple over-handing to button-holes, hem-stitching and feather-stitching; also a term of three months devoted to machine-sewing and the cutting and making of plain garments and cambric dresses.

Tuition.—For course of six months:-

Day classes, two lessons a week	
Evening classes, one lesson a week	
Day classes, for children, one lesson a week.	3.00

Dress-making.—The complete course consists of three graded courses, each covering a period of three months. Applicants for the first course must be at least sixteen years of age and must submit samples of their own work which satisfactorily prove their knowledge of hand and machine-sewing and their ability to make simple garments and cambric dresses from pattern. After learning in this course to cut and make dresses from pattern, pupils are prepared to enter the second course, in which they are taught to draft from measure and to cut and fit a dress. Following this is the third course, which includes instruction in drafting and fitting polonaise and princess dresses, children's dresses, &c. In each course there will be lectures on hygiene, also upon the selection of fabrics, and harmony of colour and form in dress, that the pupil may gain a knowledge of design and the ability to originate and make tasteful garments.

Tuition.—For course of three months, two lessons a week (forming one lesson a week):-

		,	-	-	,
Day classes, first	course			 	\$12.00
Evening classes,					5.00
Day classes, secon	d and thire	l courses, eacl	1	 	
Evening classes.	second and	third courses.	each	 	9.00*

\* This price includes the chart, tracer, and measure,

Millinery.-Three graded courses, each covering a term of three months, are given. The first course includes instruction in covering, facing, binding, and trimming square or stiff-crowned hats. The second course is devoted to making and trimming soft and fancy-crowned toques and bonnets, and the

third to making fancy hats of good materials.

Applicants must be at least 16 years of age, must have a knowledge of hand-sewing, and must satisfactorily complete the first course before entering the advanced classes. A series of talks will be given, in connection with each course on the suitability of materials, combination of colours, and character of lines and form as essential to artistic millinery.

Tuition.—For course of three months, two lessons a week (formerly one lesson a week):— Day classes, first, second, and third courses, each \$10.00 Evening classes, first, second and third courses, each 4.00

Art Needlework.-The course of instruction is divided into two regular courses. The first comprises three terms of three months each, two lessons a week. Applicants must submit work which proves their knewledge of hand-sewing. The course aims to instruct the student in the various stitches of art needlework and to apply these to some special piece of work. At least four such pieces, besides the sampler, must be completed during the term. Free-hand drawing of ornament from cast and from plants forms a part of this course. The first course of studies includes:—

First Term.—Laid work, drawn work, German stitches, Roman work.
Second Term.—Damask and tapestry stitches, Kensington work, appliqué and tapestry staining.
Third Term.—Gold thread, ecclesiastical work, flowers embroidered freely, advanced tapestry painting.

The second, or advanced course, embraces a thorough study of design and its application to art needlework as used in interior decoration, including also:-

Drawing of ornament from the cast. Study of plants for purposes of design.

Study of historic ornament and the harmonious arrangement of colour and materials,

Application of an original design to a suitable piece of needlework.

This course extends over the entire school year, and pupils are expected to spend five mornings a week in the class-room, unless special arrangements are made for study at home.

Applicants must be at least 17 years of age, and must submit samples of work which satisfactorily

prove sufficient knowledge of embroidery.

Tuition .- For each term of three months :-

Advanced course, five lessons a week:-

Day classes .....

Hygiene and Home Nursing.—Courses consist of twelve lectures each, with practical demonstrations from the living model, on the following subjects:—Outlines of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene; immediate aid in emergencies—the treatment of wounds, broken bones, sunstroke, cases of poisoning, &c., home-nursing, including care of the sick room, administration of foods and medicines, &c., &c.

\$5.00

Laundry.—The course covers three months, and includes instruction in the simple chemistry of cleansing clothing and household linen and the practical application of these principles in washing, removing stains, starching, and ironing.

Tuition.—For term of three months, one lesson a week :-

Day classes
Evening classes 2.00

Household Economy.—The course will include instruction in the purchase and care of family supplies, home sanitation, and applied house-keeping, with general instruction in systematising and economising household work and expenses. Classes will be formed as early in the fall as is found practicable.

#### Department of Mechanic Arts.

## Afternoon Classes.

Shop Work and Drawing.—Classes in shop work and drawing, for pupils of public and private schools, meet three times a week, from 3:30 to 5 o'clock. Applicants must be at least fourteen years of age.

## Evening Classes.

Shop Work and Drawing.—These classes meet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of cach week, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock. This course takes up mechanical drawing and geometry the first year, and the shop branches the second year.

Carpentry.—Instruction is given in the care and use of tools, methods of laying out work, the proportions of the various joints and framing details, and their application in cabinet making, joinery, and 

Turning and Pattern-making.-Plain and ornamental turning on the speed lathe and making of patterns and core boxes.

Forging.—Practice in drawing, bending, upsetting, punching, welding, tempering, and the making of steel tools. The processes of making iron and steel and the properties of the commercial product will be illustrated by lecture.

Machine Work.—This course takes up the use of the chipping chisel, file and hand scraper, dies, taps and reamer, practice on the engine lathe, drill, planer, and milling machine and the theory of cutting tools.

Tuition, first term \$10.00 ,, second term 12.00

Modelling and Carving for Metal Casting.—

First year.-Free-hand drawing and modelling.

Metal Chasing.-

Electrical

Electrical Construction.—Lectures and laboratory work. Theory and practice of dynamo-electric machinery, motors, wiring, lamp construction, testing, &c. A six months course.

Tuition, first term, electrical theory ....... second term, electrical practice .....

# DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING TRADES.

Evening classes in this department meet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of every week, from 7.30 to 9.30 o'clock, beginning 2nd October.

Applicants for admission must be between 16 and 25 years of age.

Brick-laying .- The instruction will take up the building of walls and piers and the construction of arches, flues, fire-places, &c. Care will be taken to make clear the principles involved in the work.

Plastering.—Instruction is given in scratch coating, brown coating, and hard finishing, also practice in running arches and cornices.

Plumbing.—The course will include the making of lead seams, all kinds of wiped joints and sand bends, the working of sheet lead, erection of sewer pipes, &c., together with frequent lectures upon the scientific principles of drainage, sewerage, and ventilation.

Modelling, Casting, and Carving.—The aim of this course is architectural stone and wood carving. Considerable attention is given to principles of design and to modelling in clay.

Practice in free-hand drawing and in clay modelling, such as is given in the Art Department, is necessary for admission.

Stone-cutting.—Plain and ornamental cutting in brown-stone.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHONOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

Applicants for admission must be at least 16 years af age, and must pass a satisfactory examination in English language and spelling. Examinations for the classes beginning 2nd January, 1890, will be held Monday evening, 23rd December, 1889, at 7:30 o'clock. Examinations for the third term classes will be

held Thursday evening, 27th March, 1890, at 7 30 o'clock.

Phonography.—Elementary Course.—This course, consisting of two lessons a week for a term of three months, is sufficient for the acquirement of a thorough knowledge of the principles of shorthand, so

that practice alone is necessary to gain proficiency.

Advanced Courses.—Graded classes, also meeting twice a week for a period of three months, have been established for those who pass a satisfactory examination in the above course, and who desire to

acquire speed and to secure regular and systematic practice in commercial correspondence, &c.

Typewriting.—The course in typewriting covers a period of three months, but as personal instruction is given, each pupil advances as rapidly as his ability permits. Morning and afternoon classes meet every day except Saturday. Evening classes meet Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of every week.

Tuition: Phonography.—Day classes	\$8.00
Evening classes	6.00
Typewriting,—Day classes, morning or afternoon	5.00
Evening classes	3.00

## VOCAL MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

DAY and evening classes in vocal music, on the Tonic Sol-fa system, and in the staff notation as supplementary to Tonic Sol-fa, have been established as follows :-

4. Normal training.

1. Tonic Sol-fa.
2. Staff notation.

5. Kindergarten colour system.

3. Theory of music.

6. Choral Society.

The Tonic Sol-fa classes, in accordance with the requirements of the Tonic Sol-fa College, are divided into these grades:—Junior, elementary, intermediate, matriculation, and advanced. Students who pass the examination of the respective grades receive the certificates of the American Tonic Sol-fa

Association and College of Music.

The object of the normal classes is to train teachers of vocal music for public and private schools

and for musical societies.

The Choral Society will meet weekly from the first of October till the first of May with the object of affording its members higher instruction in sight-reading, voice and ear training, part-singing and musical theory, and with the purpose of stimulating a love for the best choral music. Candidates for admission to the Choral Society will be required to pass the elementary examination.

Lectures will be given from time to time on important musical subjects.

Tuition.—Term of three months:—	
Sol-fa or musical theory, preparatory, and first or elementary grades	\$2.00
Staff notation, first grade	3.00
Staff notation, first grade	3.00
Term of six months:-	
Normal training, first grade	\$6.00
Kindergarten colour music	6.00
Annual dues of Choral Society	2.00

Students in any department of the Institute are admitted to one of the music classes, either day or evening, except the Choral Society, on payment of one-half the regular fee. 138-2H

KINDERGARTEN

#### KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

244, Vanderbilt Avenue, a few doors north of DeKalb Avenue.

A REGULAR two years' course has been arranged, and pupils who have had the preparatory work of the first year will be admitted to the advanced class

Children from 3 to 5 years of age will be received. Application may be made at the General Office of the Institute.

The school year is divided into three terms. Sessions from 9 a.m. to 12 m.

## TECHNICAL MUSEUM.

The technical museum is designed to illustrate, by means of specimens properly classified and labelled, the consecutive stages through which materials of various kinds pass in their transition from the crude state to the finished article. In connection with this it also shows some of the artistic forms into which the art of man is able to mould even the commonest substances; and by presenting examples of the highest grades of work in each class, it sets standards towards which the efforts of the student or experimentar should be directed. experimenter should be directed.

The collection contains sets of rocks and minerals representing the materials of which the earth is composed and from which almost all inorganic substances used in the arts are obtained. The use of clays and kaolin is shown by a number of specimens of pottery and porcelain from the celebrated factories

of the world, while one entire case is devoted to the various kinds of glass.

In an adjoining room is placed a collection of textile fabrics, including cloths of all kinds, and

embroideries and laces from different countries.

All the specimens are intended to be used in illustrating the lectures and class work in the various departments of the Institute, and are at other times displayed in the museum.

A small library of special reference books is placed in the office of the museum, and is open to the public during the same hours as the museum.

Museum open to the students and public:—

 Monday and Friday
 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

 Wednesday
 3 to 5 p.m.

## LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The Library contains at present about 17,000 volumes, covering all the general departments of literature, while in the Reading-room are to be found about 150 of the leading American and English periodicals. The use of both Library and Reading-room is free to all residents of Brooklyn over 14 years of age who have filled out the prescribed blank, obtaining thereto the signature of some responsible person as guarantor. The blanks are kept on file one week, at the end of which time applicants are expected to call for membership cards and to sign the register.

## Library and Reading-room Hours.

Library.—Every day except Sunday, from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., and on Wednesday and Saturday till 9:30 p.m. Reading-room.—Every day except Sunday, from 9 a.m. till 9:30 p.m.

# THRIFT ASSOCIATION.

THE aim of the Association is to encourage its members to habits of thrift; to help them to become prudent and wise in the use of money and time, by offering them a safe and simple method whereby they may make regular monthly payments for the purpose of accumulating a fund for buying or building their own homes; also to loan to such persons as want to borrow for this purpose, and to do any and all such things as experience shall prove essential to the accomplishment of these objects.

Any person, whether he be an attendant at the Institute or not, may become a member of the

Association upon complying with the regulations.

The office of "The Thrift" will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7:30 to 9'30 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

## LUNCH-ROOM.

In the basement of the main building is a commodious lunch-room, where simple meals, well served, are furnished noon and evening, at moderate prices.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

THE authorities of the Institute reserve to themselves the right to increase the rates of tuition given above, if it shall be found advisable, but efforts will be made to render possible by some means consistent with self-helpfulness and self-respect, the admission of every worthy applicant.

Applicants for admission to any department are expected to leave their application blanks at the general office, or mail them to the Secretary, before the beginning of the term for which they wish to enter. If the application prove satisfactory, due notice will be sent to the applicant.

All necessary information may be obtained upon application in person or by letter at the office of the Institute, Ryerson-street, between DeKalb and Willoughby Avenues.

Office Hours.

F. B. PRATT, Secretary.

## APPENDIX J.

## PRATT INSTITUTE THRIFT ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

President: - Charles Pratt.

Advisory Council:—Charles Pratt, 232, Clinton Ave., Brooklyn; Charles M. Pratt, 270, Clinton Ave., Brooklyn; H. A. Pratt, 26, Brooklyn; New York; F. B. Pratt, 232, Clinton Ave., Brooklyn; John Gibb, 218, Gates Ave., Brooklyn; Hayden W. Wheeler, 274, Washington Ave., Brooklyn; Frank L. Babbott, 149, Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

Solicitors and Counselors: —Carter and Ledyard, 54, Wall-street, New York; S. C. T. Dodd, 26, Broadway, New York.

Manager: -F. B. Pratt, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York.

THE object of the Association is to promote habits of thrift; to help people, especially the young, to become prudent and wise in the use of money and time, by offering them a safe and simple method whereby they may make regular monthly payments for the purpose of saving money, or of accumulating a fund for buying or building their own homes; also, to loan to such persons as may want to borrow for this purpose; and to do all such things as experience shall prove to be essential to the accomplishment

The responsibility of embarking in an enterprise which has to do with the handling of other people's noney has not been assumed without much hesitation. But in the scheme of education undertaken by Pratt Institute, the value and importance of instructing the young in this subject of thrift, leads us to do all we can to encourage them in habits of saving. Experience has demonstrated that there must be some motive to impel persons to save money with regularity; therefore our effort will be to encourage them to save their first dollar, and then to help them to make the 1 dollar, 10, then the 10, 100, and so

on, by offering them a safe place for the deposit of their savings, at a liberal rate of interest.

One says: "If I receive 500 dollars per year, how much can I save?" We cannot answer. It is wise to provide something for the contingency of sickness and loss of employment, which may make you a non-producer. Every honest man is bound to live within his income. Another says: "If I receive only 4 dollars or 5 dollars per week, how much can I save?" Save 10, 25, or 50 cents a week, but save something. The amount is of less importance than that you put a part of your earnings aside, at regular something. The amount is of less importance than that you put a part of your earnings aside, at regular intervals. The first 100 dollars earned and saved has started many a mechanic and merchant on the road to wealth. Therefore, begin to save to-day, and never stop until you are obliged to. Your money will be safe if deposited with "The Thrift," and the habit of self-denial will be formed. The boy who learned to save 50 cents per week while he was getting 5 dollars, can easily save 3 dollars per week when he gets 10 dollars, or 7 dollars per week when he gets 20 dollars; but it will not be so easy for a man who has been spending his full income of 20 dollars per week to reduce his expenses to 13 dollars per week.

Estimate your wealth not by the number of dollars you have in bank, but by your power to live a

contented life on some sum less than your income. If your wants are simple, you will find it easier to supply them. It is right for one to increase his expenses to a degree consistent with his increase of income. Consequently, be just to yourself and to your family, and "Neither a spendthrift nor a miser be."

"The Thrift" is designed to aid in the work carried on at Pratt Institute, but it is not conducted by the Institute, nor is the Institute in any way responsible for it. The names of persons financially responsible for "The Thrift" will be furnished to those doing business with it on request.

#### BENEFITS

1. Any person, whether connected with Pratt Institute or not, is entitled to the benefits of the Association upon complying with the regulations, with the understanding, however, that the management at any time will have full power to close an account without giving notice or reason, by refunding the money with interest.

2. The work of the Association divides itself into two branches, the "Investment Branch," and the "Loan Branch."

#### INVESTMENT BRANCH.

3. The first practical step must be to afford opportunities for persons to save and deposit their money, and we wish to offer the best possible inducements consistent with safety, to secure method and regularity in the manner of saving. The intention is to allow small deposits, so that no one need be

debarred from sharing in this plan.

4. The investing shares of the Association, to which no hability attaches, are 150 dollars, payable at the rate of 1 dollar per month for ten years. The monthly payments on each share amount in ten years to 120 dollars, and the accumulated interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to 30 dollars, making 150 dollars in all; in addition to which, provided the instalments are regularly paid, each share at the end of ten years will be entitled to a premium of 10 dollars per share more. In other words, a monthly payment of 1 dollar will amount, with interest and premium, to 160 dollars at the end of ten years, or about 6 per cent. per annum on the subscription paid to the Association.

5. Payments draw interest from the first day of the month following the date of deposit. Payments may be made in advance from time to time or the number of shares may be increased if decired

ments may be made in advance from time to time, or the number of shares may be increased if desired.

A fine of 2 cents a share per month will be charged on overdue payments.

6. Application for investment must be made on a blank form furnished by the Association. The

investment fee is 50 cents, payable with the application.

7. It is not intended to offer a high rate of interest so as to induce the deposit here of funds already invested in savings banks or elsewhere, but rather to encourage, in young and old, the habit of regular, systematic economy and saving in small amounts.

8. 150 dollars in one sum pays up a share in full, and when this payment has been made, the interest is payable half-yearly, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the holder being entitled, at the end of ten years to the same premium as that receivable by persons who pay for their shares by instalments.

9 Shares can be withdrawn at any time; and although the Association may, under its rules, require one month's notice, it hopes to be able to repay subscriptions on demand, and without notice. No interest will, however, be allowed on shares payable by instalments if they be withdrawn within two years of their issue.

10. Shares may be held by minors, and by trustees and guardians on behalf of others; and by married women in their own names, and for their separate use, and they may sign receipts for interest and principal.

Table showing how money may be accumulated.

11. One share at 1 dollar per month, involving a saving of 4 cents per day for 300 days, amounts, with interest and premium, at the end of ten years, to 160 dollars.

1	Share	at	\$1.00	per month,	about	4	cents a	day, to	44411440000000000000000000000000000000	\$ 160.00
2	Shares	19	2.00	. ,	**	8	,,	"		320.00
3	11	11	3.00	11	79	12	11	13	***************************************	450.00
4	**	1)	4.00	>>	,,	16	37	3.3	******************	640.00
5	,,	,,	5.00	D	22	20	33	,,	***************************************	800.00
6	33	19	6.00	11	22	$^{24}$	"	91	***********************	960.00
7	11	"	7.00	21	12	28	"	11	*****	1,120.00
8	21	39	8.00	33	:>	32	23	32	*****	1,280.00
9	11	11	9.00	,,	1)	36	11	,,	***************************************	1,440.00
10	21	,,	10.00	"	13	40	29	23	*******************************	1,600.00
11	33	,,	11.00	,,	73	44	,,,	23	*************	1,760.00
12	9.5	11	12.00	17	"	48	"	**	***************************************	1,920.00
13	71	,,	13.00	,,	,,	52		,,		2,080.00
14	21	33	14.00	1)	1)	56	7.5	31		2,240.00
15	**	,,	15.00	"	**	60	,,	1)	***************************************	2,400.00
16	**	,,	16.00	,,	1,	64	47	**	***********************************	2,560.CO
17	21	,,	17.00	**	2)	68		**	***************************	2,720.00
18	19	,,	18.00	,,,	"	72	23	**		2,880.00
19	11	"	19.00	"	11	76	"	**	***************	3,040.00
20	3)	"	20.00	33	23	80	23	*,	***************************************	3,200.00

By steady perseverance in saving, therefore, every person, however limited his income, may make some provision for the future, by investing in "The Thrift." In addition to this, that which we estimate to be of more value than the money, is the growth of character which is developed by the self-denial and

personal sacrifice required in making this saving.

12. The foregoing explains the manner of saving money by deposits in the "Investment Branch." Now the question is, how can we use this movey safely so as to produce a rate of interest that will be encouraging to those who save it? It is proposed to loan it to persons for the purchase of homes, and to have the loans so made that they can be paid in small monthly instalments in place of rent, so that after a term of years the home will belong to the member taking the loan.

This part of the enterprise will be termed the

#### LOAN BRANCH.

13. Sums of any amount will be loaned for the purchase of private houses, shops, and other real property in Brooklyn, but it is the special object of the Association to encourage the purchase of dwelling-houses by persons for their own occupation; and all applications for advances, with this object in view, will be dealt with in the most liberal manner consistent with security.

14. The Association will not purchase or build houses, but simply make advances for this purpose. The amount which will be advanced will be regulated according to the valuation of the property by the Association's officials; and of this value, a tenth part at least must be provided in advance by the one

wishing to obtain a loan.

15. In order to cover the cost of doing the business—such as general office expenses, searching records, guaranteeing titles, &c., and to keep the rate of interest low, as well as to establish a permanent security fund, a commission of 1 per cent. per annum on the sum advanced will be charged, which sum, if desired, can be added to the loan. This is based on the experience of the best English societies, though we shall modify these charges from time to time as our own experience shall justify.

16. The option will always remain with the borrower to pay the loan in full, at any time, if he shall

prefer to do so.

17. Loans will be re-payable by monthly instalments, commencing on the first day of the month following the date of the mortgage, or in any other manner that may be arranged, so that the re-payments shall not extend over twenty-one years.

18. The monthly instalments are to totally extinguish principal and interest, and when they are

all paid the house will become the property of the borrower.

19. So long as the instalments are paid regularly, the loan cannot be disturbed; but the borrower can at any time make additional payments on account of the advance, and thus either shorten the period during which the instalments are payable, or reduce their future amount, or the mortgage may be cancelled at any time by paying the present value of the future instalments.

Table showing the monthly payments required, cost of loan,  $\delta c$ ., for a loan of 1,000 dollars, for a period of ten years.

	Interest on loan at-		
-	5 per cent.	6) per cent.	6 per cent.
fonthly dues Cotal dues, ten years Cotal cost for ten years Cotal cost for ten years Cotal cost of loan	dollars. 10.90 1,308.00 100.00 1,408.00 1,000.00 408.00 40.80 4	dollars. 11.10 1,332.00 100.00 1,432.00 1,000.00 432.00 43.20 4-3.0	dollars. 11.40 1,368.00 100.00 1,468.00 1,000.00 468.00 46.80

20. As an illustration of the working of "The Thrift," the case may be taken of a person occupying a house in Brooklyn, for which he pays a rental of 300 dollars per year. The price is 3,000 dollars, of which amount he pays, perhaps, 400 dollars, and obtains 2,600 dollars from "The Thrift." If the advance be granted for fourteen years at 6 per cent. interest, the payments to the Association will be about 30 dollars per month, or about 360 dollars per year, inclusive of city, county, and water taxes, insurance, and commission. By selecting a longer period for the redemption of the advance, these payments can be reduced. At the end of fourteen years, if the instalments be regularly paid, he becomes the absolute owner of the house, while as a tenant he would have paid his landlord during the same period almost the same amount of money without becoming the owner of a single brick.

21. In the event of borrowers, from adverse circumstances, being unable to keep up their subscriptions, the Association has power, after three years' instalments have been paid, to suspend, without fines, all further payments for twelve months.

22. Through the aid of the Association, therefore, any person may become the owner of the dwelling-house he occupies as a tenant, by an annual payment, for a limited period, very little in excess

of the regular rent.

23. How to obtain an advance.—The first step to be taken, after a person has selected a house, and ascertained the price, is to obtain from the office a form of proposal, which must be filled out according to the instructions contained therein. The property is then examined, and a report made to the managers,

by whom the amount which can be wisely advanced is determined.

24. As every application for an advance is considered on its own merits, it is impossible to state the amount which will be leaned, or to fix the rate of interest, until the property has been inspected by the Association's official; but in all cases, applicants will be dealt with on the most liberal terms consistent with consults.

sistent with security.

25. The firm of Charles Pratt & Co. have executed a bond in the sum of 500,000 dollars, to

indemnify and protect all persons having financial relations with the Association.

26. Rules for the conduct of the business will be adopted and modified from time to time as

experience suggests.

The office of the Association will be open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 4, and from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., and at such other times as may be determined.

Additional information will be furnished by mail or upon application at the office.

Address:--"THE THRIFT," Pratt Institute. 215 Ryerson-street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Notice.—For the convenience of residents of the eastern district, a representative of the Association will be, until further notice, at the reading room of "The Austral," 184, Franklin-street, every Saturday evening after 1st January, 1890, from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

## APPENDIX K.

#### NEW YORK TRADE SCHOOLS.

First Avenue, 67th and 68th Streets, New York.

Evening instruction in Bricklaying, Plastering, Plumbing, Carpentry, House and Sign Painting, Fresco Painting, Stone-cutting, and Blacksmith's Work.

Day classes in Plumbing, House and Sign Painting, Bricklaying, and Tailoring.

The charges for instruction include the use of tools and materials.

THE New York Trade Schools cover a plot of land measuring 200 x 113 feet, fronting on First Avenue Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eight Streets. The buildings are one storey in height, except on Sixty-seventh street, where the slope of the land allows a basement floor.

The main entrance to the schools is on First Avenue. The front doors opens into a broad hall, with the office on one side and the janitor's apartments on the other. This hall is handsomely finished and has a timbered ceiling. The walls, which are of a dark colour, are hung with photographic groups of young men who have attended the Schools, with views of buildings erected by members of the bricklaying class, and with testimonials and diplomas presented to the schools. All the wood-work in this hall was

class, and with testimonials and diplomas presented to the schools. All the wood-work in this hall was done by members of the carpentry class of 1886-7.

At the rear of the hall is a small court which is filled with flowers during the summer months. This court communicates with the plumbing shop, the tailoring shop, and the bricklaying room. The carpenters' shop and the plastering room are entered from the bricklaying room, and beyond the plumbing shop is the paint room. All these workshops are open to the roof and have windows on three sides, which secures good ventilation. The walls of the plastering room were built by the first bricklaying class, and those of the bricklaying room by the class of 1883-4. All work done by graduates of the school was paid for, precisely as if done by outside parties.

Fronting on Sixty-seventh-street is the reading-room, a spacious, lofty room with three bay windows looking on Sixty-seventh-street, and one into the carpenters' shop. An inscription states, that all the carpenters' work of this room with its open, timbered roof, bay windows, &c., was done by H. B. Rogers, G. J. Beck, J. Fielding, and J. E. Timmons, class of 1887-8, under the supervision of D. Vanderbeek, instructor.

In the evening the brilliantly lighted carpenters' shop and the bricklaying shed beyond, with over 150 young men at work, presents from the bay window in the reading-room a beautiful and animated sight, which few of those who see it are likely to forget. The brickwork of the reading-room was laid by members of the bricklaying class 1887-8. An inscription on the chimney breast of Philadelphia facebrick states that it was built by Thomas Carcy and Philip Martin, graduates of the New York Trade School. The decorations were done by the painting-class of last season.

This reading-room, which is well supplied with trade papers and magazines, is open to members of the schools every evening from six to seven o'clock, so that those who come from a distance, or who come before the workshops are open, may have a comfortable place to wait. During the day and after seven in the evening, the room is reserved for the use of the young men of the day classes.

Owing to the number of young men who have attended the New York trade schools during the past two seasons from all parts of the United States, the proprietor is now building a house within a few injustes walk of the schools, where comfortable, well-furnished rooms will be rented to young men. This building, which will be finished in the autumn, is being constructed on the most approved principles in regard to sanitary requirements, the staircases will be fire-proof, and the halls and the passages will be steam-heated. The building will be in charge of a respectable family. Single rooms will be rented at two dollars per week, and double rooms, with two beds, at three dollars per week, including lights and attendance. Meals can be had at neighbouring houses and at restaurants at 3 dollars and 3.50 dollars per week. The house will accommodate fifty-six young men. Rooms can be engaged when the entrance fees to the schools are paid.

The proprietor of the New York Trade Schools does not assume any control over the young men after they leave the workshops. Those who are strangers are warned what to avoid and thus far have conducted themselves like earnest young men who come to New York to learn a trade and not to amuse themselves. This house, and the reading-room at the schools, which is reserved for the day classes the greater part of the time, give strangers every comfort that can reasonably be expected.

greater part of the time, give strangers every comfort that can reasonably be expected.

Young men who desire to do so can deposit the money they bring with them at the office of the schools, and can draw it out at any time and in such sums as may be convenient.

# BRICKLAYING-DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

THE classes in bricklaying and plastering will be under the supervision of Mr. Erskine Van Houten.

The manual instruction will be in building eight, twelve, and sixteen inch walls; in turning corners and building walls intersecting at different angles; in building piers, arches, flues, fire-places; in setting sills, and lintels; in corbelling, &c.

The scientific instruction will be upon the strength of walls, construction of flues, thrust of arches, mixing and properties of mortar, cement, &c. The scientific instruction is given by means of lectures illustrated by avaniments, and by corofully proposed manuals.

illustrated by experiments, and by carefully prepared manuals.

In the bricklaying classes the young men are taught first how to handle the trowel, and how to spread mortar. After this they are practiced on 8 and 12-inch walls. When these can be carried up plumb, and the courses laid level, the class is put upon walls returned at right angles, piers, arches, fireplaces and flues. Great care is exercised that each brick is properly laid, and that the joints are neatly pointed. No attempt is made to work fast until towards the close of the course, when an hour is given at stated intervals, to ascertain how many brick each member of the class can lay in that time in a workman-like manner on a straight wall. The brick work is carried up as high as the young men can conveniently work.

work; it is then forn down, and the bricks cleaned, to be used again. Before an exercise is commenced, the instructors show how it should be done. The young men are then required to practice under the constant supervision of the instructors until they can do the work well.

#### EVENING CLASSES IN BRICKLAYING.

There will be two evening classes in bricklaying, limited to seventy-five young men each. Instruction will be given to class No. 1 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and to class No. 2 on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, commencing on 23rd October, and ending on 12th April. Class No. 2 will not be commenced until class No. 1 is full. The instruction will be the same in both classes.

During the last two weeks of the course, instruction will be given every day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., instead of in the evening.

Terms :- Eighteen dollars for the course, to be paid when name is entered.

This class is reserved for young men between 17 and 22 years of age.

This course of instruction of three evenings each week for five months, followed by two weeks of day instruction, has enabled those who are regular in attendance to do from one-third to one-half a day's work on leaving the schools, and to do a full day's work after a few months' practice at real work. Some members of this class have got full wages each year on leaving the schools, but they are exceptional cases. It is believed, however, that it is better not to attempt to do so, but to seek for steady employment at

moderate wages, until a sufficient experience has been gained to warrant journeyman's wages.

Members of the class of 1883-84, after finishing their course of instruction were employed by the proprietor of the New York Trade Schools to build three stores on 125th-street near Fifth Avenue.

Many members of the class of 1884-85 and of 1885-86 were employed by the proprietor of the schools to build the large apartment house on the corner of Ninty-third-street and Ninth Avenue.

The members of the class of 1885 and should found to be the corner of the street and Ninth Avenue. schools to build the large apartment house on the corner of Ninty-third-street and Ninth Avenue. The members of the class of 1885-86 also built four houses on Sixty-eighth-street, between First and Second Avenues. The young men of the class of 1886-87 built the Ninth Avenue section of the Ninty-third-street apartment house. The additions to the New York Trade Schools, and five houses on Sixty-eighth-street, were built by members of the class of 1887-88. A calculation is made of the number of brick laid each fortnight, and the young men's wages are graded accordingly. Nearly all the brick of these buildings, except the face brick, were laid by young men who could not handle a trowel when they joined the schools six months before being employed. Much of the face brickwork on the buildings erected the last two seasons was done by former graduates of the schools brickwork on the buildings erected the last two seasons was done by former graduates of the schools. Several houses are now being built by members of the class of 1888-89. These buildings have attracted great attention from mechanics and those interested in training the young men of this country in the mechanic arts. It would be difficult to find more thorough or better work. The lines are true, each joint is straight and neatly struck. The work looks as though the builders had "put their hearts in it." The Philadelphia Builders' Exchange sent a committee last year to inspect these buildings, and the work on exhibition at the New York Trade Schools. So favourable a report was made that it was decided to establish the Mechanical Trade Schools of the Philadelphia Builders' Exchange.

To strong active young men old enough to do a day's work this brighlaving class offers an exper-

To strong, active young men, old enough to do a day's work, this bricklaying class offers an opportunity to acquire speedily and at a small cost, one of the most profitable trades in the United States.

# DAY CLASS IN BRICKLAYING AND PLASTERING.

A three-month course of instruction in bricklaying and plastering will be commenced on 6th January, 1890. The instruction in bricklaying will be given every day from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the schools close at 2:30 p.m. The instruction in plastering will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock.

Terms :- Forty dollars, paid one-half on entry of name, balance on or before 2nd January. As

this class is limited to twenty five young men an early application is desirable.

The day course of instruction is intended for young men old enough and strong enough to do a full day's work. It is believed that those who take this course will be able to work as well and as rapidly as the average journeyman, and with a short term at real work will be first-class workmen. They will also have a knowledge of the trade few journeymen possess, which will fit them to be foremen and master builders in the future. Besides the regular course of instruction now given the bricklaying classes, the day class will be taught the use of plans, the laying out of buildings, getting levels, putting in stone and concrete foundations, &c. The instruction in plastering will be the same as that followed in the evening class.

This three-month day class is reserved for strong, active young men between 19 and 23 years of age, and none others need apply.

PLASTERING.

Instruction in scratch coating, brown coating, and hard finishing, also in running and mitring plain cornices, will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 9 30 o'clock commencing December 2 and ending March 8.

December 2 and ending March 8.

Terms:—Sixteen dollars for the course, paid in advance.

The Plastering Room is divided into compartments measuring 8 by 10 feet and 9 feet high, the walls and ceilings being lathed in the usual manner. Two young men work in each compartment. They are taught first how to apply the "scratch coat" on the walls and ceilings. This coat is taken off by labourers after each evening's work, leaving the laths ready for the young men on the following evening. The class is exercised on this work until it can be done neatly and rapidly. The "scratch coat" is then allowed to harden and the young men are shown how to apply the "brown coat." This coat is also removed after the work is finished. Then follows hard finishing and the running of plain cornices. The illustration shows the arrangement of the Plastering Room and the method of instruction. One spectator shown in the photo-engraving is ex-President Rutherford B. Haves, who visited the school as President of shown in the photo-engraving is ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, who visited the school as President of the Slater Fund for the industrial education of coloured young men in the South.

The skill that can be acquired in the Plastering Class can be seen by the plaster work now on

exhibition at the Schools, but the best proof of what is learned in this class is the success that has attended its members; full wages being frequently earned on leaving the Schools. Young men now in the bricklaying trade would do well to take this course in plastering, as the trades are combined in country towns.

#### PLUMBING.—DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

THE plumbing classes are under the supervision of the Trade School Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association of New York, consisting of Messrs. George D. Scott, Frank Reynolds, Edward Murphy, T. J. Tuomey and W. R. Bracken.

Manager appointed by the Trade School Committee-Mr. William H. Dewar.

Manager appointed by the Trade School Committee—Mr. William H. Dewar.

The manual instruction will be as follows:—1, lead scams; 2, overcast joints; 3, cup joints; 4, S traps; 5, horizontal wipe joints; 6, horizontal branch joints; 7, upright wipe joints, and joints on pipe placed at various angles; 8, upright branch joints; 9, wiping on a stop-cock; 10, wiping a flange on a two-inch pipe; 11, wiping on a ferule; 12, caulking; 13, putting an overflow pipe in a safe waste. At the conclusion of this course, miscellaneous and fancy work, sand bends, &c.

The scientific instruction will be upon the proper arrangement of service and waste pipes and upon

drainage and ventilation, as follows:—1, soil and drain pipes; 2, trapping and ventilation of soil and drain pipes; 3, supply pipes; 4, boilers; 5, tanks; 6, fixtures; 7, trapping and ventilation of fixtures; 8, mistakes in plumbing; 9, pumps.

At the termination of the course of instruction, the Trade School Committee of the Master Plumbers' Association will examine the members of the plumbing classes to ascertain their manual skill

Plumbers' Association will examine the members of the plumbing classes to ascertain their manual skill and scientific knowledge. Certificates will be given to those entitled to receive them, which will be found valuable in seeking for work. The possession of a certificate will reduce the term for which "helpers" are usually employed in New York by one year.

The plumbing classes at the New York Trade Schools have earned a high reputation. The system on which they are conducted has been followed in the plumbing schools now established in various parts of the United States and at the plumbing school in Montreal. The plumbing shop at the New York Trade Schools is 30 feet wide by 70 feet long, and is fitted up with all the appliances of a first-class shop. Each young man is furnished with a set of tools and has his allotted place at the work bench. The instructors, who are skilled mechanics, follow a regular course. Each member of the class is shown how his work should be done, and it is the duty of the instructor to see that it is done neatly and in a workmanlike manner. The solder is melted by means of Bunsen burners, supplied with gas. This avoids the heat and unwholesome gases of charcoal, or the danger which might arise from a great number of the heat and unwholesome gases of charcoal, or the danger which might arise from a great number of gasoline furnaces. Each member of the class is advanced as rapidly as his proficiency will allow. He is provided with a separate compartment, in which the specimens of his work are kept after being approved of by the instructor. These specimens can be taken away at the end of the course by paying for the cost of the material used. Great care has been bestowed on the scientific course of instruction. For each of the subjects, printed forms are furnished containing questions with blanks left for the answers. The lecturer reads a question and writes the answer to it on the blackboard. This answer is copied by the young men in the blank space in the printed forms. The lecturer then proceeds to explain fully what is meant, to illustrate his meaning by diagrams, and to answer questions put by members of the class. The printed forms, after being filled up, are kept by the young men for future reference. Diagrams are also given the members of the class of improperly arranged plumbing, many of them taken from faulty work that has actually been done in this city, which they are required to correct. By this course of manual and theoretical instruction, a knowledge of the trade is acquired to which it would be difficult to obtain in any

other way. Young men in the trade, and those who propose to enter it, should remember that the plumber, if he is to succeed, must know far more than was required of him a few years ago.

The skill that can be acquired in both the day and evening classes can best be determined by examining the specimens of work now on exhibition at the Schools, some of which were done by "helpers' and some by young men who had no knowledge of the trade when they joined the plumbing class.

# EVENING CLASSES IN PLUMBING.

There will be two evening classes in plumbing, limited to seventy young men in each. Manual instruction will be given to class No. 1 on Monday and Friday evenings and to class No. 2 on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 until 9:30 o'clock, the course of instruction being the same in both classes. Scientific instruction will be given to both classes every Wednesday evening, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

Instruction will commence on October 23 and terminate on April 2. The examination will then

be held and the certificates will be given on April 9.

Terms:—Twelve dollars for the course; to be paid when name is entered.

These classes are reserved for young men between sixteen and twenty-one years of age.

The success of the evening plumbing classes established the reputation of the plumbing department at the New York Trade Schools. Although there is not time to make such claborate specimens for examination as members of the day class prepare, the workmanship of the evening classes is fully as good. The evening classes have been more largely attended than any of the classes in the Schools. Although the majority of the young men are in the trade, many are beginners and excellent examinations are passed by them, both in workmanship and in the science of the trade.

The day class will be given instruction in lead burning for an extra charge of five dollars.

#### DAY CLASS IN PLUMBING.

A. Three Months' day course of instruction in plumbing and gas-fitting, designed particularly for young men in country shops, and for such young men as have time to attend, will commence on December 3. The instruction is given every day from 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when work is

stopped at 2.30 p.m.

Terms:—Thirty-five dollars for the course, paid in advance. Good board can be obtained in private

families at five dollars per week.

This class is reserved for young men between 18 and 22 years of age.

The day class in plumbing has been in operation five winters. It has been attended by young men from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, California, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, Michigan, Ohio, District of Columbia and from Canada. The majority of the young men who join the day plumbing class have no previous knowledge of the trade. In giving them their certificates in March, 1888, the President of the Master Plumbers' Association of New York said that their work was "simply marvellous." The Trade School

School Committee reported to the Master Plumbers' Association that the work of the day class of 1888-9 "was as good as could be done by many journeymon," and that the examination which had been passed by

"was as good as could be done by many journeymon," and that the examination which had been passed by fifty out of fifty-two young men was a most trying one.

Besides the regular course of instruction given to both day and evening plumbing classes, the members of the day class will be instructed in the best method of keeping plumbers' books, and in mechanical drawing. The young men will be taken over different buildings, and the system of plumbing followed in New York explained to them. They will also be required to fill up specifications for an ordinary city house according to the rules of the Board of Health of the City of New York.

## CARPENTRY.

There will be two classes in carpentry and joiners' work, limited to forty young men each men. Instruction will be given to class No. 1 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and to class No. 2 on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, from 7 to 930 o'clock, commencing on October 23 and ending on April 2. Class No. 2 will not be commenced until class No. 1 is full. The course of instruction will

The class in carpentry will be under the supervision of Mr. D. Vanderbeek. Terms:—Sixteen dollars for the course, to be paid when name is entered. This class is reserved for young men between 16 and 21 years of ago.

The young men in the carpentry class are shown the use of the various tools commonly used in the trade, great care being taken that each is used in a workmanlike manner. After this has been acquired and boards can be sawed to a line and neatly planed, mortising and tenoning are taught. Then panels are framed, mouldings are put on, and later doors and shutters are made. Partitions are also set, floors and partitions are bridged, and flooring laid. A small frame house is also framed, sheathed, shingled, &c.

This course of instruction gives each member of the class a varied amount of work.

The scientific instruction includes the meaning of the terms used in carpentry, laying out a building

from a plan, the framing of partitions and roof trusses, strength of girders, &c.

A visit to the New York trade schools will show what excellent work can be done by young men after one season's instruction who had no knowledge of the trade when they came to the schools. The ornamental woodwork of the Entrance Hall was executed by members of the class of 1886-7, and all the carpenters' work, including the open timber roof, bay windows, &c., of the new Reading-room was done by members of the class of 1887-8. The young men who have attended this class have found no difficulty

Owing to a demand for instruction in carpenters' and joiners' work from country towns and from young men able to attend during the day, a three months' day class will be opened on January 6, provided a sufficient number of names are entered by December 10. The charge for the day class will be thirty-

five dollars, paid in advance. Good board can be had at five dollars per week.

# House, Sign, and Fresco Painting,-Day and Evening Classes.

The Painting Classes will hereafter be under the supervision of the Trade School Committee of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Society of New York, consisting of Messrs. Walter Reid, John Beattie, H. D. Moeller, Theodore C. Johansmeyer, T. L. Taylor, and Joseph Scott.

At the termination of the course of instruction the Trade School Committee of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Society of New York will examine the members of the Painting Classes to ascertain their manual skill and their knowledge of the science of the trade, and will give certificates to those entitled to receive them.

Mr. William O. Allisson, the proprietor of the Painters' Magazine, will give a medal to the most deserving members of the Painting Classes to be known as the Painters' Magazine medal.

Young members of the rainting chasses to be known as the rainters renganthe metal.

Young men by this course of instruction in painting can prepare themselves to enter an excellent trade, and one for which there are openings for those who know how to work, in every town in the United States. The courses of instruction, which combine both the science and practice of the trade, are arranged for those who are now employed in shops or who desire to enter the trade. The Committee of the Master Painters' and Decorators' Association recommend these classes to well educated young men who are old enough to know for what sort of work they are fitted, as the instruction should enable them to make their labour of value, and in a reasonable time after leaving the schools to become

There is a large wall surface in the school buildings on which the young men are practised and wooden screens fitted with doors, windows, box slutters, &c., are used for instruction in fine work. Some of the compartments shown in the photo-engravings contain specimens of fancy painting, lining, gilding, graining, work in flat colours and polish white, executed by young men who had no previous knowledge of the trade when they came to the schools, which would do credit to any journeyman.

# DAY CLASS IN HOUSE PAINTING.

A Turee months' day course of instruction in house and sign painting will be commenced on 3rd December. The instruction will be given every day from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when

Terms :- Thirty-five dollars for the course, paid in advance. Good board can be obtained at five dollars per week.

This class is reserved for young men between 18 and 22 years of ago.

This class is reserved for young men between 18 and 22 years of ago.

The members of this class can take the evening instruction in sign painting without extra charge. The manual instruction commences with preparing the surface for painting, mixing paints, care of brushes and paint pots, plain painting, &c. When the pupil can cover a plain surface whether of wood, brick, or tin, in a satisfactory manner and can explain where to begin his work, he is exercised in painting in colours, in flatting, polish white, stippling, gilding, and glazing.

The scientific instruction includes the harmony of colours, mixing of colours, properties of oils and dryers, and the various materials used in painting, &c., &c. Lectures are given by Mr. Joseph Scott, the young men being required to illustrate the subjects discussed by actual experiments.

# EVENING CLASS IN HOUSE PAINTING.

Instruction will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, commencing on 23rd October and ending on 2nd April, in fancy painting, graining, lining, gilding, flatting, polish white, &c., to young men who have some knowledge of the trade. Each member of this class will be advanced as rapidly as his proficiency will allow, it being required that each exercise shall be well done before proceeding to the next. Instruction will also be given in the harmony of colours, mixing of colours are side and drawns. of colours, properties of oils and dryers.

Terms:-Twelve dollars for the course, to be paid when the name is entered.

This evening instruction in house painting meets a want long felt, of some means by which young men now in workshops can gain a knowledge of the trode not to be obtained in a shop. Ambitious young men who wish to become first-class workmen, should visit the schools and see what progress can be made by working during three evenings each week for a few months, under the supervision of a capable instructor.

The paint shop used by the evening class at the New York Trade Schools, can only accommodate thirty-five pupils. It is therefore desirable for those who wish to join this class to make early application.

## FRESCO PAINTING.

Instruction in fresco painting will be given on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, commencing 23rd October and ending 2nd April.

Terms:—Twelve dollars for the course, paid in advance.
The instruction consists in preparing walls and ceilings for kalsomine; in lining; in laying out

work; in making pounce and steneil and applying same; in putting on flat and shaded ornaments, &c.

Fresco painting was one of the first trades taught at the New York Trade Schools, and excellent work has been done by those who have attended this class. The instruction is given by a practical fresco painter; the pupil, as in the other classes in the schools, being made to follow a systematic course. Towards the end of the season elaborate designs have been painted, which have been exhibited and received favourable comment at the Fair of the American Institute and at the rooms of the Master Painters' Association of New York Painters' Association of New York.

Attention is called to the moorish room and a portion of the renaissance room shown in the photo-engraving, and which, with much other work, can be seen by a visit to the schools. These rooms were decorated by members of the fresco class of 1888-9, from the preparation of the walls and making the steneils, to the finest work, without being touched up by the instructors. The design on the walls of the moorish room was enlarged by the young men from Owen Jones' "Grammar of Ornament."

## SIGN PAINTING.

Instruction will be given on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 9.30 o'clock, in sign painting, commencing on 3rd December and ending 11th March.

Terms :- Ten dollars for the course, to be paid when name is entered.

The instruction commences with preparing the wood. Then spacing and plain lettering is taught.

The instruction commences with preparing the wood. Then spacing and plain lettering is taught. The class then practise fancy lettering in colours and gold, also painting on glass and metal.

Instruction in sign painting was given at the New York Trade Schools last winter for the first time. Rapid progress was made by the members of this class, as can be seen by the collection of signs with plain and ornamental lettering, which are now on exhibition at the schools. A knowledge of sign paintaing is gained by this course of instruction, given by a first-class sign painter, which could only be obtained with difficulty even in the best shops. The course of instruction is arranged both for beginners and for those who have a knowledge of the trade. Skill in sign painting is particularly valuable to mechanics who find work in country towns.

## STONE-CUTTING.

Instruction in plain and ornamental stone-cutting in brown stone, will be given on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, commencing October 23, and ending on April 2.

The stone-cutting class will be under the supervision of the Trade School Committee of the Master Freestone Cutters' Association of New York, consisting of Messrs. B. A. Williams, James Hughes, and Wm. Light,

The class will be instructed by Mr. James Hughes, of the firm of Hughes and Scanlon.

Terms :-Twelve dollars for the course, to be paid when name is entered.

Terms:—Twelve dollars for the course, to be paid when name is entered.

This class is reserved for young men between 18 and 28 years of age.

The stone-cutting shop in the New York Trade Schools has attracted considerable attention from both masters and journeymen, on account of the rapid progress made by the young men who enter it. It is difficult to realise how much more thoroughly such a trade as stone-cutting can be learned with a skilled mechanic to show how each piece of work should be done, and to explain why it should be done in a particular way, than by leaving the trade to be acquired by observation and by chance.

The course of instruction commences with squaring an irregular block of stone. The pupil is then shown how to finish the surface in various ways, such as rubbed, tooled, bush hammered, random pointed, tooth chiseled, &c. He is then taught to cut chamfers, simple mouldings, return mouldings, raised and sunken panels. The superb exhibit of cut-stone in the stone-cutting shop at the schools (a photo-engraving of which is given) all of which was done by young men after one season's instruction, is photo-engraving of which is given) all of which was done by young men after one season's instruction, is a sufficient guarantee of what can be learned. The mantle-shelf in the reading-room was cut by a young man after four months' instruction, who had no previous knowledge of the trade when he came to the

schools. Active young men have, in this class, an opportunity to enter one of the best and steadiest trades in a short time and at a small cost. They can also ascertain if they have any capability for the work; if not the instructor will so advise them.

BLACKSMITH'S

#### BLACKSMITH'S WORK.

Instruction will be given in forging, filing and chipping, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9.30 o'clock, commencing on October 23, and ending on April 2.

The instruction in forging will be in the management of the fires, in drawing down, bending, shortening, welding, splitting, punching, chamfering, rivering, &c. In vise work, the instruction will be in filing to line, fitting towards and groves shipping hands granting river work.

in filing to line, fitting tongues and groves, chipping bevels, scraping, ring work, &c.

Terms:—Twelve dollars for the course; to be paid when name is entered.

The Blacksmith's Shop is large, well lighted and well ventilated. It is in charge of a practical mechanic and it is fitted up with forges and the tools and appliances of a first-class shop. The instruction is based on the course followed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston. The plan being to give the young men such instruction as will enable them both to comprehend clearly the principles of their work and to gain a knowledge of the kinds of tools used in their trade and the various ways of using them. In each exercise some useful piece of work is executed. Instruction is also given in building and the management of forge fires, upon which much depends in forging. The growing demand for wrought iron work makes the instruction given at the New York Trade Schools particularly valuable. The work now on exhibition at the schools shows what neat and beautiful work can be done after one season's instruction.

The work required of the young men is hard, but the hours of instruction are not too long to render the practice more than good exercise. The members of this class are advised to keep a flannel shirt and a suit of clothes at the schools to work in, so that their clothing can be dry when they leave.

#### TAILORING.

A free course of instruction in tailoring has been opened by the Merchant Tailors' Society of the City of New York, at the New York Trade Schools.

The instruction is given throughout the year from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with one hour's intermission at noon.

The object of the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York in establishing a Tailoring School is to teach the trade thoroughly in all its parts.

The Tailoring School is under the supervision of a first-class teacher, with an assistant, both of

whom are thoroughly practical tailors, and understand every detail of the trade.

At the expiration of six months, or sooner, those pupils who are proficient will be paid one dollar

The first few months of the course of instruction are spent in learning to sew upon different kinds of woollen and textile fabrics. At the expiration of this period the pupils are put upon actual work, assisting those who are more advanced in making vests. When a vest can be put together and good button-holes can be made, the pupil assists one still more advanced in making trousers.

The Mcrchant Tailors' Society of New York has also established a back shop at No. 11 West, Twenty-seventh-street, to which the pupils will be admitted after they have spent two years at the school.

It is proposed at this back shop that each lad shall be under the charge of a good journeyman, who will teach him the balance of his trade, and with whom he will be expected to remain for two years. During these two years the numit will be paid according to his ability to earn: the amount to be arranged

During these two years the pupil will be paid according to his ability to earn; the amount to be arranged between the journeyman and the pupil, subject to the approval of the Society.

When the pupil has finished his course of instruction, and has passed his examination, he will receive the certificate of the Merchant Tailors' Society of New York, which will entitle him to be recognised as a journeyman by every Merchant Tailors' Society in the United States, and to receive journeyman's wages.

The Merchant Tailors' Society of New York has also under consideration the giving of a full course of instruction in cutting to the graduate who shall receive the greatest number of marks for the best work and for the faithful performance of his duties, during the four years of his instruction.

None but respectable lads who can read and write will be admitted, and those who are found to be objectionable or incompetent will be dropped.

Application for admission can be made at the New York Trade Schools, or to Mr. Andrew Patterson, 25 and 27 West Twenty-sixth street, New York.

To young men.—Skilled labour all over the United States commands the highest wages. The demand far exceeds the supply and is constantly increasing. In the large cities, owing to the difficulties young men thus far have had in finding an opportunity to learn a trade, this demand for skilled labour is chiefly supplied from abroad. A thorough knowledge of a trade yields its possessor, even if he works but 200 days in the year, an income equal to that received from \$20,000 invested in Government bonds.

Architecture roung men have new the experiment at the New York Trade Schools to acquire in a short Ambitious young men have now the opportunity at the New York Trade Schools to acquire in a short time, and at a small expense, the knowledge of a trade which will be valuable to them all their lives.

"Can we get work after we leave the schools?" is a question often asked. The reply is that although

organised labour unwisely endeavours to keep American young men out of the trades, many friendly hands are stretched out to help them. Two thousand young men have attended the New York Trade Schools since their establishment, the majority of whom have come on the recommendation of brothers or friends who have preceded them. Hundreds of these young men have written, or called at the schools, to say that the instruction they received was the making of them. Most of those who have been heard from, were getting high wages, and some are now master mechanics.

## To Journeymen.

Journeymen object to having young men taught trades because they believe there will be too many skilled workmen, and because they fear that the master mechanics would be able to do too much work with "boy labour" that is now done by journeymen.

As soon as skilled labour was organised, rules were made in many of the trades forbidding master mechanics to employ more than a limited number of lade werelly from two to four with a town of committee to the state of the state

mechanics to employ more than a limited number of lads, usually from two to four, with a term of service

of four years.

This rule only allows a master mechanic to graduate one journeymen each year, or one in two years-a number insufficient to fill the vacancies, much less to meet the ever increasing demand for skilled labour

labour in growing communities. Thus mechanics are induced to come here from Europe, not only to make this country their home, but as "harvesters," to work here during the busy season and return home with their savings when it is over. Union apprentice rules, therefore, do not reduce the number of journeymen, they merely cause the high wages our own people should earn to be paid to strangers.

At a Trade School a young man learns his trade without competing with men in the workshop. The labour of a Trade School graduate is of considerable value, and it can easily be graded during the short term of practice required after leaving school so as not to allow him an unfair advantage over journeymen. Thus by the Trade School plan the competition of "boy labour" in the workshop, so much

dreaded by journeymen, is avoided.

Although Union men, and even the officers of the Unions, send their sons to the New York Trade Schools, yet the Trades Unions have been hostile and shown their ill will in many ways. The New York Trade Schools were not established in the interests of, nor in the opposition to, any organisation, whether of masters or journeymen. The schools were established solely to aid young men to learn how to make an honest living, and while doing so care has been taken not to injure the trades. There is a great demand for admission to the schools from men who wish to learn a portion of a trade, and money far in excess of the regular fees has been offered by such men for admission. Instructing men in part of a trade would not be making good mechanics, it would be depriving skilled workmen of much of the jobbing work, tend to lower wages, and it would be distasteful to the journeymen. Except in some unusual case it has not been done, although at times the temptation has been great to retaliate in this way for injuries done the schools by the Unions.

The time has come for the Trades Unions to consider this apprentice question. Never before, in any country, have rules existed which prevented young men learning how to work so that they could share in the high wages any foreigner is free to earn. It is not possible that such rules will be tolerated much longer in this country. Were it not for the lads who learn their trades in country towns, where there are no Unions to interfere with them, the number of American skilled workmen would be even smaller than it is now. It is estimated from figures given in the last census that out of the enormous sum of 23,000,000 dollars paid annually to mechanics in the building trades in this city, less than 6,000,000

goes to those born in New York.

The National Association of Builders has recommended for adoption in the building trades apprentice rules in which it is provided: That a young man who wishes to be a mechanic shall first go to a trade school to learn how to work, and shall remain there until able to pass an examination. Then he shall serve in a workshop as a "junior," either for a specified term, or until "old enough, strong enough, and competent," to do a full day's work. He is then to apply for a second examination, which, if passed, entitles him to be considered a journeymen. These rules are so just to the journeymen, to the master mechanics, and to the young men that there can be no opposition to them which does not arise from a desire to exclude American young men from the trades.

Trades Unions are necessary for the protection of mechanics. They are, however, unpopular, and they often meet with hostility where they should receive support, because of their persecution of the youth of this country. Workmen of foreign birth, who largely control the Unions, are apt to undervalue the importance to an organisation of having public opinion on its side. "With public opinion on our side," said Abraham Lincoln, "nothing can fail; without it nothing can succeed."

APPRENTICE RULES recommended for adoption in the building trades by the National Association of Builders of the United States.

1st. The serving of a regular course of instruction in a Mechanical Trade School, and graduating

therefrom with a certificate of proficiency granted by the same, under rules and regulations approved by a committee of master mechanics, who may unite in the management of the said school.

2nd. The preliminary training in the Trade School to be followed by a term of practice with an employer on actual work, this term to be at least one year less than the usual term of apprenticeship by virtue of the holding of a certificate of proficiency, granted by a Mechanical Trade School. During this term of service the young man to be known as a "junior."

3rd. Finally, completion of the education of the mechanic to be acknowledged after a proper examination has been passed before a Board of Examiners appointed for the purpose by the Association

examination has been passed before a Board of Examiners appointed for the purpose by the Association of Builders, to which the employer may belong, or to whom the "junior" may apply for examination, by the issue of a certificate by the said Association, which shall state that the holder has passed through the prescribed course at the Trade School, and the term of practice with an employer (name and location given) with satisfaction and credit, and is entitled to be received by all builders as a journeyman.

Any young man who has received the "certificate of proficiency" from the Trade School, may apply for the second examination before the Board of Examiners, and if adjudged by them to be old enough, strong enough, and competent, he may receive a special certificate, which shall state the facts in the case.

## APPENDIX L.

# FORM, STUDY, AND DRAWING IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A course of study for four years in Form-Study and Drawing, adopted at Buffalo, New York, 17th October, 1888, by the Principals and Teachers of Drawing in the Normal Schools of the State of New York and the State Director of Drawing in the Teachers' Institutes; with a syllabus of work to be followed by all Teachers of Drawing in all the Teachers' Institutes and Normal Schools of the State. Prepared by the late John H. French, LL. D., State Director of Drawing in the Teachers' Institutes, and approved by Andrew S. Draper, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

#### I. INTRODUCTION.

The term Drawing very inadequately expresses the nature of the study it is desirable to have taught in the schools under the name. When the study was first introduced into the schools, it was very properly called Drawing, inasmuch as the work of pupils consisted principally of drawing from printed copies, and the instruction was devoted mainly to the training of the hand and eye in copying. As the study has developed, however, under the influence of educational methods, the character of the instruction and the work of pupils have entirely changed.

The study of form as observed in models of type-forms and in objects, has taken the place of the stu ty of printed copies, and the instruction has been broadened so as to include the cultivation of the observing powers by the study of things on the one hand, and the expressive powers through making, drawing, and language on the other,-drawing, however, beyond the elementary work, being the principal

means used in expressing form knowledge and its applications.

Thus it will be seen that drawing is only a feature in the important study of form, while in the applieations of form knowledge, both in education and in practical life, it becomes the principal means for expressing thought. Hence, the proper title for the study that is now desired in the schools is form,

study and drawing, and not drawing alone.

The following syllabus has been arranged in accordance with this idea of the study; and is divided into two parts. The first or elementary part is devoted to gaining a knowledge of the properties of forms from models of type-forms, and from objects based on them. In this division it is intended that the aim of the instruction shall be to develop the pupils' powers of observation, and to give training in the means of expressing thought in regard to form, through making, drawing and language.

In the second division the study of form in chiefts is still certified but it is now the sim of the

In the second division the study of form in objects is still continued, but it is now the aim of the instruction to give expression to this form knowledge, and to make applications of it mainly through drawing. In this division the course of study prepares broadly for general education and for practical

Persons who expect to qualify themselves to pass examination in the study and representation of form merely by studying some text-book on drawing for a few days or weeks, need to be reminded of the following facts:-

1. In the near future drawing is to be taught in all the public schools of this State.

2. A knowledge that will enable a person to successfully pass an examination in this subject, must be such a knowledge as will enable him to teach the subject properly.

3. A person properly qualified to teach the subject must be familiar with the terms, characters and materials used, with the results to be secured, with the development and training of the mental and physical powers concerned in the work, with the proper synthetic order of arrangement of the parts of the subject with a logical method of proporting instruction and conducting the work; and appropriate here. the subject, with a logical method of presenting instruction and conducting the work; and must also have the manual skill which can be acquired only by considerable practice in all the details of observation, con-

struction, representation and ornamentation.

The subjects with which all candidates should be theoretically and practically familiar to enable them to give that kind of instruction of the greatest value to the children of the State, are included in

the following:

## II. COURSE OF STUDY. I. TYPE-SOLIDS.

## First Year-

- 1. Sphere 2. Cube.
- 3. Cylinder.
- Second Year-
  - 1. Ellipsoid.
  - Ovoid.
     Equilateral Triangular Prism.
- 4. Hemisphere. 5. Square Prism.
- 6. Right-Angled Triangular Prism.
- 4. Cone. 5. Pyramid.
- 6. Vase Form.
- (a). The first half of the first year the work is to be mainly the study of the six type-forms, with some attempts at representation by stick and tablet-laying. No drawing as a regular exercise is to be required this half year.

(b). In the second half of the first year simple exercises in paper-folding and paper-cutting are required. Drawing is to begin in this half year.

Method of Study:

- By sight.
   By touch.
- 3. By arrangement.

- Order of Study:
  - 1. As wholes.
  - 2. As to surface.
  - 3. As to faces.
  - As to edges and corners.

Ways

Ways of expressing: 3. By drawing. 2. By making. 1. By language. Plane figures to be taught: Circle.
 Square. 4. Right-Angled Triangle. 5. Equilateral Triangle. 6. Isosceles Triangle. 3. Oblong. LINES ARE TO BE TAUGHT. As to directness: 1. Straight. 2. Curved. As to relation: As to position: 1. Horizontal. Parallel.
 Perpendicular. 2. Vertical. 3. Converging and Diverging. 3. Oblique. Third and fourth years:- Continued study of the twelve type-solids; and
 Study of natural formes based upon them.
 Teach reversed curves, symmetry and proportion.
 Drill in position, pencil-holding, pencil-movements and quality of line. III. SYLLABUS. I. WORK FOR THE FIRST AND SECOND YEARS. I. TYPE-SOLIDS. First Year Sphere, cube, cylinder, homisphere, square prism, right-angled triangular prism. Second Year Ellipsoid, ovoid, equilateral triangular prism, cone, square pyramid, vase-form. Method of study:

1. By sight—by observing appearances of models in different positions.

2. By touch—by grasping, by handling, by moving, by placing models. 3. By pleasing arrangement of models in rows, or by building. General order of study of a type-solid: 1. As a whole; how it feels, how it moves, how it looks, its name. As to surface; round, rounding, plain, curved.
 As to edges; straight, curved. 4. As to corners; square, sharp, blunt.

The surface is the whole outside of a thing. A face is a limited part of a surface.

A sphere has one round face; a cylinder has one curved and two plane faces. A cube has six plane faces. A hemisphere has one rounding and one plane face. An ellipsoid has one rounding face. Ways of expressing : By making—clay modeling, paper cutting, and pasting.
 By drawing, with free arm movement. 3. By language, using the proper terms in complete sentences. Terms to be learned by the use of the solids: 1. Terms of location, to be learned by placing the models at the left side, right side, top, bottom, near, far, above, below, middle, front. 2. Terms of direction, to be learned by movement in the air and on the surface of the model, the blackboard and the desk; round and round, from left to right, from top to bottom, from corner to corner. 3. Terms of position, to be learned by placing the models, -upright, standing, vertical; level, lying, horizontal; standing, leaning, oblique. II. PLANE FIGURES. Plane figures are derived from type-forms, and are to be studied from the faces of solids and objects, and from tablets. First Year Circle, square, oblong, semicircle, right-angled triangle. Ellipse, oval, equilateral triangle, isosceles triangle. Method of study and plane figures:

1. By sight—by observing and comparing.

2. By touch—by handling and placing.

3. By use in arrangements to represent objects, and for borders and arrangements around a centre. Order of study: 1. As to shape and name. 2. As to edges or sides; number, quality, relation. 3. As to corners or angles; number, kind. Ways of expressing: 1. By folding, cutting, mounting figures, borders and arrangements around a centre made of coloured paper—by stick laying. By drawing—proper pencil-holding, free movement, broad lines.
 By language.

Terms

Terms to be learned:

1. Directness-straight, curved.

2. Location of faces, edges, corners, figures, angles, and lines—as upper, lower, left, right, back, front.

3. Position of faces, edges, and lines—as vertical, horizontal, oblique.

4. Relation of faces, edges, and lines—as parallel, perpendicular, converging, diverging.

5. Angles—right, acute, obtuse.
6. Details of faces—as diameter of a circle; diameter, diagonal of a square; vertex, base, altitude of a triangle.

These terms are to be learned by the use of tablets, sticks, and other materials, with regard to

faces, edges, corners, figures, angles, and lines.

Develop from the type-forms the drawing of lines and angles. Teachers should exercise their own taste and judgment in the use made of the drawing of objects as wholes. Teachers may either teach surfaces, angles, and lines from the use of these objects severally, by requiring pupils to find and draw the objects in connection with the terms; or they may teach the surfaces, angles and lines in connection with the type-forms.

Edges apply to objects; lines, in drawing, are pictures of edges.

Borders should have marginal lines; arrangements around a centre should have a central figure to

hold the parts together. Two colours should not be combined in making an arrangement of figures from coloured paper; two shades of one colour may be used however.

II. WORK FOR THE THIRD AND FOURTH YEARS.

Third and Fourth Years-

Review type-solids; study objects based upon them. The three kinds of work suggested below, should be carried on at the same time.

I. Study and draw Solids as they are.

- Geometric views; names of the different views, placing the different views.
   Patterns of developments of surface.

3. Making type-forms from patterns.

Terms to be learned:

Top view.

Left side or end view, Front view, Right side or end view.

Bottom view.

The proper placing of these views is shown by the arrangement above.

II. Study and draw Objects and Natural Forms as they appear.1. Opposite the eye.2. Below the eye.

Terms to be learned:

Proportion, Outline, Reversed Curves.

No attempt should be made at this stage to introduce theoretical perspective. Study the simple appearance of objects opposite the eye, and of natural forms, fruit, etc., below the eye.

III. Study Ornamental Arrangement.

Seek for beauty. Beauty is the harmony of differences. Study and draw from nature and from ornament;

1. Simple leaves.

- 2. Simple ornamental figures.
- 3. Original arrangement.

Steps in arrangement:

- 1. Arrange tablets and sticks for single figures, borders, rosettes, etc.
- 2. Cut, arrange, and mount units of coloured paper.

3. Draw the arrangements made.

Principles of arrangement:

- Symmetry secured by balance.
   Proportion learned from the study of pleasing forms.
- 3. Rhythm secured by repetition.

Terms to be learned:

Bisect, trisect, axis, trefoil, quatrefoil, border, rosette.

IV. Some Important Facts and Definitions.

1. Drawing is the graphic expression of form.

2. Industrial drawing is drawing applied to the industries of life. It is both free-hand and instrumental.

3. The basis of industrial drawing is geometric form.

- 4. Balanced curves are pairs of curves that bend equally—but in opposite directions in every part.
- 5. A working drawing is a drawing that gives all the facts of the form, size and structure of an object. It is a drawing by which a workman can manufacture an object.

  6. A geometric view shows two dimensions only.

7. An elevation is a drawing that shows a vertical side of an object.

V. General Suggestions.

1. As to materials:

Good and cheap paper, scissors, rulers or straight-edges, pencils, erasers.

Pencils---

Grasping; movements in free-hand and mechanical work.

Erasing-

Pupils make no erasures the first year without the direction of the teacher.

Every pupil should be provided with a set of type-forms for the year in which he is working.

2. As to length and frequency of exercises:

Daily, of about the same length as other class exercises. No attention to other work when this is going on.

3. Length of time required for the course:

With the same proportionate amount of attention that is given to other subjects of equal importance, this course can be completed in four years; but with the attention that most pupils would be glad to give it, five years can be profitably devoted to it. If, however, this course is to be supplemented by an advanced art course of two years, not more than four years should be given to the elementary course.

4. How to introduce the subject into the schools:

- (a.) An exercise of fifteen minutes in the study of a type-form will arouse interest in the pupils.
- (b.) A sheet of good light manilla paper, 36 x 54 inches, cut into oblong pieces of about 4 x 6 inches will supply a class of forty pupils with all the paper they will need for two weeks. Give these to the pupils and set them to work, more for amusement than as a requirement. Allow no scribbling, crumpling, or waste of paper in any way. Require the pupils to return to the teachers all pieces of paper unused at the close of every exercise, whether they be large or small.

The Institute course of form, study, and drawing, as abridged from Dr. J. H. French's Syllabus, and approved by Andrew S. Draper, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

# INSTITUTE COURSE—FIRST PERIOD—FORM-STUDY.

Form knowledge is best derived from a study of solid models of type-forms and of objects of similar forms. Form-Study by handling and by seeing, is for the cultivation of the observing powers and for the development of form ideas in the mind, to be expressed by making, drawing and language. The method is illustrated by the study of the sphere, cube, cylinder, square and right triangular prisms. These solids are studied as wholes, and also as to their details.

As wholes—Their resemblances and differences.

Sphere and Cube—In each of these two models the three dimensions the same, (height, width from left to right, width from front to back). The sphere is round, the cube has corners

Cylinder and Square Prism-In each of these models but two dimensions the same, (width from left to right, width from front to back.) The third dimension may vary. The cylinder is round one way and has curved edges, while the prism has corners and straight edges.

Right Triangular Prism-No two dimensions the same.

No position of the sphere or cube can be designated as horizontal or vertical, as their three dimensions are the same.

The cylinder and prisms may be placed in a horizontal or a vertical position, as two of their three dimensions differ; therefore, there is a greater variety in the different appearances of these models than in those of the sphere and cube.

As to Surfaces-The outside of an object. Surface of sphere is round; of cylinder is curved and plane; of the cube and prisms is plane.

As to Faces-Face a limited part of a surface.

Character of Faces-Round, as on the sphere; curved and plane, as on the cylinder; plane as on the cube and prism.

Shapes of Faces—Circular, as on the sphere; square, as on the cube and square prism; oblong as on the cylinder and prisms; triangular, as on the right triangular prism.

Position of Faces—Vertical; horizontal; oblique.

Relation of Faces—Parallel; perpendicular; oblique to each other.

As to Edges and Profiles—An edge is formed by the meeting of two faces. A profile is the limit of the visible part of a round or curved face.

Edges are both curved (on the cylinder) and straight (on the cube and prisms).

Profiles are both curved (on sphere) and straight (on cylinder).

Position of Edges—Vertical; horizontal; oblique.

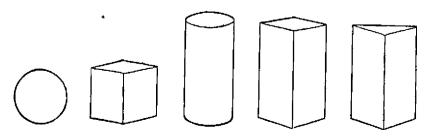
Relation of Edges—Parallel; perpendicular; oblique to each other.

Edges and profiles limit and give the shapes of faces and parts of faces visible.

As to Corners or Angles-Corners or angles are formed by the meeting of two or more edges. Observe right angles on cube and prisms, acute angles on triangular prism, obtuse angles obtained by placing square and triangular prisms together.

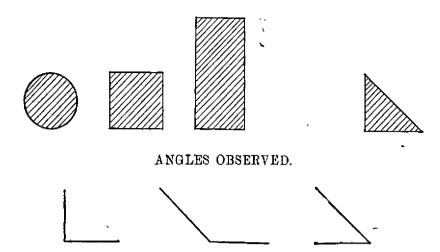
The study of faces, edges and corners should be by observation in regard to their position, location, direction and relation.

#### MODELS STUDIED.

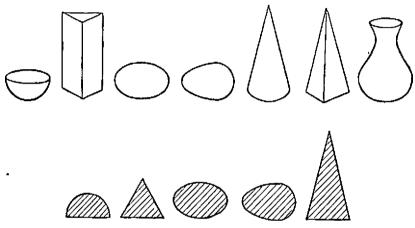


FACES

#### FACES OBSERVED.



As the work develops, the models to be studied in addition to the above, are the henisphere, equilateral triangular prism, ellipsoid, evoid, cone, square pyramid, vase form, together with the geometric faces or figures derived from them, as shown in the following illustrations;



It is not expected that in the upper classes, Form-Study with all the details here indicated should be presented. It is important, however, that in all classes the work should begin with the study of the solid model or object, and the nature and extent of the Form-Study should depend upon the extent to which the observing powers of the pupils have been developed.

The study of objects like these type-forms should be a feature in the whole work.

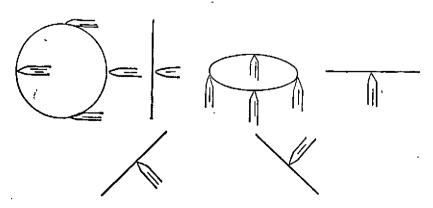
## SECOND PERIOD-DRAWING.

Skill in drawing should be developed as an accurate and ready means of expressing form ideas. There should be drill in pencil-holding and in the free drawing of circles, ellipses, curved and straight lines.

This drill practice should be given in connection with the drawing of the form ideas derived from the study of the models and objects.

Pencil Rolding—The pencil should be held lightly about four inches from the point, at an angle of about 30° to the paper.

In drawing a circle or vertical line, the pencil should point to the left. In drawing a horizontal ellipse, or a horizontal line the pencil should point toward the top of the paper.



The general rule in drawing straight lines is, that the pencil should point in a direction at right argles to that of the line to be drawn.

Drawing—

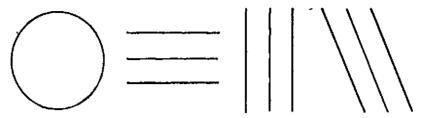
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Drawing-Free work should be obtained in drawing by the whole arm movement from the shoulder.

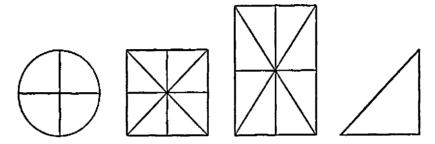
Draw circles and ellipses with a continuous movement, beginning at the lowest point and moving up to the left and around to the starting point.

Much practice should be given in drawing long, straight lines,—vertical, horizontal, and oblique.

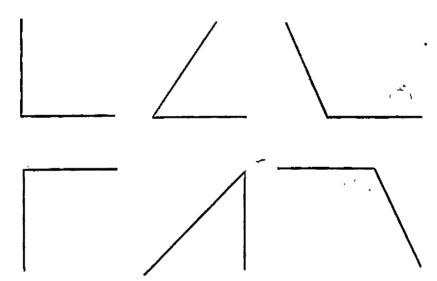
Character of Lines—The line should be a light grey line. Avoid heavy, black lines. Pencils should be of medium grade, and the lead should have a round point, not a sharp point.



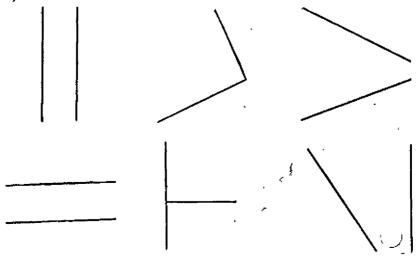
From the faces of the solids studied, we get the circle, square, oblong, and right-angled triangle. Draw these figures. Draw diameters of circle, square, oblong. Draw diagonals of square and oblong. The figures should be from three to four inches high.



Draw angles, right, acute, obtuse,—each angle in two different positions.



Draw lines in relation to each other, as parallel, perpendicular, oblique to each other. (Two examples of each.)



Teachers

Teachers will find the laying of tablets and sticks to represent the faces of solids and objects, an important aid in teaching these details of form to little children, and of great value in fixing ideas of form for drawing.

The diameters and diagonals of different figures can be easily and pleasantly taught to little

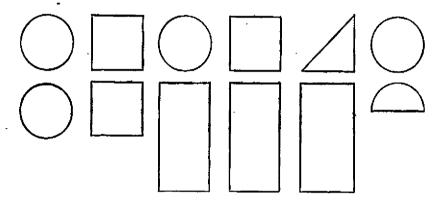
children by paper-folding.

Paper cutting, especially that of coloured paper, is also a valuable accessory in form and figure study in primary work.

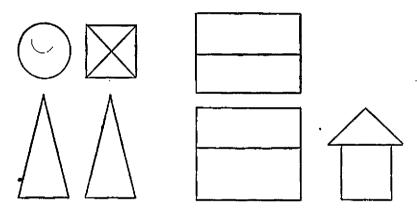
## THIRD PERIOD—CONSTRUCTION.

In Industrial Construction, the accurate presentation of the facts of objects is necessary, and drawing is used to convey ideas in regard to the facts of objects.

The sphere, cube, cylinder, square and triangular prisms are studied for a knowledge of all the facts of their forms as presented in the necessary geometric views. This knowledge is to be expressed by drawing the different geometric views in their relation to one another.



MODELS STUDIED AS TO THEIR FACTS AND THEIR RELATIONS.



The applications of form knowledge in Industrial Construction are of the utmost importance. The work here given in observing the facts of the models studied and in expressing by drawing what has been observed, only needs the addition to the drawings, of what are known as "Conventions," such as centre lines, working lines, dimension lines, etc., to be complete working-drawings.

In this course it has been deemed advisable to omit the presentation of these conventions,

Making patterns or the development of surfaces is an important feature in Constructive drawing; but this feature is also omitted in this course.

## FOURTH PERIOD—REPRESENTATION.

This subject deals with the general appearance of objects as wholes under the various conditions in which they may be placed with regard to the eye of the spectator.

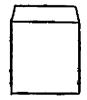
In this course the solids, sphere, cube, cylinder, and square prism are studied as to their appearance as wholes in one position only, i.e., when viewed in front of and below the eye.

For this work care should be taken not to place the models or objects too far below the eye.

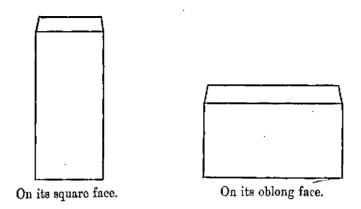
Sphere—There is no change in the appearance of the shape of the sphere, no matter how it may be viewed. The representation of the appearance of the sphere is always a circle.

Cube-Whenever a cube is placed below the eye, resting on one of its faces, so that two faces only are visible, the top face appears foreshortened, and appears narrower than the front face.

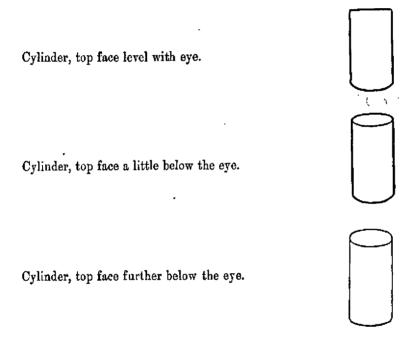
The further edge of the top face appears shorter than the front edge, and the side edges appear to converge away from the front edge; thus-



Square Prism—Whenever a square prism is placed below the eye, resting on one of its faces, so that two faces only are visible, the top face also is foreshortened, and the appearance of the solid is as follows:



Cylinder—When a cylinder is so placed that the edge of the top face is on a level with the eye, no part of the top face is seen and the curved edge appears as a straight line. When a cylinder is placed below the eye, resting on one of its plane faces, the circular face of the top is fore shortened and appears as an ellipse, and the breadth of the ellipse depends upon the degree in which it is below the level of the eye.



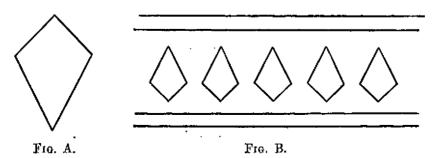
Note the change in the appearance of the lower curved edge as the distance below the eye increases.

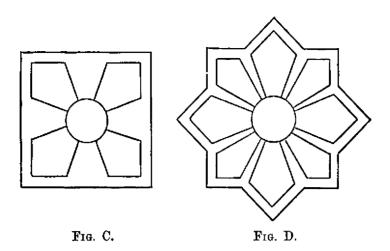
## FIFTH PERIOD-DECORATION.

This subject deals with the application of form knowledge to the enrichment of industrial articles by beautifying their surfaces.

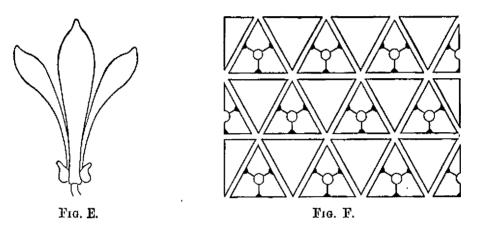
The ornamentation of an object must always be subordinate to the use of the object.

The elementary principles of arrangement for decorative purposes are symmetry, Figs. A, E; repetition, Figs. B, C, and alternation, Figs. D, F.





The modes of arrangement are, bi-symmetric figures, Figs, A and E; borders, Fig. B; rosetles Figs. C, D, G; surface-covering, Fig. F.



The sources from which materials for design decorative can be obtained are:

Geometric figures,

Natural forms conventionalised,

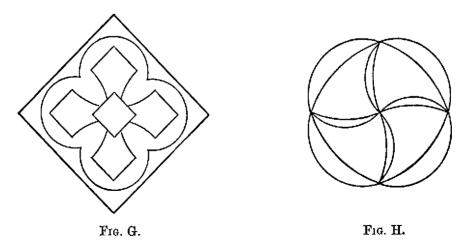
Historic ornament.

Decorative designs should express strength, stability and repose.

In a rosette or central arrangement, the units should be held together by a central figure. The central figure should overlap the units, to express a firm union. Figs. C, D, G.

Units should not be joined by points as such a union expresses weakness. Figs. I, J.

A whirling effect should be avoided in a decorative design, as repose is thereby violated. Fig. H.



A decorative design should cover about two-thirds of the surface to be ornamented. If more space is covered, the design looks crowded; if less space is covered, the design looks insufficient.

All elementary designs should be simple; a multiplicity of lines and small figures is wearisome. The following figures are given as illustrations of very bad arrangements: Figs. I and J.







Fig. J.

Colored paper may be used to great advantage in making decorative designs; but as the harmony of color requires much study, it is better not to attempt any combination of two or more positive colors in one design. Two tints of a color or two shades of a color may be used with good effect.

## SIXTH PERIOD-REVIEW. .

## GENERAL ORSERVATIONS.

Drawing is a language for the definite expression of form ideas for various purposes. The development of form ideas and a knowledge of the elementary principles of their practical applications, are the main points in the instruction. These form ideas are to be derived from the study of type-forms and objects. Their applications should always be observed in objects.

Drill in drawing is for the training of the hand to express clearly form ideas in their applications.

In this course there has been a study of only a few of the type-forms for the purpose of giving the general method to be pursued in gaining a knowledge of form. This form knowledge has been shown to have applications in three directions:

- 1st. In Industrial Construction, a subject which deals entirely with the facts of form in objects, and requires these facts to be clearly and accurately presented in their relation to one another.
- 2nd. In Pictorial Representation, a subject which deals with the appearance of objects as wholes, when viewed in different positions; this leads to general pictorial representation. This subject requires keen powers of observation, for the facts of objects undergo great modifications in appearance when viewed in different positions.
- 3rd. In Decoration, a subject which relates to the enriching and beautifying of objects by the proper arrangement of forms and figures on their surfaces.

Only very elementary principals have been given in these three subjects; while in drawing the instruction has necessarily been limited to a few details as to the method and character of work.

The aim has been to indicate to teachers the general character of work desired in the schools, and on which the Examinations will be based, with the exception that teachers will pursue the study further and in accordance with the general syllabus.

In the selection of objects to study, great care should be used to select only those that have beauty of form. In the study of Decoration great care should also be taken to point out what is good and what is bad decoration. Teachers should endeavour to have their schools supplied with suitable models.

# DEFINITIONS AND IMPORTANT FACTS.

Diameter—A straight line passing through the centre of a figure and terminating in opposite sides, and dividing the figure into two equal parts. The diameter of a square must be parallel to two of its sides.

Diagonal-A straight line connecting opposite angles of a figure.

Vertex—The point of convergence toward which faces, edges or lines tend. The point in a figure furthest from the base.

Base—That part of a figure or form upon which it is assumed to rest.

Altitude—The distance from the base to the point furthest from the base measured by a line perpendicular from that point to the base.

Working Drawing—A drawing that gives all the facts of the form, size and structure of an object. It is a drawing by which a workman can manufacture an object.

Facts of Form-All details of form in their actual proportions and dimensions.

Geometric View—Such a view of an object as will show the facts of that portion visible to the observer. For a geometric view the eye of the observer is supposed to be directly opposite each point of the object that is visible in the view obtained.

. Front View—A front view is that obtained when the object is directly in front of the observer on a level with the eye.

Side View—A side view is that obtained from a direction at right angles to that from which the front view is obtained. The object must be on a level with the eye. The right side view is the side view obtained from a position to the right of the observer's position for front view. A left side view, the side view obtained from a position to the left of the observer's position for front view.

Bottom

Bottom View-The view obtained of an object when it is directly above the eye.

Top View-The view obtained when an object is directly beneath the eye.

Appearance of Form—The aspect of that portion of an object visible to the observer at any one time. The appearance of an object varies with its position and its location in relation to the observer, and with its distance from him.

Proportion of Form—The relative dimensions of the different portions of an object.

Outline—The apparent limitations of an object. The line that could be drawn around an object as it appears.

Symmetry—The regular disposition of parts of an object or figure about a centre or about a straight line passing through the centre called an axis of symmetry.

Rhythm—The effect produced by the regular repetition at pleasing intervals of units in a decorative arrangement.

Axis—A straight line passing through the centre of a figure or object and dividing it into two parts that balance each other.

Rosette-A decorative arrangement made by a regular repetition of units about a centre.

Trefoil—A figure containing equal portions of three circles regularly disposed about a centre.

Quatrefoil—A figure containing equal portions of four circles regularly disposed about a centre.

# APPENDIX M.

# MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOSTON.

A STATEMENT OF THE COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, 1890. REGULAR COURSES.—SCHEDULES OF PRESCRIBED AND OPTIONAL STUDIES.

First Year.—Common to all Regular Courses.

	ïret <b>T</b> eri	и.			No.		Second	Term.				
Solid Geometry Algebra		•••			16 15	Plane and Spherical To	rigonon	netry		•••	***	No. 18
General Chemistry		***	•••	•••		General Chemistry	141	***	***	***	• • •	125
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • •	***	•••	125	Chemical Laboratory		444	***	***	***	125
Chemical Laboratory				~ ***	125	Political History since	1815		444			85
	mgunge,	and E	nglish	Com-		French (or German)				***	(70	74
position		1+1			55	Mechanical Drawing		114		•••	444	<b>5</b> 0
French (or German)		•••	•••	70	(74)	Freehand Drawing	***		.,.		***	51
Mechanical Drawing		***	***	***	50	Military Drill.						
Freehand Drawing					51	•						
Military Drill.												

Note. - The numbers opposite the various subjects in the course schemes are those of the corresponding titles in the Schedule of Topics, to which reference may thus be easily made, for further details,

## I.—CIVIL ENGINEERING.

This course is designed to give the student a sound training, both theoretical and practical, in the sciences and principles upon which the practice of civil engineering is based. Particular care is taken to enforce the practical application of the principles taught, and the student is made familiar with the instruments and the problems of general occurrence. The fourth year is devoted to purely professional work.

The rapid specialization now going on in the various departments of civil engineering renders it desirable that students should be allowed some choice in the direction of their more advanced studies. The course therefore offers, principally in the fourth year, a selection among three options or lines of study, - namely, a general course in civil engineering; a course in which more than usual attention is devoted to roads, railroads, and railroad management; and a course giving special attention to geodesy,

geology, and topography.

The more purely professional work is divided as follows: In the second year an extended course in elementary surveying, with practice in the field and work in the drawing-room, prepares the student for the more advanced work to follow; the subjects of typographical drawing and descriptive geometry are the more advanced work to follow; the subjects of typographical drawing and descriptive geometry are also completed. In the third yearthe subjects of railroad engineering, stereotomy, and advanced surveying, together with the elements of construction, design, and the strength of materials, are taken up. In the fourth year the student completes the courses on bridges, hydraulics, sanitary engineering, design, and strength of materials, as well as the advanced courses in railroads and geodesy. Students in this course strength of materials, as well as the advanced courses in railroads and geodesy. Students in this course also receive a certain amount of instruction in the principles of mechanism, and in machinery and motors.

In the summer vacation following the third year, students taking the geodetic option are required to devete several weeks to field-work in geology, topography, and geodesy.

First Year, common to all Classes.

						Second	Tear.	
	First '	Гегт.				No.	Second Term.	
Surveying and Plotting Typographical Drawing Descriptive Geometry Descriptive Astronomy Analytic Geometry Physics Political Economy German			***	•••		200 203 52 156 20 155 95	Surveying and Plotting Differential Calculus Physics Physical Geography English Literature German Optione,	No. 200 22 155 360 56 73
German ,		141	***	***	•••	73	1, 2. Principles of Mechanism	247 291
						Third	Year,	•
	First !					No.	Second Term.	
Reilroad Engineering, v Stereotomy		d-work	end	Drawing	206	208 212 204 23 41 159 160 361 74 57	Railroad Engineering, with Field-work and Drawing 206, Advanced Surveying	No. 208 204 219 220 40 160 364 74 42
200 m	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	.,		

Fourth.

#### Fourth Year.

	First	Term				<b>3</b>	Second Term.	
Theory of Structures Bridges and Roofs Hydraulies Sanitary Fieldwork and Strength of Materials,	 Hydra Theory	 ulic M of E	leasurem lasticity	onts	***	No. 221 222 213 218 43	Bridges and Roofs	No. 221 222 57, 124
Metallurgy of Iron	Opt	ions.	•••	•••		294	Hydraulic Engineering Machinery and Motors	. 217 . 44
Sanitary Engineeri  1. Sridge Design	ng ¯		111			$\frac{214}{223}$	Bridge and Sanitary Design 2	23, 215
( Railroad Managem ( Railroad Engineeri	ent		•••			211 210	(Railroad Engineering	. 210
2. Railroad Managem Bridge Design	ent		***		•••	211	(Bridge Design	. 223
Least Squares	•••	•••		•••	•••	223 30	Hydraulie Engineering	905
2. Geodesy Physical Laborator	у	1+4	***	•••	•••	205 170	Design. Differential Equations	29

# II.—MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The course aims to equip the student with such training in pure and applied mathematics as shall qualify him to deal with the engineering problems of his profession from the most favourable standpoint. It attempts by instruction, both theoretical and practical, to acquain him with engineering practice, and to give him a proper groundwork upon which to base a professional career. The more strictly professional work of the course may be classified as follows:—

Mathematics, physics, and applied mechanics, given outside the department—the last including the study of and practice in testing the strength of materials.

Recitation-room work of the department proper, beginning with a study of the principles of mechanism, the construction of gear-teeth, &c., and continued by courses on machine-tools and cotton machinery. Courses are given on the slide-valve and link-motion, thermodynamics, theory of the steamengine, and steam-boilers. The fourth-year instruction includes such mechanical engineering subjects as dynamometers, governors, fly-wheels, springs, effect of reciprocating parts of engines, injectors, steampumps, cylinder condensation, hydraulics, and hydraulic motors, &c. The option is given of courses in marine engineering, locomotive construction, and mill engineering.

Drawing-room work.—The students in the second year make working drawings from measurements, and the drawings necessary in connection with the course in mechanism and gear construction. In the third year they make detail and assembly drawings from machinery, and this is followed by mechanism designs and boiler drawings. In the fourth year a course in machine design is given.

Shop-work, including carpentry, pattern-making, forging, chipping, filing, and machine-tool work.

Engineering laboratory work.—This begins with drill in steam-engine tests in the second term of the third year, and is continued throughout the fourth year, including tests of boilers, pumps, power, &c., and a large amount of investigation.

## First Year, common to all Courses.

						Secon	ł Year.	
	First	t Term.				No.	Second Term.	v.
Principles of Mechanism		•••				240	Construction of Gear-teeth	No.
Drawing Carpentry and Wood-tur	 ning	(shopw	ork)	•••	•••	242 263	Mechanism of Mill Machinery	245
Analytic Geometry	,., _	`				20	l mo	242
Descriptive Geometry		•••				52	Pattern Work (shopwork)	264
Physics	•••	•••			***	155	Differential Calculus	22
Political Economy German	-1	44.1	• • •			95		155
German	• • •		• • •	***	***	73	English Prose	56
							German	73
		Term.				Third	Year. Second Term.	No.
Side-valve; Link Motion	)							48
Thermodynamics Steam Engineering	<b>\</b>	•••	•••	•••	•••	248	Washington T. Landen	19 53
Dearring	-,.	•••				249		66
Forming (changeage)						265		42
		•••				23		60
	••	***				41	English 57, 1	
Physics Heat		•••		**	• • •	159	German	74
Physical Laboratory .	•••					160		
German 1382	r.	•••				74	Fourt	h

#### Fourth Year.

	First	Term.	•			No.	Second Term.	No.
Steam Engineering					,,,	254	Hydraulic Engineering	
Hydraulics						216	Engineering Laboratory	
Dynamics of Machines	•••		***		•••	255	Machine-Tool Work (shopwork)	. 267
Machine Design	• • • •		• • •	•••		257	Strength and stability of Structures, Theory of	
Engineering Laboratory						259	Elasticity	. 44
Machine-Tool Work (sl			***			267	English	
Strength of Materials;	Friction	1	• • •			43	Thesis work	
		***	•••			294		
Heating and Ventilation	Optio	ns.	***	•••	•••	185	Options.	
1. Marine Engineering					**1	261	1. Marine Engineering	
2. Locomotive Construc	tion		1+1	1*1		260	2 Locomotive Construction	
3. Mill Engineering	1++	***	•••	•••	***	262	3. Mill Engineering	. 262

## III .- MINING ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY.

The mining and metallurgical professions formerly demanded of their members an especially wide range of attainments, so that the student was obliged to acquaint himself with many different branches of civil and mechanical engineering, as well as chemistry, metallurgy, and geology. With the gradual disappearance of this more primitive condition, the demand seems now plainly to indicate that, instead of endeavoring to fit himself in all possible directions, the student should select at the outset the line which he will follow, and should devote himself to this with correspondingly greater thoroughness. The schedules here for the first time presented in the Institute catalogue are arranged in accordance with this view; and each is thus enabled to afford an increase in subjects of direct technical importance.

The first two options afford distinctively mining engineering courses, and contain, respectively, mechanical engineering and civil engineering subjects; the last two options form metallurgical courses, characterised, respectively, by mechanical engineering and chemistry. Throughout the first three schedules, mathematics is prominent, continuing four years. In the fourth, the special characteristic is chemistry, with no mathematics beyond the second year.

The first option trains the student with a view to the eventual management of mining industries. It therefore contains mineralogy, geology, assaying, mining, ore-dressing, and metallurgy,—the last to a less extent than options 3 and 4,—but with a large amount of mechanical engineering, namely, mechanism, thermo-dynamics of steam, applied mechanics, mechanical engineering laboratory, &c., with particular reference to applications in mining engineering. Pure mathematics is necessarily continued into the third year, and its applications extend through the fourth year. The full course in physics is included, and a brief course on dynamo-electric machines is given.

#### Mining Engineering.

## First year, common to all Courses.

#### Second Year.

Fir	st Term					Second Term.	
		•			No.		No.
Physics				•••	155	English Literature	
German			***		73	Differential Calculus	22
Analytic Geometry		***			20	Physics	155
Surveying		***	• • •	444	200	German	73
Blowpipe Silver Assay				***	290	Determinative Mineralogy	291
Political Economy					95	Options.	040
Descriptive Geometry					52	Mechanism; Drawing	
• • • •	Options.					1. (Physical Geography (elective)	
1. Principles of Mechanism			***	***	240	2 (Surveying and Drawing	
2. Topographical Drawing	•••		***	•••	203	<sup>2</sup> { Physical Geography	360

# Summer Course in Practical Mining and Surveying (elective).

#### Third Year.

		First ?	Гегт.				ļ	Second Term.	
							No	N N	lo.
Integral Calculus			***	***		***	23	ottongen of manufacture,	12
General Statics							4.1		60
Geology						***	362	Assaying 20	
German					. ,.		74	COLUMNIA III	74
Mining				***			292	Mining 20	92
Physics : Heat				•••			159	Geology 36	63
Physical laboratry							160	Options.	
In a sical important	•••	Option	e · · ·	•••	•••	•••	200	Steam Engineering 24	49
, ∫Steam Engi	inecrine			lynamics	٠.		248	1   Engineering Laboratory 25	53
1. Drawing							250	Railroad Engineering 20	06
Railrond E	'nainea	ring				***	206	2. Field-work and Drawing 20	80
2.   Field-work	and Di	ensein o	•••	1**	***		208		
f tight-work	and Di	i a si mg			144		200		

Fourth

#### Fourth Tear.

First Term.				37	Second Term.	
Ore-Dressing	•••	***	 294,	No. 298 295 296 186	Metallurgy	No. 299 296
Memoirs: English Criticisms Outions.	***	144	***	100	Options, Strength and Stability of Structures: Theory of  Elasticity	
1. Strength of Materials; Theory Steam Engineering	of El	asticity		43 254	(Engineering and Laboratory	$\frac{44}{259}$
Hydraulic Engineering Engineering Laboratory	•••	***	•••	213 259	2. Electric Railroads. Hydraulic Engineering	217
2. Strength of Materials; Friction Hydraulies	·	***		43 213		
Hydraulic Measurements Engineering Construction	•••	***	•••	218 212		

The second option differs from the first mainly in that the engineering subjects are of civil rather than mechanical engineering; namely, surveying, drawing, railroad engineering, with field-work, and drawing, engineering construction, hydraulics, electric railroads, with the full course in applied mechanics. This course is designed for students who wish to become mine-surveyors, engineers, or superintendents. In both of these options pure chemistry terminates with the first year, all subsequent chemical work being only such as is included in the instruction in metallurgy, assaying, mineralogy, &c.

The third option provides a course in metallurgical engineering. Chemistry is continued through the third year and a part of the fourth, and the amount of metallurgical work is greatly increased. The engineering subjects are the same as those of the first option—that is, branches of mechanical engineering related to metallurgical industries,—except that applied mechanics is discontinued at the middle of the fourth year. The work in physics is the same as in the other schedules, except that special instruction in heat measurements is introduced into the fourth year. This course looks particularly towards superintendence in iron, lead, copper, and zinc works.

The fourth option is devoted to metallurgical chemistry. In mining and metallurgical subjects it is identical with the third, but the engineering subjects are replaced by analytical, theoretical, and industrial chemistry. The study of physics is continued by electricity in the third, and by heat measurements and electro-metallurgy in the fourth year. The aim of this course is towards the position of chemist of works, and may lead to general management. The four schedules also contain nearly or quite the full amount of language, literature, history, and political economy given in the other engineering courses.

#### Metallurgy.

# First Year.—Common to all Courses.

#### Second Year.

	1 ir.t	Term.					Second Term.	
701						No.		No.
Physics	•••		***			155	Differential Calculus	22
German	•••	1++	• • •			73	English Literature	56
Analytic Geometry			***			20		155
Political Economy	***		***			95	German	73
Analytical Chemistry			•••			126		291
	Opt	ione.					Options.	
( Descriptive Geo	metry					52	( Machaniam December )	243
3.   Principles of Me	chanis					240	O. ) Applytical Chamistry (elective)	126
Blowpipe Silver	Assav	(electi	Δυ) 		•••	290		
(Theoretical Oke	mietry	(010011		***	141	127	4. Amily dear Offemistry	126
4. Blowpipe Silver	Agent		•••	***	•••	290		
C 210 "Pipe Direct	-102003	1			•••	200		
						Third	Year.	
	First	Term,					Second Term.	
Analytical Chemistry : ]			T . 1			No.		No.
(Lawreau		s, and		itory	•••	129		129
Dhamisa Track	•••	•••	• • •	• • • •		74		293
Physical Laboratory	116	***	•••	***	•••	159	German	71
I nystrat Lauoratory		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	160	Physical Laboratory	160
	Opti	ions.					Options.	
/ Integral Calculu	s					23	(Strength of Materials, Kinematics, and	
3. Ceneral Statics						4 L	1 Dunamica	42
) Steam Engineeri	ng; Tl	iermo	dynam	ics		248	Steam Engineering	248
( Drawing		***	٠			250	Engineering Laboratory	253
Clectricity		***				164	/ Industrial Chamieter	130
Industrial Chem				***		130	Industrial Laborators	139
4.   Industrial Labor				***		139	Theoretical Channeter	139
Drawing		***	•••			100		
(English	•••					57	C English 67, 1	LZ4
							Four	th

## 248

Fourth	lear.

	First Te	rm.			No.	Second Term.	37.
Heat Measurements Dynamo Machinery Metallurgy Ore-Dressing			***	 294,	171 186 295 298	Metallurgy	122
Memoirs: English Crief.  Strength of Mat Steam Engineer; Hydraulic Engineer; Hydraulic Engineer; Hydraulic Engineer; Hydraulic Engineering Lad Mining and Met Analytical Chem Electro-metallum Drawing.  Metallurgical La	Option orials; Fr ing occring occratory allurgical nistry rgy	iction	•••		43 254 218 259 296 133	Technical Machinery	. 259 . 297

#### IV.—Architecture.

Throughout this, as in the engineering courses, extends a full course in mathematics, pure and applied, to serve as a basis for professional work.

The more strictly professional work begins in the second year, with the study of the five orders and their applications, and of architectural history. The student is made familiar with the materials and principles of construction, by lectures, problems, and visits to buildings. The subject of specifications and contracts is thoroughly discussed. Practice in architectural design is continued throughout the course. Instruction is given in sketching in black and white and in water-colour, and in drawing both from the cast and from life. Regular students pursue, in addition to this work, courses in German, French, English, and Physics. and Physics.

All special students in Architecture are required to take in full, as a minimum, the following twoyears' course:

## Schedule of Partial Course in Architecture.

						First	Year.	
	First	Term.					Second Term.	
						No.		No
Freehand Drawing				•••		51		51
Mechanical Drawing		• • •		***		50		60
Orders	***					322	Graphical Statics. Materials 324, 3	25
Pencil Sketching .						338	Architectural History 3	20
Pen and Ink						336	Pen and Ink 3	36
Architectural History				***		320	Shades, Shadows, and Perspective 3	23
German or French					1	74, 70	Charcoal Sketching 3	39
Solid Geometry						17	Original Design 3	33
Logarithms: Plane Tr	igonom	etry				19	German or French	70
					i	Second	Year.	
	First	Term.					Second Term.	
						No.		So.
Descriptive Geometry					•••	52		28
Heating and Ventilation						185		27
Working Drawings; Sp	pecificat	ions		1.4		<b>32</b> 6		31
Pen and Ink			• • •	***	***	337		30
Water-colour Sketching		•••			***	340		37
Problems in Construction	n		• • • •	•••		330		29
History of Ornament				• • •		332	1 ==	32
Original Design		• • •	• • •	•••	•••	334	,	40
Lectures on the Fine Ar	rts.							34
French or German	***	***		***	7	76, 73	French or German	73

# First Year, common to all Courses.

## Second Year.

								•	
		First	Term.					Second Term.	
							No.		No.
Analytic Geometry							20	Differential Calculus	. 22
Descriptive Geometr					141		52	English Laterature	56
Political Economy			,		1-1		95	German	73
German				•••			73	Physics	155
Physics						• • •	155	Architectural History	320
Architectural Histor	Y						320	Materials	995
Orders	,				***	•••	322	Shades, Shadows, and Perspective	323
Pencil Sketching						•••	338	Pen and Ink	996
Pen and Ink		,,,	114	•••	•••		336	Charcoal Sketching	990
		•••	7	•••		••		Oniginal Dagion	323
								Original Design	

Third

#### Third Year.

		First	Term	ι.			No.	Second Term.	No.
Integral Calculus			٠.				23	Strength of Materials, Kinematics, and Dynamics	42
General Statics			141		***		41	English 57,	124
							74	German	74
Physics · Heat				•••			159	Physical Laboratory	160
Physical Laborator				•••	1+1		160	Iron Construction	337
Structural Geology							361	Stereotomy	320
Working Drawings	8						$326^{-1}$	Water-colour Sketching	34
Water-colour Sket	ching					** 1	340	Pen and Ink	337
Pen and Ink							337	Original Design	334
Original Design	•••		•••		,		334		
Strength of Mater Advanced French Acoustics. Heating and Venti History of Ornama Specifications Problems in Constr Water-colour Skets Modelling. Lectures on Fine 2 Original Design	ilation ent ruction ching	Stabili  	Tern		res,		No. 43 75 185 332 329 330 341	Second Term.	No. 75 329 330 331 331 341 335

## V.—CHEMISTRY.

The course in Chemistry is primarily designed to prepare students for actual work in connection with manufactures based on chemical principles. It is also adapted to the needs of those who intend to become teachers of chemistry.

The class-room work consists of a full course of lectures on general chemistry, and lectures on theoretical, analytical, industrial, and organic chemistry. The non-chemical studies, such as mathematics, physics, mineralogy, English, history, political economy, and language, are selected with reference to their bearing on chemical work or for their educational value.

The student spends a large part of the four years in the laboratories, the work being arranged as follows:—In the first year there is general laboratory practice, in which the student is taught the nature of chemical processes and the use of chemical apparatus, and is drilled in accurate habits of observation. Analytical chemistry—qualitative and quantitative—is begun in the second year, and continues throughout the course. Industrial, sanitary, and organic laboratory practice follow in the third and fourth years.

While there is a certain prescribed course of study and work in the separate departments of chemistry, which all regular students must pursue, there is allowed great latitude in the choice of subjects in the third and fourth years.

jects in the third and fourth years.

Effort is made to develop self-reliance in the student, so that he may be fitted to make his way without assistance. To this end he is required to make investigations, involving original research and reference to the appropriate literature of English, French, and German.

#### First year, common to all Courses.

				11.00 )		.0111111	ii to kii Codibça.	
						Second	Year.	
•	First	Term.				1	Second Term.	
Analytical Chemistry Theoretical Chmeistry	•••					No. 126 127	Analytical Chemistry	to. 26 91
Physics German	•••			***		155 73	Garman	55 73
Political Economy	•••					95		56
Analytic Geometry	* * *	***	***	-	***	20	Options.	
							C Physical Geography	22 60
								81
	First	Term.				Third	Year. Second Term.	
	2 2200	A. U. 1111				No.		No.
Analytical Chemistry;	Labora	tory and	d Lect	tures		129	Analytical Chemistry; Laboratory and Lectures 1:	29
Industrial Chemistry Physics · Heat						130 159	Theoretical Chemistry 1	28 93
Physical Laboratory	•••	•••				160 74	Industrial Chemistry 1	30
German English	• •	•••		•••	***	57 57	German	74
	Opt	ions.					English 57, 1	$^{24}$
Integral Calculus	•					23	Options.	
Geology				***	•••	362	Electricity 165, 1	
Electricity Sanitary Chemistry		***	141	***	,	$\frac{164}{138}$		63 38
Industrial Chemistry		•••	***	•••	•••	139	Industrial Chemistry 1	39
						,	Four	rth

						Fourt.	h Year.					
	First	Term.						Secon 1	Term.	•		
Organic Analysis Abstracts		•••			•••	No. 132	Organic Chemistry Thesis Work.	***		•••	 *****	No 134
Organic Chemistry	•••					134	Zite 45 WOIR					
Physical Laboratory				•••	1+1	169						
Metallurgy			•••	-14	•••	295						
Physics.	Opti	ons.										
Language		141				75						
Sanitary Chemistry				***		140						
Textile Colouring			•••	***		141						
	boratori	y options										
Analytical Laboratory	***	161				132						
Organic Laboratory				***		136						
Metallurgical Laboratory						296						
Industrial Laboratory			• • •			137						

## VI.—Electrical Engineering.

This course has been established in order to meet the wants of young men desirous of entering upon the practice of any of the various applications of electricity in the arts. Its leading studies are physics, especially theoretical and applied electricity, mechanical engineering, and mathematics.

A broad training is obtained by the introduction of full mathematical courses, and studies in history, literature, political economy, and French and German, the latter being of importance in obtaining at first hand a prompt acquaintance with the results of invention and discovery. Of the technical studies of the course, those in mechanical engineering run parallel with the electrical subjects, since in many branches of electrical engineering a sound knowledge of mechanics motors of measurements of power and branches of electrical engineering a sound knowledge of mechanics, motors, of measurements of power and its transmission, &c. is essential. Thus, through the second year the students follow mathematics, mechanism, shopwork, and drawing, to about the same extent as those of the mechanical engineering course. In the third year the pure and applied mathematics, mechanics, and mechanical engineering (lecture and laboratory work) are much the same in the two courses, and certain of these subjects are continued in the fourth year.

A full course in physics begins with the second year, and continues, by lectures, recitations, and laboratory work, to the end of the third year. A portion of this is devoted to electricity; and at the beginning of the third year special readings and recitations on this topic are begun, by which the study of the theory of electricity is continued until the end of that year. Work in the physical laboratory begins at the middle of the second year, and leads up to electrical measurements and testing. In the fourth year are given extended courses on the technical application of electricity to the telegraph, telephone, electric light, the electrical generation and transmission of power, &c. Electrical study and research occupy the principal position in the fourth year. A series of advanced mathematical topics forms an important part of the work of this year.

#### First Year, common to all Courses.

					٠., -	0111111	on to all courses.						
					S	Second.	Year.						
	First	Term.				1	S	Second	Term.				
						No.							No
Physics		***				155	Physics		***	***	•••		155
Mechanics and Acous			***		• • •	157	Physical Laboratory	***		•••	•••	•••	158
Analytic Geometry				••		20	Acoustics and Electicity	•	***			***	157
Descriptive Geometry						52	Differential Colculus		141		••		22
Principles of Mechani		•••			• • • •	240	Mechanism		***		•••		246
Carpentry and Wood-	turning	••		•••		263	Drawing	•	***		•••	• •	244
Political Economy	•••			***		95	Metal-turning	•••	***			• • •	268
German	•••		• • •	•••		73	English Literature		,.,	•••	•••		56
						I	German	••		***	***	• • • •	73
					2	Third	Year.						
	First	Term.						Second	Tenn.				
	11150	1011111				No.	•	Jecond	TOIM.				No.
Physics: Heat	,		.,.			169	Physical Laboratory : If	Icat, E	lectricity	7			162
Physical Laboratory		441				162	Electricity					165,	166
Electricity						164	Strength of Materials, I	Tinema	tics, and	Dynai	nics		42
Integral Calculus	, ,			141		23	Steam Engineering						248
General Statics		***				41	Engineering Laboratory			1**			253
Steam Engineering : !	Slide-valv	e, Link	Motion	, Ther	mo-		Drawing	***			•••		251
dynamics	***		•••	• • •		249	English	***	***	***		57,	124
Drawing						251	German	***					74
English		***	***			57							
German					•••	74 [							
					F	oveth	$\Gamma ear$ .						
	First	Torm			_	-		Second	Town				
	F1786	Term.				No.	×	secona	reim.				No.
Technical Application	of Electr	icity to	Telegra	mb. T	· le-	1.0.	Technical Applications	of Elec	tricity	171			179
phone, Electric Lig			111	·		179	Advanced Physics, Men					4.5	168
Pays. Lab. : Electrica	d Testing				• • •	170	Physical Research						
Testing of Telegraph				s. &c.		182	Differential Equations						29
Advanced Physics : A	Icmoirs, &	c.				168	Engineering Laboratory		1.1		***		259
Photometry			** 1			183	Discussion of the Precisi			ments			178
Method of Least Squa			•••		•••	30							
Steam Engineering						254		Optio	ma.				
Dynamics of Machine.	s	144				256	I Oneternions	•					91
Engineering Laborator	ry					259	1. Quaternions 2. Physical Laboratory		•••	***	• • •	• • •	31 170
Strength of Materials						43	3. Theory of Potential		***	•••	• • •		184
Hydraulies	***				•••	216	o. Theory of Polential	•••	***	•••		••	104
•		3	Note.—I	The stud	ent is	advise	l to take Advanced German.					37 T T	

#### VII .- Bronogy.'

The object of this course is first, to afford a general education in the natural sciences, - physiology zoölogy, mineralogy, geology, botany, &c.,—and, second, professional training in biology, with special reference to medical studies and sanitary science. It is intended for those who wish to become biologists; for those who are preparing for medical studies; for those who wish to fit themselves for teachers of, or desire a general education in, the natural sciences.

Beginning with a substantial foundation of chemistry, physics, drawing, and the modern languages, the subjects peculiar to the course are early introduced, while history, political economy, and literature receive throughout due emphasis as essentials to a broad training, or as auxiliaries to the scientific studies.

The intimate relations existing between physics, chemistry, and biology on the one hand, and the medical and sanitary sciences—physiology, pathology, hygiene, &c.—on the other, make a course like this peculiarly valuable as a preparation for the scientific or professional study of medicine. To this end the student of biology is made familiar, not only with the essentials of physics, chemistry, and microscopy, but also with the comparative anatomy and physiology of the lower animals, especially vertebates, and with sanitary bacteriology.

Abundant opportunities are provided for practical laboratory studies in the biological, geological, and mineralogical laboratories (see page ); while advantages somewhat unusual are offered by the library and museum of the Boston Society of Natural History.

For field-work in zoölogy, botany, mineralogy, and geology, the vicinity of boston affords rich opportunities in its long and accessible shore-line, varied geological features, and well-explored botanical fields.

# First year, common to all Courses.

			1100 J	car, c	,011111	on to an obtained.					
					Second	Year.					
	First Ter	m.				Sec	cond Ter	m.			
	21110 201				No.						No
Physics			***		155	Physics			• • •	• • • •	155
Analytical Chemistry (Q	nalitative)		***		126	<b>a</b>		***	***		50
General Biology					380						360
Political Economy					95				***	*11	73
German					73	Biology of Micro-organism	18	***	***	}	382
Zoblogy				•••	385	Elementary Botany .			4++	١	-
Analytic Geometry (brief	course)	441			21		44		***	•-•	385
Those who cannot show t	hat they bay	ve already o	nough r	proficie	ney in				**	***	126
Latin to satisfy the departme subject during this term.	nt, must d	evote consi	iderablo	time t	o that	Mineralogy and Blowpipe.	•••	•••	•••	•••	291
					Third	Year.					
	First Ter	m.				Sec	cond Ter	m.			
					No.	G (* 170 to store)					No.
Comparative Anatomy	···	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	***	383	Comparative Embryology.		• •••	***	***	383
Structural and Chemical	Geology	***	***	• • •	362			• • • • •	• • •	***	363
Physics: Heat		• •••	***	• • •	159			• • • •	• • •		160
Physical Laboratory	***	•••	•••	• • •	160	0		• •••	***	•	, 124
English	•••	***	••	•••	57		•••		• • •	• • •	74 115
German	•••	144	•••		74			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	1.1	138
Cryptogamic Botany	•••	• •••	•••	***	386	Sanitary Chemistry .	•••	• •••	•••	•••	190
Anthropology	•••	• •••	•••	•••	393						
Organic Chemistry	•••		•••	•••	135						
					Fourth	Year.					
	First Ter	m.				l Se	cond Ter	m.			
	,				No.						No.
Comparative Physiology					387				***	***	387
Microscopic Anatomy	***		•••	•••	388	Microscopic Anatomy				• • • •	388
History of Natural Scien	ce			•••	394					***	396
Climatology	141 141	• • • •		***	365	History of the Renaissanc	е	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	87
Sanitary Biology					395	Lectures on Teaching (op	tional)			•••	392
Higher Biology				•••	391	Journals	•				
History of the Renaissan					87	Thesis Work.					
Journal Club.											

#### VIII.—Physics.

As distinguished from the professional or technical courses in Engineering, Architecture, &c., there are offered by the Institute certain courses of a purely scientific nature. The course in Physics contains a series of studies adapted to the needs of those who wish to become teachers of physics, or who desire to enter upon a course in pure science, whether with a view to its further continuance, or wholly as a matter of training. A strong line of mathematical topics and the continuous study of physics are its leading features. General, theoretical, analytical, and organic chemistry occupy a position next in prominence to mathematics, but of hardly less importance. Options are so arranged that choice may be made between the pursuit of more advanced mathematical and chemical topics; also between shopwork instruc-

between the pursuit of more advanced mathematical and chemical topics; also between shopwork instruction in the use of tools, and work in the biological laboratory.

Historical and other allied subjects and the modern languages continue throughout the first three years; and the latter, which are of great importance, may be further prolonged if desired. Chemistry may be continued up to the middle of the last year, and mathematics, pure and applied, is required throughout the whole four years. Physics begins with the second year, and by lectures, readings, recitations, and laboratory exercises extends to the close of the course. A large amount of experimental

The course in Biology takes the place of the former course in Natural History A course in Geology, corresponding to the geological option of the latter, is now in preparation, and will be presented in the next catalogue. A descriptive circular will be sent on application.

work is performed, and an experimental investigation is undertaken during the fourth year in connection with the preparation of the thesis. At all times it is sought to encourage the spirit of original research, and to impart an understanding of the principles upon which scientific investigation, especially in quantitative measurement, should be conducted.

The advantages offered by the Rogers Laboratory of Physics, notably in the direction of electricity, acoustics, and heat, by the large equipment of apparatus, are somewhat unusual. The study of special topics is greatly facilitated by many valuable libraries, to which, by right or courtesy, the students

have admission.

## First Year, common to all courses.

					•		
					£	Second	Year.
	Timel	Term.					
	1.1120	A CITIL				No.	Second Term.
Physics						155	Physics
Mechanics and Acoustics	***	•••		•		157	Physical Laboratory 158
Analytic Geometry		141			•••	20	Acoustics and Floatricity
Analytical Chemistry		***				126	Differential Calculus 22
Theoretical Chemistry				1+4		127	Microscopy 381
Descriptive Astronomy						156	English Literature 56
Political Economy					***	95	German 73
German	•••	***				73	Options.
							1. Chemistry 126
							General Theory of Equations 24
						i	2. Determinants 25
					,	702.2	17
					-	tnıra	Year.
	First	Term.					Second Term.
Physics: Heat						No.	No.
Physical Laboratory	***	• •	•••		•	159	Physical Luboratory: Heat, Electricity 161
Optics or Electricity	•••	•••	••	•••	104	160	Optics, Electricity, or Heat 165, 166, 167
Integral Calculus		***	***	•••		$\frac{167}{23}$	Strength of Materials, Kinematics, and Dynamics 42
General Statics	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	41	Theoretical Chemistry 128
Physical Laboratory		***	•••	•••		161	English 57, 124 German 74
Organic Chemistry	•••				• • •	135	German 74
English				•••		57	1. Chemistry.
German					•••	74	2. Advanced Calculus or Quaternions 28
Physiology of the Senses			•••		•••	384	3. Physics 161
or Shopwork					•••	263	\$ 10 mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm mm
_	Opt	tions.		•••	• • • •	200	
1. Chemistry.							
2. Analytic Geometry	of Th	iree Dii	nensio	18 OF	Ad-	27	
vanced Algebra as	ıd Tri	gопоте	try			26	
						rourth	Year.
	First	Term.					Second Term.
Physical Laborators						No.	No No
Physical Laboratory General Physics	***	***	•••	••	***	170	Physical Research.
Advanced Physics Mem	oine i	g	•••			177	General Physics 177
Principles of Scientific In	ours, a	xc.	***		•••	168	Advanced Physics Memorrs, &c 168
History of Physical Scien		,	***	•••	• •	176	Differential Equations 2)
Photography.	içe	•••	111	***	•••	175	Discussion of the Precision of Measurements 178
Photometry						183	Options.
Thermodynamics		***		***	•••	248	1. Physiological Measurements.
Method of Least Squares	•••	•••			•••	30	2. Quaternions or Advanced Calculus and Definite 31
or somer squares			***	•••		90	Integrals 28
1 01 14	opt	ions.					3. Theory of Potential 184
1. Chemistry.	1 (1)						,
2. Advanced Algebra a	ով Ա	rigonome	etry, o	r Analy	ytic	26	
Geometry of Thre	מונען ס	pensions	•••	•••	•••	27	

# IX.—GENERAL STUDIES.

This course is designed to meet, as far as possible, the needs of an increasing class of students who desire a general scientific education, or are looking forward to engaging in some branch of commerce, in the administration of public or private trusts, in banking, in journalism, in manufacturing or other business enterprises. It is accordingly somewhat less technical in its studies than the other courses of the school, though not less exacting in its requirements or less thorough in its educational discipline.

It will be noticed that natural science makes a considerable demand upon the time and attention of the student. He is required to study chemistry one year; physics, one year; structural and historical geology, one year; zoölogy, one year; and each of the following subjects one half-year, viz.: Physical geography, climatology, descriptive astronomy, the history of the natural sciences, anthropology, and sanitary science. Optional courses permit the student to devote additional time to these subjects. In brief, the studies of this course have been arranged with a view to securing an education primarily through scientific study and experiment, yet with a larger amount of philosophical study in history, economics, language, and literature than is possible with the technical requirements of the other courses.

The special opportunities offered by the department of General Studies are: the more extended study of French and German; a continuous course of historical study, directed especially towards the political and social history of England and the United States; a more thorough acquaintance with English literature and with the models of style; economics, including its theory and history, with courses in industrial and commercial history and geography, finance and statistics; social and political science, directing special attention to the origin and development of institutions. It will be noticed that natural science makes a considerable demand upon the time and attention of

directing special attention to the origin and development of institutions.

First

#### First Year, common to all Courses.

					.S	Second	Year.
	First	Term.				ì	Second Term.
<b>†11</b> :						No.	No.
Physics	• •	• • •	•••		٠.,	155	Physics 155
German. French Political History of Eng	i band n	nd the I		 States		3, 71     86	German. French
	a	mu the t	Olliveu			95	Political History of England and the United States 86 Economic Problems 96
Shopwork		• • • •	•••	• • •	•••	263	English Literature 56
Analytic Geometry (Brid	f Cou	rse)				21	Physical Geography 360
General Biology and Zoo	ilogy				380,	3\$5	Zoology and Fieldwork 380, 385
							-
					2	Third	Year,
	First	Term.					Second Term.
Disertes II-st						No.	No.
Physics: Heat French. German	•••	***	- •	•••	· · · ·		French, German 72,74
History and Literature		ie Ren		···		2,74	Sociology 115 *History of Commerce or of Industry 99
Reformation					uii.	87	History of Commerce or of Industry 99 History and Literature of the Renaissance and the
Statistics						105	Reformation 87
Financial History of the	. U. S					97	Historical Geology 36
Structural Geology		144	***			361	Options,
English	•••			•••		57	1. History: England in the 16th and 17th Countries.
Commercial Geography		•••	+1		• • • •	98	2. Political Science: Theories of Socialism, Commu-
Anthropology				***	•••	393	nism, Co-operation, and Profit-sharing 100
1. History of Architectu		ions.		•••		321	3. Physical Laboratory
2. Shopwork : Forging				•••		265	Literature: Chaucer to Shakspeare 59     These studies alternate from year to year.
3. Physical Laboratory						160	Those address anternate from year to year.
					F	ourth	Year.
	First	Term.				1	Second Term.
		2011				No.	No.
German			••			75	Advanced German 75
Comparative Politics	•••					116	International Law 117
Physiology. Taxation. Administrati	o n				100	100	Business Law 121
Logic	<b>J</b> 11	***	••	1++		$   \begin{array}{c}     103 \\     62   \end{array} $	Constitutional Bistory 88
History of Philosophy		•••				89	*History of Commerce or of Industry 99 Banking and Finance 107
Rnglish Literature						60	History of Economic Theory
Descriptive Astronomy					•••	156	Sanitary Science
Climatology .						365	Thesis Work.
History of Natural Scien		•	•••	• • •		334	Options .
Railway Management			• • • •	• •	•••	211	1. History: Studies in the Local History of the United States.
1. History : The Era of	the M	ptions.	erolati.	on		ĺ	2. *Po'rtical Science: European Systems of Adminis-
2. Political Science: Ste	t of S	Sociology	or or mid-	•••		106	tration.
8. Language						75	3. Language 75
4. Literature : The 17th	Centu						4. Literature 61
							* These studies alternate from year to year.
						,	

#### X .- CHEMICAL ENGINEERING.

This course is arranged to meet the needs of students who desire a general training in mechanical engineering, and who wish to devote a portion of their time to the study of the applications of chemistry to the arts, especially to those engineering problems which relate to the use and manufacture of chemical products. The instruction in the fourth year has been so arranged that the student can exercise a certain choice as to the special topics to which he wishes to devote his greatest attention. A student can receive instruction in textile colouring in case he expects to find employment in the textile industries, in heat measurements and metallurgy, to fit him especially for operations involving the use of furnaces, or in organic chemistry, if he intends to engage in the manufacture of organic products. It is expected that the graduates in this course will find employment as engineers, having to deal with problems of construction and administration in connection with dye-works and bleacheries, oil-refineries, gas works, sugar-refineries, soap-works, paper and pulp mills, chemical-works, and various other branches of industry where such special training is demanded, and also that they will acquire sufficient knowledge to be able to work intelligently in carrying out the processes used in these establishments.

The general engineering studies in the course in chemical engineering coincide for the most part with the work of the students in mechanical engineering. A special course of instruction is given to the students of the fourth year, devoted to a discussion of the appliances used in manufacturing and applied chemistry considered from an engineering point of view.

The instruction in industrial and applied chemistry is arranged with reference to the needs of this course, and special attention is directed to the methods of conducting the mechanical operations in the various manufacturing processes. At the same time, the chemical principles upon which operations test are thoroughly taught. 138—2 M

## First Year, common to all Courses.

				i	Second	Tear.
Fi	rst Term				,	Second Term.
The book of the safe of the first sections					No.	No.
Principles of Mechanism		1++	•••	•••	240	Construction of Gear-teeth 245
Analytic Geometry Descriptive Geometry			•••	• • •	$\frac{20}{52}$	
T11 . T		***	•••	•••	92 155	Mechanism of Shop Machinery
Amilakina LObana iatam		•••	•••	***	126	Third
German		•••	***	٠.	73	Physics 155
Comman	***	•••	***	•••	7.0	German
						English Literature 56
						Analytical Chemistry 126
						,
					ļ	<b></b>
					Third	Year,
Fi	rst Term					Second Term.
N	-		en 1		No.	No.
	rmodynai	mics:	Slide-v	sive,		Steam Engineering 248
Link Motion ,.		•••		***	248	Drawing 252
Integral Calculus	411		***	•••	23 41	Engineering Laboratory 253
General Statics Physics: Heat		***	•••		$\frac{41}{159}$	Strength of Materials, Kinematics, and Dynamics 42 Physical Laboratory 160
TOUT 1 TO 1		•••	• • • •		160	#
a ·		1+1	***	***	74	Industrial Chamister - Tastanes
T)!		***	•••	***	252	T-Justini Chamistan Tabantan
Industrial Chemistry		•••	•••		130	English 57, 124
English				•••	57	bulleti
Elements of Organic Chemi					135	
				:	Fourth	Tear.
. <b>F</b> :	irst Term					Second Term.
Steam Thursteening					No.	No.
Steam Engineering		***	***	***	$\frac{254}{256}$	Engineering Laboratory 259 Strength and Stability of Structures; Theory of Elas-
Dynamics of Machines Engineering Laboratory		٠	***	1.1	$\frac{250}{259}$	1 71.4
Engineering Inboratory Strength of Materials, Friet			•••	***	43	(Probable) Machiness
Metulurgy					295	Shopwork
Political Economy					95	Applied Chemistry: Thesis.
Applied Chemistry : Lectur					1 42	Memoirs.
and Laboratory			41.	404	137	Options.
Shopwork			***	•••	263	Metallurgy 299
•	Options.					Thermo-Chemistry and Fuel Examination 128
Textile Colouring	-		101	,	141	Organic Chemistry 134
Heat Measurements					171	,
Organic Chemistry			• • •	•	134	_

# XI.-Sanitary Engineering.

This course is essentially one in Civil Engineering, but is designed for students who wish to pay particular attention to those engineering branches which are concerned with problems of the public health, and who, therefore, desire to gain a better knowledge of the subjects of chemistry and biology and of their relations to engineering problems, than can be obtained in the course in Civil Engineering.

The line of study offered differs from the regular course in Civil Engineering, page 24, in the following particulars:—

There is a reduction in the time devoted to Railroads and Bridges, and an entire omission of the mechanical engineering subjects of Mechanism and Machinery and Motors, and of the subjects of Astronomy, Metallurgy of Iron, and Historical Geology.

The time thus gained is devoted principally to courses in Chemistry and Biology. In these it is designed to give the students such training as shall fit them properly to interpret the results of sanitary chemistry and sanitary biology, and to co-operate with chemists and biologists in professional work. In the fourth year a course of instruction is also given in Heating and Ventilation.

The entire instruction in Sanitary and Hydraulic Engineering now given in the course of Civil Engineering, a portion of which is there optional with other studies, is required in the course in Sanitary Engineering.

## First Year, common to all Courses.

					,	Second	l Year.						
	First	Term.				•	See	ond I	erm.				
						No	!						Na.
Surveying and Plotting			***			200	Surveying and Plotting						200
Topographical Drawing						203	Differential Calculus					• • •	22
Descriptive Geometry		•••		***		52	Physics						155
Analytic Geometry	• • •		•••		•••	20	Physical Geography		***		•••		360
Physics						155	English Literature						56
Political Economy					•••	95	German			4*1		***	73
German				•••		73	Analytical Chemistry			4+1			126
Organic Chemistry	***	***	•••	• • •	• • •	135						_	
												T	hird

#### Third Year.

	First !	Term,				37.	;	Second	Term.				37.
Railroad Engineering, w	ith Fiel	d-work	and D	rawing	207	No.   ', 209	Railroad Engineering, w	rith Fig	eld-work	and D	rawing.	207.	$\frac{N_0}{209}$
Stereotomy				•••		212	Advanced Surveying						204
Advanced Surveying						204	Elements of Construction						219
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## FIVE-YEARS REGULAR COURSES.

The foregoing schedules of the regular courses are arranged for the completion of the work in four years. It may occasionally happen that considerations of health, lack of opportunities for thorough preparation, or other causes, render it advisable for a student to extend the work over five, instead of four years. To meet such cases the Faculty have arranged, in certain departments, five-years courses which contain precisely the same subjects and amounts of study as the corresponding four-years courses, and differ from them only in the time over which the work is distributed, and, to a slight extent, in the sequence of some studies. They lead respectively to the same degree of the Institute. The standard of scholarship required of the student will be in every way the same, and be will be classed as a regular student so long as he maintains his standing in the course which he is pursuing. A five-years course student may, with the permission of the Faculty, pursue additional or more extended lines of study. He thus has the opportunity of accomplishing more than the equivalent of the four-years course.

Further information may be had upon application to the Secretary of the Institute.

#### ADVANCED COURSES.

The degree, Master of Science, is awarded for proficiency in complete advanced courses of study of at least one year's duration.

The degrees, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, are awarded for proficiency in complete

advanced courses of study of at least two-years' duration.

The particular courses of study which candidates for these degrees wish to pursue must be submitted in writing to the Faculty, and must meet ther approval. Occasional short absences, when the time is spent upon professional work by advice of the Faculty, will not be considered as interruptions of the student's residence.

Advanced courses in chosen lines of study, and without reference to the degrees, may be pursued by graduates of the Institute without preliminary examination, or by Bachelors of other institutions, who shall satisfy the Faculty, by examination or otherwise, that they are qualified to take with advantage the course proposed.

## SPECIAL COURSES.

In general, no schedule for special courses of study is laid down; but any special course selected by the student or applicant, and receiving the approval of the Faculty, may be pursued. Applicants should consult the Schedule of Topics, pages 95 and 116. Special opportunity for the pursuit of laboratory and lecture courses is afforded to teachers, and to persons of mature years engaged in technical pursuits. All special students in Architecture are required to take in full, as a minimum, the course of two years, duration for admission to plaid the full entering are required. Special students two years' duration, for admission to which the full entrance examinations are required. Special students in Chemistry must also pass the regular entrance examinations.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

The degree, Bachelor of Science, in the course pursued, is given for the satisfactory completion of

any regular course of study.

To be entitled to a degree, the student must have passed satisfactory examinations in all the prescribed studies and exercises, and, in addition, a final or degree examination, embracing all the subjects which particularly relate to his course. He must, moreover, prepare a dissertation on some subject included in his course of study; or an account of some research made by himself; or an original report upon some machine, work of engineering, industrial works, mine or mineral survey; or an original architectual design, occompanied oy an explanatory memoir. This thesis or design must be submitted to the Faculty for approval three days before the first degree examination unless the thesis or design be design by design b approval three days before the first degree examination, unless the thesis or design be dependent on laboratory work, in which case it must be presented two days after the close of the respective laboratories.

No degree can be conferred until all dues to the Institute are discharged.

Students leaving the school before graduation are entitled to receive an honourable dismission, if

their record for conduct, attention to studies, and scholarship is satisfactory to the Faculty

REQUIREMENTS

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

Time of Examination for Admission.—A first examination for admission to the first-year class will be held in the Rogers Building, 187 Boylston-street, beginning at 9 a.m., on the first Thursday after May 29, and continuing two days. A second examination for admission, and for applicants conditioned at the first examinations, will begin at 9 a m., on the first Tuesday after September 17, and will continue two days. Attendance on both days of one examination or the other is required.

Entrance examinations were held in May, 1889, in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington, San Francisco, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, and Kansas City. Arrangements will probably be made for examining applicants in June, 1890, in the same cities.

Candidates who intend to be examined in any other place than Boston are required to send their names to the Scaratary in time for him to receive them by May 18th.

names to the Secretary in time for him to receive them by May 15th. A fee of five dollars is to be paid in advance by every candidate who is examined at any place other than Boston. The whole fee of a candidate who proposes to divide his examination between two years is payable in the year when he begins his examination. The fee should be sent by check, postal order, or registered letter, to Albert M. Knight, Bursar, at the same time that the candidate sends his name to the Secretary.

For detailed information, address the Secretary.

Applicants for advanced standing—that is, for admission to classes above the first year—must pass the entrance examinations, exception being made of applicants from other colleges (see page 58), and must present themselves for further examination at 9 a.m., on the Thursday following the second entrance examination.

Applications for admission at other times than the above will be received only when illness or some other equally good cause has prevented attendance on the days prescribed. A fee of five dollars, to be paid to the Bursar, will be charged for all such examinations held at other times than those above specified. Women are admitted to any of the courses of the school.

# Admission to the Regular Courses.

First Year.—To be admitted as a regular student in the first-year's class, the applicant must have attained the age of seventeen years, and must pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Geometry, French, English Language and Literature, History, and Geography.

The requirements in the various subjects are as follows:-

1. Arithmetic.—Prime and composite numbers; greatest common divisor and least common multiple; ratio and proportion; common and decimal fractions; percentage; simple and compound interest; compound numbers; metric system of weights and measures; square root. A satisfactory treatment of these subjects may be found in either Scaver and Walton's, Wentworth and Hill's, or Greenleaf's Complete Arithmetic.

2. Algebra. - Fundamental operations; use of parentheses; factoring; highest common factor; 2. Algebra.—Fundamental operations; use of parentheses; factoring; highest common factor; lowest common multiple; fractions, simple and complex; simple equations, with one or more unknown quantities; involution of monomials and polynomials; evolution of monomials and polynomials and the cube root of numbers; the theory of exponents, with applications; radicals, including rationalization, imaginary quantities, properties of quadratic surds, square root of a binomial surd, and solution of equations containing radicals; quadratic equations; equations in the quadratic form; simultaneous quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations; ratio and proportion; arithmetical progression; geometrical progression; binomial theorem, with proof for a positive integral exponent. A satisfactory treatment of the topics in Algebra may be found in any of the following text-books: Wells's Academic, Wentworth's Elementary, or Todhunter's Algebra for Beginners.

3. Plane Geometry.—As much as is contained in the first five books of Wells's Chanvenet's or

3. Plane Geometry.—As much as is contained in the first five books of Wells's, Chauvenet's, or Wentworth's Geometry. The examination will be based on the first-named work. Much importance will

be attached to the applicant's ability to demonstrate original exercises.

Note. Solid Geometry.—Caudidates will be allowed an examination, in September, in Solid Geometry, and, if successful, will be excused from studying that subject after admission.

4. French.—Elements of grammar, and some practice in translation. The requisite amount of preparation is represented by at least a year of careful work upon Part I. of Otto's Grammar, and fifty or sixty pages of easy reading. Practical exercises, both oral and written, are essential.

Note. German.—Candidates not prepared in French may substitute an equivalent in German. Otis's Elementary in represents the required amount. In this case the German will be continued and finished during the first year, and German represents the required amount. In this of the following two years will be devoted to French.

For 1891 and subsequent years the requirements in Modern Languages will be:—

French.—(1) Proficiency in elementary grammar, to be tested by translation of easy English into French, or by direct questioning on the following topics: Inflection of nouns and adjectives for gender and number, excepting unusual cases; "pronominal adjectives"; the forms and position of pronouns, especially the personals; the partitive constructions; the inflection os the regular and of the more usual irregular verbs, such as dire, faire, and of the classes represented by ouvrir, sentir, venir, paraître, conduire, and craindre.

(2) Ability to translate simple prose at sight, to be acquired by the reading of not less than two hundred duodecimo pages from at least two dissimilar works.

German .-- Candidates not prepared in French may substitute an equivalent in German, for which the requirements will be:

(1) Proficiency, to be tested as for French, in the following topics of elementary grammar: declension of readily classified nouns, of adjectives and of pronouns; conjugation of the weak and of the more

usual strong verbs; simple cases of word order.

(2) The candidate must have read not less than one hundred and fifty duodecimo pages of easy German (of which one hundred and twenty-five must be prose), from not less than two dissimilar works.

Note.—Although a correct pronunciation in modern languages is not, for the present, one of the requirements for entrance examinations, it is desired that teachers will give this important subject all due attention. Candidates capable of presenting both French and German at the entrance examination will find this advantageous for their subsequent labors at the Institute.

5. English Language and Literature.—The requirements in English are included within the limits of those prescribed for entrance into the New England colleges.

The candidate will be required to correct specimens of defective English set for him at the time of

the examination.

He will also be required to write a short English composition, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, division by paragraphs, and expression, upon one of the several subjects to be announced at the time of the examination. These subjects will be drawn from one or more of the following works, and the applicant is expected to be familiar with all the books in this list.\*

For 1890: Shakspeare's Julius Cæsar, Longfellow's Evangeline, Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive, Thackeray's English Humorists, Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, Scott's Quentin Durward, George

Eliot's Silas Marner.

For 1891: Shakspeare's Julius Casar, Longfellow's Evangeline, Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive, Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, Irving's Alhambra, Scott's Old Mortality, George Eliot's Silas

For 1892: Shakespeare's Julius Casar, Scott's Marmion, Longfellow's Courtship of Miles Standish, Addison's Sir Roger de Coverley Papers, Macaulay's second Essay on the Earl of Chatham, Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration, Irving's Alhambra, Scott's Talisman.

Note.—In 1890, the applicant will be allowed to take his choice between an examination upon the above-mentioned requirements and an examination upon previous requirements for entrance, as by the catalogue of 1888-1889, viz. —

"The applicant will be required to write a short English composition, correct in spelling, punctuation, grammar, division by paragraphs, and expression, upon one of several subjects to be announced at the time of examination.

"He will be required to be acquainted with the essentials of English grammar, and to correct specimens of defective English set for him at the time of the examination.

"In literature the applicant must have a knowledge of the life and best works of the principal English authors.

"Rev. Stopford Brooke's Primer of English Literature is recommended, but is not prescribed."

6. History.—Preparation in either United States History or Ancient History may be offered. In the former subject, a thorough acquaintance with the history of the thirteen Colonies and of the United States down to the present time is required. In the latter subject, the requirement covers the history of the early world down to the fall of the Roman Empire in the West.

If single text-books are used, Alexander Johnston's History of the United States, or P. V. N. Myers' Outlines of Ancient History† (latest edition), are recommended, though not prescribed.

7. Geography.—The text-books in common use fairly represent the amount of preparation required. A knowledge of the geography of the United States and Europe is especially important. To have been familiar with geography at some previous time is not sufficient, but a systematic review of the whole is an essential part of an adequate preparation for certain studies which are included in all the Institute courses. Practice in freehand map-drawing from memory is strongly recommended.

DIVIDED ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for admission will be allowed, at their option, to divide their Intribute Entrance examinations between two successive years. The first divided examination will be held only in June; the second, in either June or September of the following year, at the dates named on page 51. For the first divided examination the candidate will be allowed the choice of any of the following nine subjects, but he must take at least six. No credit will be allowed on any of these unless at least five of the six taken are satisfactorily passed. At the second examination, all subjects not passed at the first must be taken.

To be admitted to the first divided examination, the candidate must be at least sixteen years of age, and must have notified the Secretary of the Faculty, at least two weeks before the date fixed for the examination, of his intention to apply. This notification must be accompanied by a list of the six subjects in which he will submit himself, and by a certificate from his teacher stating that he is qualified in them.

I. Arithmetic (without Metric System).

11. Metric System.

III. Algebra (to Quadratics).
IV. Advanced Algebra.
V. Plane Geometry.

VI. French (or German)
VII. English Language and Literature.
VIII. History.
IX. Geography.

In general, the training given in the best high schools and academies will afford suitable preparation. To the student the importance of thorough preparation is great; since the character and amount of instruction given in the school from the outset leave little opportunity for one imperfectly fitted to make up deficiencies, and render it impossible for him to derive the full benefit from his course, or perhaps even to maintain his standing.

Students will find their progress in Physics and Chemistry promoted by making themselves thoroughly familiar with so much of Physics as is contained in Balfour Stewart's Primer.

A knowledge of the Latin language is not required for admission; but the study of Latin is strongly recommended to persons who purpose to enter this school, as it gives a better understanding of the various terms used in science, and greatly facilitates the acquisition of the modern languages. Those who intend to take the course in Natural History will find it advantageous to acquire also the elements of Greek. Some proficiency in Freehand Drawing will be found advantageous, particularly for applicants to the partial course in Architecture.

It should also be borne in mind by pupils purposing to enter the Institute that the broader the intellectual training of the student in any direction, and the more extensive his general acquirements, the greater the advantages he may expect to gain in his future course.

Admission

<sup>\*</sup>These books may all be had in an inexpensive form. A list of publishers and net prices will be sent upon application to the Secretary. † Or Myers and Allen's Outlines of Ancient History, soon to be published.

practice in mechanical drawing.

#### Admission to Advanced Standing.

To be admitted as a regular student in the second, third, or fourth year, the applicant must have attained the proper age (eighteen, nineteen, or twenty years respectively), must in general pass satisfactorily the examination for admission to the first-year's class, and examinations on all of the subjects given in the earlier years of the course which he desires to enter. The examinations for advanced standing are held at the time appointed, and applicants should present themselves at that time

are held at the time appointed, and applicants should present themselves at that time.

Graduates of colleges are admitted to the Institute without examination, and will be permitted to enter any of the courses at suth a point as their previous range of studies will allow. If prepared to enter upon most of the studies of the third year, they will be afforded opportunity to make up any studies of the earlier years in which they are deficient; they will, in general, be credited with all subjects in earlier or later years in which they can show, by examination or otherwise, a standing satisfactory to the Faculty, and will be received provisionally as regular students. The attention of such applicants is particularly called to the schedules of courses, and to the schdule of topics given and numbered in the decimal catalogue. It is highly desirable that students contemplating professional courses after graduation from college shall arrange their college electives to cover the earlier subjects of the chosen course, in order that the number of deficiencies to be made up may be as small as possible; and such students are advised to communicate with the Secretary of the Faculty, from whom detailed information may be obtained as to the requirements for entering any particular year of any course. In order to enter any of the engineering courses in the third year, it will be essential for the applicant to be familiar with Differential Calculus. It is exceedingly important that students applying for advanced standing in these courses should have had considerable

Admission to Special Courses.

To be admitted as a student in any one or more selected subjects in any of the regular courses, except that in Architecture, that is, to partial or special courses, the applicant must have attained the age of at least seventeen years, and must pass satisfactorily such examinations as shall prove him to be qualified to pursue to advantage the subjects chosen.

By means of the schedule of topics and requirements, the applicant may ascertain what the various subjects of study are, how and by whom they are given, by what regular courses and when they are taken, the subjects required in preparation for each, and the time occupied by it. In general, no student will be allowed to take any one of these topics until he has passed a suitable examination in all other topics required as preparation for that applied for.

Special students in Architecture must pass the regular entrance examination to the first-year class, and are required to take as a minimum the full two-years partial course given on page 32, but may, with the consent of the Faculty, substitute equivalent studies, or take such additional ones as they may desire. All special students desiring to take Chemistry of the first year must pass the full entrance examinations, except that an equivalent in some other subject may be substituted for Plane Geometry. Communications in regard to such substitution should be addressed to the Secretary.

# APPENDIX N.

# SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL OF YALE COLLEGE, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Courses of Instruction and Programme of Studies.

Courses of instruction, occupying three years, are arranged to suit the requirements of various classes of students. The first year's work is the same for all; for the last two years the instruction is chiefly arranged in special courses. The special courses most distinctly marked out are the following:—

In chemistry,

(a.) In chemistry,(b.) In civil Engineering,

(c.) In mechanical engineering, (d.) In agriculture,

(e.) In natural history,

(f.) In biology preparatory to medical studies,

(g.) In studies preparatory to mining and metallurgy,
(h.) In select studies preparatory to other higher studies.

The arrangement of studies is indicated in the annexed scheme. A fuller statement of the methods and character of the instruction will be found below (p. 38). Unless otherwise specified, the number of hours given means hours per week.

# FRESHMAN YEAR.—INTRODUCTORY TO ALL THE COURSES.

First Term.—German—Whitney's Grammar and Reader, three hours. English—Lounsbury's History of the English Language, one hour. Mathematics—The derivatives of algebraic functions;

fundamental properties of equations; plane analytical geometry, three hours. Physics—Recitations, two hours, with experimental lectures, two hours. Chemistry—Mixter's; recitations, two hours; laboratory practice, two hours. Elementary Drawing—Practical lessons in the Art School, three hours.

Second Term.—Language, Physics, and Chemistry—as stated above. Mathematics—Plane analytical geometry (continued), three hours. Physical Geography—Eight lectures during the term. Botany—Gray's Lessons, three hours. Drawing—Principles of orthographic projection; isometric drawing with application to drawing from models and structures, and isometric construction of objects from their orthographic projections; projections of shadows: shading and tinting; sections developments from their orthographic projections; projections of shadows; shading and tinting; sections; developments and intersections of surfaces, four hours.

For the senior and junior years the students select for themselves one of the following courses:-

#### (a.) IN CHEMISTRY.

## Junior year.

First term.—Organic Chemistry—Lectures and recitations, two hours. Qualitative Analysis-Recitations, two hours; laboratory practice, twenty hours; blowpipe practice and determinative mineralogy, four hours. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Organic Chemistry—Lectures and recitations, two hours. Quantitative Analysis—

Laboratory practice, twenty hours; recitations, two hours. Mineralogy—Blowpipe analysis and determination of species, four hours; lectures in crystalography and descriptive mineralogy, two hours. German—Three hours.

#### Senior year.

First Term.—Organic and Theoretical Chemistry—Recitations and lectures, two hours. Agricultural Chemistry—Recitations (optional), two hours. Quantitative Analysis—continued, six weeks, twenty hours. Organic Chemistry—Experimental work during the remainder of the term, twenty hours. Geology—Dana's; recitations, three hours. Zoology—Lectures, two hours. French—Three hours. Second Term.—Theoretical Chemistry—continued, two hours. Zoology—continued, two hours. Agricultural Chemistry—(Optional) two hours. Analytical Chemistry—Analysis of minerals and technical products, twenty hours. Assaying—(Optional.) Metallurgy—Lectures (optional). Geology—Dana's, three hours. Mineralogy—(Optional.) French—Three hours, during winter half-term.

The laboratory practice of the second term of the senior year may be devoted to such special branches of analytical or organic chemistry as the student may desire, or to original investigations in connection with theses.

with theses.

## (b.) In Civil Engineering.

#### Junior year.

First Term.—Mathematics—Analytical geometry of three dimensions; elements of the theory of functions; differential calculus, with applications to geometry and analysis; solution of numerical equations, six hours. Surveying—Field work, sixteen hours, till November. Drawing—Descriptive geometry, six hours, from November. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Mathematics—Integral calculus with applications to geometry; rational mechanics, six hours. Drawing—Descriptive geometry (concluded); typographical; practice in working drawings, six hours. Surveying—Topographical and railroad curves, sixteen hours. German—Three hours.

six hours. Surveying French—Three hours.

#### Scnior year.

First Term.—Field Engineering—Location of line of railroad, setting out slope stakes, calculation of earthwork; lectures on economic location; office work; Henck's Field-book, twenty hours, till November. Civil Engineering—Mechanics applied to engineering; resistance of materials; bridges and roofs; stonecutting, with graphical problems; eight hours. Geology—Dana's, three hours. Mineralogy—Blowpipe analysis and determinative mineralogy, eight hours. French—Three hours.

Second

Second Term.—Civil Engineering-Bridges and roofs; building materials; stability of arches and walls; foundations; six hours. Dynamics—Principles of mechanism; thermodynamics; steam-engine; six hours. Hydraulics—Hydraulics and hydraulic motors, three hours. Drawing—Designing; practical problems; specifications and estimates; twelve hours. Spherical Trigonometry and Astronomy—Practical astronomy, with field work, six hours. Geology—Three hours. French—Three hours, during winter half-term.

#### (c.) In Mechanical Engineering.

## Junior year.

First Term.—Mathematics—Analytical geometry of three dimensions; elements of the theory of functions; differential calculus, with applications to geometry and analysis; solution of numerical equations, six hours. Surveying—Theory and practice, three hours until 1st November. Principles of Mechanism—Kinematics, one hour. Shop visiting—Study of machine details and tools, three hours, beginning when surveying ends. Drawing—Descriptive geometry, three hours. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Mathematics—Integral calculus, with applications to geometry; rational mechanics, six hours. Principles of Mechanism—Applied kinematics; forms of teeth of wheels; cams; parallel motions; transmission of power by belts and gearing, &c., one hour until spring recess. then two hours. Shop-visiting—Continued, three hours, until spring recess. Study of the Steamengine—Two hours after spring recess. Drawing—Perspective and shadows; Machine Elements, three hours. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

#### Senior year.

First Term.—Applied Mechanics—Friction; moment of inertia; centrifugal force; elasticity and strength of materials; theory of flexure and torsion; strains in structures; construction of roofs and bridges; equilibrium and pressure of fluids; theory of flotation; flows of fluids in pipes and channels; resistance of ships, nine hours. Machine-designing—Practical exercises in designing machine details and simple machines, twelve hours. Study of the Steam-engine—continued, two hours. Electricity (optional)—Laboratory work, three hours. Visits of Inspection—Examination of machinery in operation; reports of visits. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Applied Mechanics—continued; hydrodynamics; theory of water-wheels and turbines, six hours. Thermodynamics—Three hours. Study of the Steam-boiler—Two hours, Electricity (optional)—Laboratory work—Three hours. Lectures—Two hours. Machine-designing—continued; advanced exercises in preparing designs and working drawings for machinery; estimates of weight and cost of machinery, twelve hours. French—Three hours during winter half-term. Thesis. Visits of inspection and reports.

Visits of inspection and reports.

#### · (d.) In Agricuture.

## Junior year.

The course is identical with that in chemistry, except that in the second term lectures in crystal-lography and descriptive mineralogy are omitted, and in the spring half-term botany is substituted for determinative mineralogy.

## Senior year.

First Term.—Agriculture—Recitations—Two hours. Agricultural Chemistry—Recitations, two hours. Geology—Recitations, three hours. Zoology—Lectures, two hours. Meteorology—Lectures, two hours. Botany—Laboratory practice, five hours. French—Recitations, three hours.

Second Term.—Agriculture—Recitations or lectures, two hours. Agricultural Chemistry—Recitations, two hours. Physiology—Recitations or lectures, two hours. Geology—Recitations, three hours. Zoology—continued, two hours. Heredity and Stock-breeding—Lectures, two hours during winter half-term. Sanitary Science and Public Health—Lectures, two hours during spring half-term. French-Three hours during winter half-term.

## (e.) IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Either mineralogy, zoology, or botany may be made the principal laboratory study, some attention in each case being directed to the other branches of natural history.

#### Junior year.

First Term.—Organic Chemistry—Lectures and recitations. Qualitative Analysis—Fresenius's; laboratory practice; recitations. Mineralogy—Blowpipe analysis and determinative mineralogy, four hours. Botany—Gray's manual, three hours; laboratory practice, three hours. German—Three hours. French-Three hours.

Second Term.—Zoology—Laboratory practice, six to twelve hours; recitations; excursions (land and marine). Botany—Lectures; laboratory practice in the identification of phaenogamous plants, two hours. Physiology—Huxley's. Embryology—Lectures. Mineralogy—Blowpipe analysis and determinative mineralogy, four hours. Lectures in crystallography and descriptive mineralogy, two hours. Physical Geography. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

#### Senior year.

First Term:—Geology—Dana's, three hours; excursions. Zoology—Laboratory practice, eight to twelve hours; lectures, two hours; recitations, two hours; excursions. Botany—Laboratory practice in the preparation and examination of microscopical specimens, illustrative of stem-structure and of the anatomy of the higher cryptogamous plants, five hours; excursions. Meteorology—Lectures, two hours. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Geology-Dana's, three hours. Anatomy of Vertebrates-Huxley's, two hours. Zoology—Laboratory practice, eight to twelve hours; recitations, two hours; lectures, two hours. Botany—Herbarium studies, especially in the cryptogamous orders; botanical literature; essays in descriptive botany. Sanitary science, laws of horedity and principles of breeding—lectures. French—Three bours during winter half-term.

Besides

Besides the regular course of recitations and lectures on structural and systematic zoology and botany, and on special subjects, students are taught in the laboratories to prepare, arrange, and identify collections, to make dissections, to pursue investigations, and when sufficiently advanced, to describe genera and species in the language of science. For these purposes, large collections in zoology belonging to the college are available, as are also the private botanical collections of Professor Eaton.

#### (f) In Biology Preparatory to Medical Studies.

#### Junior year.

First Term.—Organic chemistry—Lectures and recitations, two hours. Qualitative analysis—Frosenius's; laboratory practice, twenty hours; recitations, two hours. Mineralogy—Blowpipe analysis and determinative mineralogy, four hours. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Comparative anatomy and histology—Laboratory practice, eighteen hours; lectures and recitations, one hour. Physiology—Huxley's; recitations, two hours. Embryology—Eight lectures during the term. Organic chemistry—continued, two hours. Mineralogy—continued, through winter half-term, four hours. Botany—Lectures; laboratory practice in the identification of Phaenogamous plants, five hours during spring half-term; excursions. French—Three hours. German—Three hours.

## Senior year.

First Term.—Physiological chemistry—Recitations and lectures, three hours; laboratory practice, thirteen hours. Organic and theoretical chemistry—Lectures and recitations, two hours. Zoology—Lectures, two hours. Botany—Laboratory practice in the preparation and examination of microscopical

specimens, illustrative of stem-structure and of the anatomy of the higher cryptogamous plants, five hours. Geology—Dana's, three hours. French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Physiological chemistry and experimental toxicology—Illustrative lectures, recitations, and laboratory practice, twenty-seven hours. Geology—Dana's, three hours. Zoology—(continued), two hours. Sanitary science—Lectures, two hours during spring half-term. Laws of heredity and principles of breeding—Lectures, two hours during winter half-term. French—Three hours during winter half-term. winter half-term.

## (g.) In Studies Preparatory to Mining and Metallurgy.

Young men desiring to become mining engineers can pursue the regular course in civil or mechanical engineering, and at its close can spend a fourth year in the study of metallurgical chemistry, mineralogy, &c.

# (h.) IN THE SELECT STUDIES PREPARATORY TO OTHER HIGHER STUDIES.

## Junior year.

First Term.—Mineralogy—Blowpipe analysis and determinative mineralogy, eight hours. Astronomy—Recitations, four hours. English—Early English, two hours. History—Green's Short History of the English People, two hours. French—Three hours. German—Three hours.

Second Term.—Mineralogy—Lectures; laboratory work, eight hours during winter half-term. Botany—Lectures; laboratory practice in the identification of phaenogamous plants, two hours during spring half-term. Physical geography—Four hours during winter half-term; recitations from Guyot and lectures. English—Chaucer, Bacon, Shakspere, two hours during winter half-term, three hours during spring half-term. History—Green's History—continued, two hours during winter half-term, four hours during spring half-term. German—Three hours. French—Three hours.

## Senior year.

First Torm.—Geology—Recitations, three hours; excursions.
English—Shakesperc, two hours. Meteorology—Lectures, two hours.
French—Three hours.

Second Term.—Geology—continued, three hours. Zoology—continued, two hours during winter half-term. Meteorology—Lectures, two hours during winter half-term. Sanitary science—Lectures, two hours during winter half-term. Political economy—Recitations, exercises, and lectures, four hours. English—Shakspere, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, and later authors, three hours. French— Three hours during winter half-term.

Exercises in English composition are required during the entire course from all the students. The preparation of graduating theses is among the duties of the senior year.

Lectures and instruction in military science are annually given to the senior class by the Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

The following account of the various subjects specified in the above scheme will explain the character and aim of the instruction.

Elementary Chemistry.—The exercises in elementary chemistry consist in recitations from a textbook, and experiments by the students in the laboratory to illustrate statements in the book. The object of the laboratory work is to facilitate the study of the subject, and to train the students in manipulation and in the observation of chemical phenomena. Notes are required and students are questioned on the experiments. As the class is divided according to scholarship at the end of the fall term, opportunity is

experiments. As the class is divided according to scholarship at the end of the fall term, opportunity is given to those who are most proficient to make rapid progress.

Analytical Chemistry—Qualitative and Quantitative.—This study is intended to serve two purposes. Analytical chemistry is used by the advanced student as a means of investigation in scientific or technical researches. The beginner, however, derives from its study advantages of another kind. The knowledge of the properties of chemical compounds, the familiarity with chemical reactions gained by experience in the laboratory, and the development of the reasoning faculties by the application of this knowledge in analytical processes, enable the student to generalize and classify chemical phenomena and aid him to understand the more abstract theories of chemical philosophy. The method of instruction adopted is conformed to this view of the uses of the study. Text-books are used and recitations are required, but the more important part of both study and instruction is performed in the laboratory. In order to solve the more important part of both study and instruction is performed in the laboratory. In order to solve the problems which are there constantly presented, the student, aided by books and instructors, must learn both principles and their applications. The student, throughout his course in analytical chemistry,

spends PIGG DAS spends four consecutive hours in laboratory work during five days of the week. The laboratory, however, is kept open seven hour daily for the benefit of graduate students and others who desire to devote more time to this study.

Qualitative analysis forms a part of the courses in chemistry, biology, agriculture and natural history. Quantitative analysis is one of the more important studies of the senior year in the chemical course. It is also included to some extent in the agricultural course.

Organic Chemistry is taught by informal lectures and experimental illustrations, as well as by text book drill, a lesson from Richter's Organic Chemistry being given out for each instruction-hour. The class has two exercises weekly throughout three terms. The course is adapted to give a fairly complete outline of the subject and some familiarity with the more important bodies and classes of bodies.

In addition to this, the senior students in the chemical course are required to spend twenty hours per week during the latter half of the first term in experimental work in organic chemistry. This is intended to supplement the preceding course, and at the same time to serve as a preliminary training for such students as desire to make a special study of organic chemistry.

as desire to make a special study of organic chemistry.

Opportunity is also afforded for the carrying on of original investigations in this subject, either in connection with theses or as a part of the regular work in the case of advanced students.

Physiological Chemistry and Experimental Toxicology.—Physiological chemistry is taught by laboratory exercises, illustrative lectures, and recitations. Each student is provided with a suitable working-place in the laboratory, well equipped with all needed apparatus and material. The regular course of work, designed especially for senior students in the biological course, extends throughout one year, and embraces a thorough study of the chemical composition of the various tissues and fluide of the body, together with a study of the chemical and physiological processes of respiration, digestion, secretion, excretion, and nutrition in general.

Beginning with a study of the albuminous bodies, the experimental work extends through the epithelial, connective, contractile, and nerve tissues. Proceeding then to digestion, the various digestive fluids are studied, artificial digestions are mades, and the several products of digestive action isolated and studied. The blood and urine are next considered, and students are taught to make both qualitative and quantitative analyses of the latter and to identify abnormal constituents. A portion of one term is also devoted to a study of the chemical reactions of the more important mineral and organic poisons, and their physiological action is determined experimentally. Students are also taught how to separate poisons from organic tissues and fluids, and to identify them, both by chemical and physiological reaction. During the latter half of the second term, senior year, opportunity is afforded for the erreying on of original investigations on some selected subject in either physiological chemistry or toxicology, in connection with the preparation of graduating theses. The course of work is particularly recommended to students intending to enter upon a course of medical studies.

Comparative Anatomy and Elementary Physiology.—The object sought in the instruction in anatomy and physiology, as taught during junior year, is the manual and mental training of the student in the methods of investigation by which the facts and principles of these sciences have been established, and at the same time to give him a sufficient knowledge of their elements to enable him to pursue with profit the special studies of the biological course as a preparation for medical studies. With this end in view, five forenoons each week are given to laboratory work in anatomy and histology. The student, under the immediate supervision of the instructor, dissects specimens of a number of different animals, and is required to make careful sketches and records of his work; he also examines the different animal tissues with the microscope, makes microscopical preparations, and is taught the methods of anatomical and histological investigation. This work is reviewed each week by means of text-book and recitation, or by lecture and examination. The elements of human physiology are faught by text-book, recitations, and demonstrations. The physiology of digestion and nutrition is taught during senior year in connection with physiological chemistry. During the last part of the term there is a short course of lectures on embryology, with special reference to human morphology.

Geology.—The course in geology includes recitations and oral instruction, extending through the entire year on alternate mornings. During the first half-year the recitations are attended by the entire senior class, except those in the course in mechanical engineering. This part of the course includes physical, lithological, and dynamical geology. These subjects are illustrated by diagrams and specimens. During the first term, each student is required to make a collection containing a specified number of the most important rocks and minerals, and to pass a thorough examination upon them at the end of the term; the object is to compel every student to become personally familiar with the appearance, as well as with the composition and other characters, of the rocks and minerals that are of the most importance in geology, as well as in the arts.

The last half of the year is devoted to historical geology and paleontology. This part of the course is pursued by all the seniors except those in the courses in mechanical and civil engineering. Suitable collections of fossils are used to illustrate the subject.

Opportunities are afforded for optional geological excursions during the warmer months.

Mineralogy.—The instruction in mineralogy is carried on by means of practical work in a laboratory especially fitted up for the purpose, and is intended to familiarise the student with the common minerals, attention being devoted especially to those which are of economic, geological, or scientific importance. To understand better the chemistry of the subject, the student is first made familiar with the simple chemical and blowpipe reactions useful in testing minerals, and applies this knowledge later to the determination of unknown species. The students have access to a labelled collection where they can study the properties of the minerals and make comparisons, and also to extensive unlabelled collections arranged especially to give them practice and facility in the correct identification of minerals. In addition to the laboratory work, instruction is given in crystallography, illustrated by a collection of models and natural crystals. The lectures in descriptive mineralogy to the more advanced students are illustrated by means of the extensive private collection of Professor Brush. The laboratory is provided with apparatus for the thorough chemical and physical investigation of minerals, and with an extensive library to which the students have access. The laboratory is open seven hours each day to accommodate any who desire to devote more time and attention to the subject than is laid out in any of the prescribed courses.

Zoology.-

Zoology.—The instruction in zoology includes a course of lectures on systematic zoology, morphology, and embryology, which are attended by all the seniors except those in the courses in mechanical and civil engineering. These lectures are generally given twice a week, and continue during about half

the year. The students are required to keep careful notes of the lectures.

Students in the natural history course are also required to pursue a course of laboratory instruction the second term of the junior and all of the senior year. This generally occupies from two to four during the second term of the junior and all of the senior year. This generally occupies from two to four hours a day on four days of each week. It includes dissections of various classes and orders of animals, with microscopic studies of the finer structures and of minute animal forms, as well as work in systematic

Special courses of recitations or lectures on particular subjects are also given when desirable.

Bolany.—The scheme of instruction provides for three successive courses of study, as either ending the study for the ordinary student, or introducing it for one who desires to become a professional botanist.

The first or elementary course, which is required of all the freshmen, is designed to teach the nature of the visible organs of flowering plants, tracing the life-history of vegetation from seed, through stem and root, leaves, branches, buds, blossoms, and fruit to seed again. The method consists mainly in the use of some casy text-book, like Gray's Lessons, with whatever illustrations and explanations may be needed to secure the student's attention. The second course, coming the next year, is restricted to the sections in biology, natural history, agriculture, and selected studies, and is intended to enable the student to recognise the chief natural orders of native plants, with the ability to identify the common species. The class meets two or three times a week in spring and summer, and is practised in identifying plants, using Gray's Manual as a standard, and employing the ordinary simple dissecting microscope. At this point the instruction for the select course ceases; in the next fall term the work for the courses. in biology, natural history, and agriculture is entirely practical, books being used only for reference. Students begin with cutting thin sections of some common woody and herbaceous stems, and are shown how to prepare such sections for examination and for permanent preservation as microscopic objects. After acquiring some facility in microscopic manipulation, various parts of flowering plants are brought in for dissection and examination, and towards the close of the term some attention is given to ferns, mosses, and algae. This finishes the course for ordinary students; for those who may desire to prosecute the science professionally, the work is arranged to suit individual requirements, whether it be in the direction of histology, or of systemstic botany as applied to flowering plants, or to ferns, mosses,

hepatics, or algae.

Agriculture.—The special instruction in the science of agriculture is by recitations and lectures, with such aids and appliances as are suited to the class-room. Besides agricultural chemistry, it includes a discussion of the cultivation of the staple field crops of the country; theories of rural economy and systems of husbandry; the laws of heredity and principles of stock-breeding.

Sanitary Science.—The lectures on this subject discuss the natural laws which govern the public health; their relation to the social habits and condition of communities; instruction in the use of mortuary statistics; opidemics and pestilences, with their relations to the prosperity of a community, and methods of control; the germ-theory of disease and theory of disinfectants; the hygiene of private dwellings and public buildings; the relations of the water supply to public health; sanitary engineering;

legislation relating to public health and methods of official sanitary administration.

Mathematics.—The mathematical studies of the freshman year are pursued by all members of the class; those of the junior year by students in the course of engineering and properly qualified special students who may choose them. During the latter year, in connection with the instruction briefly indicated in the subspace for 201 briefly indicated in the scheme above [p. 29], a course of familiar lectures is given to supplement the

ordinary class-room exercises.

Physics.—The object of the experimental lectures is not only to elucidate the subjects treated in the text-book employed, but also to extend the treatment of such subjects, and to introduce others where thought desirable. A considerable portion of the work of the year is the preparation for recitation on matter thus presented.

At the end of the fall term, the freshman class is redivided into three sections, according to the grade of scholarship shown in their studies. After this, although the experimental lectures are attended as before by the class as a whole, the higher divisions are able to pursue the studies more thoroughly.

The facilities of the physical laboratory are extended to such graduate students and seniors as may desire them.

Course in advanced physics.—A course of two lectures per week, beginning in January, is suppled by laboratory work. The earlier portion of the time is devoted to the theory of observation and thod of least squares. The course is optional to all who have a command of the calculus. mented by laboratory work. the method of least squares.

Military science and tactics. - Instruction in this course is obligatory upon the whole senior class in all departments. To secure familiarity with definitions and fundamental principles, a concise text-book is used for recitations and reference. The work is carried on chiefly by lectures, upon which satisfactory notes must be submitted. Such topics as the following are discussed: military accordingly the American military problem; organisation and reorganisation; modern war on field and map; statistics and logistics; the combined use of "the three arms"; strategy and campaigning; orders of battle and grand tactics; special operations of war and field service; minor tactics and the art of war; use of cavalry in campaign and battle; use of artillery and the Franco-Prussian war; use of infantry and the Turco-Russian war; and finally a summary of "the Eastern Question." The course will terminate with an examination, and a special military certificate is awarded, by the Regular Army Officer in charge of the department, to such students as attain a sufficient degree of proficiency, and give evidence of military aptitude. In

connection with this course a brief original paper is required.

Civil engineering.—The object of this course is to give a thorough preparation, first of all, in the principles of the various sciences involved, and afterwards, as extensive practice in the application of these principles are the time of all of the various sciences.

principles as the time at disposal, the ability of the students, and the facilities and plant permit

Under the first head are included such subjects as mathematics, physics, mechanics, thermodynamics, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and botany; and under the second head, drawing, surveying, strength, and properties of materials, and design and construction of various kinds, such as bridges, roofs, foundations, arches, retaining walls, dams, water-works, railroads, improvement of rivers and harbours, sewerage and drainage, water motors, etc.

The first division includes civil engineering as a science, the other civil engineering as an art. The ground covered by the first is definite, and the instruction is made as thorough as possible. ground covered by the second is of almost indefinite extent. Here, by a careful selection of practical examples, such as occur in engineering practice, the application of principles is illustrated, and, together with the analytical or algebraic methods, the student is also instructed in practical graphic solutions, wherever such solutions present a special value. Much time is devoted to geodetic operations and to surveying in the field. Instruction is given in the practical operations connected with the reconnaissance, location, and surveys of roads, canals, and railroads, such as setting out, cross-sectioning, setting grade stakes, calculation of earth work, etc. Thorough instruction is given in drawing and design, the construction of working drawings, and principles of designing as applied to bridges, roofs, etc.

The instruction is by means of practical exercises, lectures, and recitations, so combined as to develop as for an acceptable the mental payons of the student. Visits of inspection are made at suitable

develop as far as possible the mental powers of the student. Visits of inspection are made at suitable

intervals to private and public works of engineering interest.

The entire course requires five years, three years of undergraduate and two of graduate instruction; and a thesis of merit upon some approved subject, accompanied by designs and estimates, is required upon the completion of the course, as also at the end of the first three years. Examinations are also held at the end of every term and year.

In what follows, such details are given as may be of interest to those who contemplate taking the

Mathematics.—6 hours weekly, junior year, both terms. See synopsis of course. French and German.—Students in this course take in the junior year the regular studies of the junior class in both German and French, 3 hours each. In the senior year French is continued, 3 hours

during the winter half-term.

Drawing and descriptive geometry.—Drawing is begun at once in the first term of freshman year, under the charge of the professor of drawing in the art school, and includes practice in free hand drawing. In the second term, under the instructor in instrumental drawing, the students take isometric drawing with application to drawing from models and structures by measurement, shading, tinting, conventional use of colours, principles of orthographic projections, and practice in making simple working drawings, 4 hours both terms.

The drawing of junior year, 3 hours both terms, includes descriptive geometry, the drawing of structures from measurement, and elements of design for simple structures. The instruction is by recitations, lectures, practical exercises and models, and is under the charge of the instructor in instrumental drawing and the professor and instructor in civil engineering. Included in the work of this year is also the mapping of surveying field notes.

In the senior year, the drawing consists of the mapping of the surveys of that year, and the designing of structures and finished drawings, designs and estimates, under the charge of the professor

and instructor in civil engineering, 6 hours both terms.

Surveying and field engineering.—The instruction in the field occupies about 20 hours for six or more weeks in both terms of junior and senior year. The exercises at these times are so arranged as to secure as much consecutive time as possible in the field. The work of the junior year includes the use and adjustments of instruments; practice surveys; recitations and lectures upon surveying operations and methods of keeping field notes. Levels are run, surveys made, plotted, and checked; blue print copies of drawings made, the use of compass, level, and transit acquired. In the second term of junior year, land and topographical surveys are made and railroad curves run.

In the first term of senior year, a line of railroad is located and set out from a contour map previously obtained, grades and curves established and set out, and computations made. The theory of the economic location is taught by lectures and recitations in connection with the field work. The work is arranged so that each student has sufficient practice in all the various operations. The text-books used are Gillespie and Johnson's works, Henck's Field Book, Gore's Elements of Geodesy, and Merriman's Theory of Least Squares. The course is under the charge of the professor and instructor in civil

engineering, aided by several assistants.

Mechanics of engineering.—Senior year, 6 to 8 hours, both terms. The text-books of Weisbach, 1st and 2d volumes, are used in connection with lectures and solution of practical problems in illustration of the various topics. The course includes thorough instruction in the strength of materials, the stability of foundations, retaining walls, dams and embankments, and masonry arches, by lectures and graphic methods. Questions of hydraulics, water supply, and measurement of discharge, receive attention, and the theory and construction of water motors. A course in thermodynamics, with application to air and steam engine, is also included.

Construction and design.—Senior year, six hours both terms. A thorough course is given in the determination of stresses and the detailed design of roofs, bridges, &c., with working drawings, specifitions, and estimates. Visits of inspection are made, and recitations and lectures held in connection with

the work in the drawing-room.

Astronomy.—A course is given under the charge of the professor of astronomy, six hours, second term of senior year, including practical work and the use of the sextant and transit in determining time, latitude, and azimuth.

Geology.—This course occupies three hours up to the middle of the second term of senior year. Mineralogy.—This course, under the professor of mineralogy, occupies three hours up to the middle of the second term in senior year.

A course of lectures on the theory of electricity and its applications, by the professor of physics, is open to students of this department, and can be taken as a part of the preparation for a graduate

course in the higher branches of electrical science.

Military Engineering.—The object aimed at is to disseminate military information, and to awaken interest in the application of the arts of peace to those of possible war. In connection with the courses of civil engineering and military science, lectures will be given upon such topics as systems of fortifications. cations, sea-coast defences, hasty intrenchments, passage of rivers and military bridges, military reconnaissance and instruments, battlefield telemetry and methods, sea-coast range-finding and shiptracking devices, gun-powder and ballistic machines, high explosives and demolitions; gun metals, modern ordnance, and gunnery; armour plates, turrets, projectiles, and fuses; torpedoes, submarine mines, military electric installation and countermining.

Mechanical Mechanical Engineering.—The objects aimed at in the plan of instruction in this course are to give to the student a thorough training in elementary and advanced mathemathics and physics, and their application to the science of construction; to make him familiar with the general principles of engineering and with the prescioul details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of mathematical details of the details of and with the practical details of mechanical construction through which these principles are made useful; and to enable him ultimately, in beginning the work of his profession to bring to bear upon it a well balanced store of theoretical and practical knowledge, and a mind trained in correct habits of thought and work.

The complete course covers five years, three of which are spent in undergraduate study, and two in a graduate course, a portion of which may be spent in actual practical work. The subjects and

methods of instruction in the undergraduate course are as follows :-

Mathematics.—See synopsis, page 30.

French and German.—Students take in the junior year the regular studies of the junior class in both.

France and German. In the senior year French is continued during the winter half-term.

Surveying.—A short course in surveying comprises lectures on methods of surveying and the construction and use of instruments, also practice in field work in the use of the level and transit, city surveying, establishing grades and laying out buildings.

Shop-visiting divides the time equally with drawing in the junior year until the spring recess.

The student accompanied by the instructor is employed in studying machinery in use and in process. The student, accompanied by the instructor, is employed in studying machinery in use and in process of construction in different machine shops in the city. He is required to make satisfactory carefully dimensioned sketches, from measurements taken by himself, of the complete machines and their parts, and to describe the tools and mechanical operations used in producing the simpler pieces.

Drawing.—Descriptive geometry is taught in the drawing room by lectures and recitations, and by exercises at the drawing board, where the problems are solved graphically by the student. Instruction in drawing machine elements is given in the junior year. Models and cartoons showing examples of approved practice are used by the instructor, who also gives personal attention to each student's work at the heard as it progresses.

the board as it progresses.

Principles of mechanism.—This is a course in theoretical and applied kinematics. Instruction is by text-books and lectures illustrated by diagrams and models, an extensive collection of which belongs to

the school, and is accessible to the student.

Steam engine.—Recitations and lectures in this subject begin in the junior year, after the spring recess. They relate to the structural details of engines and to the mechanical principles involved in their working. The subject is continued in the first term of senior year, when particular attention is directed to various kinds of valve gear, the governor, the fly-wheel, balancing, and the effect of the weight of the reciprocating parts. In the second term of senior year, the study of steam-boilers takes the place of that

Indicator Practice.—In the senior year, the student is afforded opportunities to apply the indicator to various engines in operation, and has practice in reading indicator cards and measuring them by

the planimeter. He is taught to detect such defects in the engine as are shown by the cards.

Applied mechanics.—In this course lectures, recitations, and exercises in the solution of practical problems, relate to the topics specified under this head in scheme on page 31.

Thermodynamics.-Recitations and lectures on the mechanical theory of heat and its application

to hot-air engines, gas engines, and the steam-engine.

Machine design.—The course in this subject consists chiefly in practical exercises at the drawing board, and partly in lectures on the functions of machines and the mechanical principles which are applied in determining the proportions of machinery. The student under the guidance of an experienced instructor, is employed in making complete working drawings of machines, many examples of which are in the drawing rooms and the basements of the school. He does not copy the examples, but is required to change the dimensions and in many cases to alter the design, and is ultimately taught to make partly new designs of important machinery, such as cranes, yacht engines, machine tools, boilers, etc. The discipline the student receives is such as he would obtain in the drawing-office of an engineering establishment, while he is also carefully instructed in the theory of the subjects he deals with, and in the practical bearing of all his work.

In the senior year, several excursions are made by the class, accompanied by one or more instructors, to neighbouring manufacturing and engineering centres, where large manufactories, pumping works, ocean steamers, etc., are visited. Full notes must be taken, and a satisfactory written report upon the machinery examined is required of the student.

Thesis.—Before graduating, the student must present a satisfactory thesis on some subject approved by the professor in charge of the department of mechanical engineering.

A course of lectures on the theory of electricity and its applications is open to students in this department, and these lectures can be taken as a part of the preparation for a graduate course in the higher branches of electrical science.

Astronomy.—Students in the select course receive instruction in astronomy during junior year, first term, four hours per week.

Students of civil engineering during the second term of their senior year have six recitations per week, and also practical experience in the determinations of time, azimuths, latitude, longitude, etc.

English.—The course is designed to give the student acquaintance with the great representative writers of the various epochs. A history of the language is one of the studies of the freshman year; and after that year the study of the language is made entirely subordinate to that of the literature. During first term of junior year, however, extracts from early English authors are read, and early English grammar studied, so as to familiarise the student with the inflections then in use and the distinctions existing between the leading dialects. It is the aim of this term's work to give such knowledge of forms, and to some extent of words that the student will be able to read at sight any Early English of forms, and to some extent of words, that the student will be able to read at sight any Early English author whose writings do not involve special difficulties of language or vocabulary.

With the second term, the regular study of English literature proper begins with Chaucer; and for the rest of the course till the end of senior year the following authors are read: Bacon, Shakspere, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, and later writers. Those mentioned in the lists are always studied, but other authors not named are also taken up, the course varying somewhat in different years.

In all cases, complete works of a writer are studied, not extracts; as, for instance, several of Chaucer's Tales, and several of the plays of Shakspere. The authors are taken up in chronological order, and the literary history of the time is likewise carried on in connection with the great representative writers of each period.

German.—The aim in this department is to give such a knowledge of facts and principles as shall qualify the student as rapidly as possible to use the language for such various purposes as his special needs may require, and particularly to facilitate the use of German treatises in his later special studies. To accomplish this, the course consists of the combination of the study of systematic German grammar with a complementary and progressive course of oral translation from English into German, the latter being designed for the double purpose of increasing the command of grammatical principles, and through the establishment of a habit of ready and accurate expression, of laying the foundation for future colloquial use of the language. In connection with the foregoing, it is attempted to introduce the student to as many different styles and as many forms of composition as the time allows. For this purpose the reading matter is in general selected from readers and collections prepared for the use of schools in Germany, and characterised by the number and variety of their extracts, thus enabling the instructor to select pieces that illustrate one another and to avoid similar lines of reading with successive classes. Constant attention is paid during a portion of the course to English affinities, to analogies in the formation of English and German abstract terms, to the commoner rhetorical resemblances and differences, to the details of arrangement in German sentences, and the development of secondary from primary significations of words.

In view of the shortness of the course there is no attempt to secure any considerable acquaintance with German literature. A body of representative pieces of lyric peotry, however, is made the basis of careful literary study, with special attention to poetic diction and variety of metrical form. Memorising German poems is practiced to some extent as class exercise, as also retranslation of dictated literal versions of simple pieces into German verse, in accordance with prescribed rythm and sequence of rhyme.

Occasionally, when the proficiency of a class allows it, an advanced division is organised, which is thus enabled to read a much larger amount of matter and to pursue more critical methods. The attention of such a division is sometimes given for a few months to extracts treating of leading events in German history, with a collateral course of German historical poetry, the selections being made so as to be mutually illustrative. Historical poems not contained in the text-books are often furnished by dictation.

During the last few weeks of the course, there is an attempt to initiate the student into the art of rapid and intelligent, though uncritical reading, dispensing largely with dictionary and grammar, and aiming to form independent habits of observation and induction. For this purpose recourse is had to entertaining novels.

In general, it is the endeavour, while aiming primarily and constantly at acquiring a working know-ledge of contemporary German, to combine habitually scientific and empirical methods, to enforce correct notions as to the nature of language, to secure incidentally some of the most important disciplinary results of elementary linguistic study, and to give some conception, by suggestive questions and occasional statements, of the various special directions which a more extended and advanced course would necessarily take.

The time allotted to the subject is three hours a week during the freshman and junior years.

Regular text-books: Whiney's German Grammar, Whitney's German Dictionary, Ahn's Exercises, or Eysenbach's German Exercises.

French.—To avoid repetition, it will suffice to state that much the same course is pursued in French as is above detailed for the German, and on like principles. The three weekly exercises extend through the entire junior, and most of the senior year, based on a systematic review of the essential elements. In the junior year, a wide extent of reading is insisted on, beginning with the simpler novels, such as "Le Conscrit," "L'Ami-Fritz," "La Petite Fadette," &c., through a scale of deversified vocabulary, by which at last sight-reading of such matter as is more appropriate to the department may be profitably entertained. The practical or conversational course runs along parallel with the more systematic study of the language.

In the second year, the aim is to familiarize the student with practical terms and expressions of a scientific cast, rather than with the purely literary language. Hence practical works, such as books of travel and scientific treatises, have seemed best adapted to the general object in view.

History.—The greater part of the work is carried on by means of recitations, Green's Short History of the English People being used as a text-book. The students are also required to look up special topics, and to give the results of their studies to the class; the books used for this purpose are drawn from a small historical library in the class-room. The location of places is enforced by the use of outline maps which the students are required to fill in. Particular attention is given to the history of institutions and to the constitutional and economic growth of the country.

Political Economy.—In the beginning of the course, an effort is made to familiarise the students with the fundamental principles of economics, and more particularly to train them in economic reasoning. More difficult problems are then taken up and discussed, and special topics are assigned to the class for investigation. A small library, containing a number of copies of each of the principal authorities, has been provided, in order that the students may be able to familiarise themselves somewhat with the literature of the subject, without expense to themselves.

### TUITION CHARGES.

The charge for tuition for undergraduate students is 150 dollars per year, payable 55 dollars at the beginning of the first and second terms, and 40 dollars at the middle of the second term. An additional charge of 5 dollars a year is made to each student for the use of the college reading-room and gymnasium, which is payable at the beginning of the first term, making the total charge for that term 60 dollars. The student in the chemical course has an additional charge of 60 dollars per annum for chemicals and use of apparatus. He also supplies himself at his own expense with flasks, crucibles, &c., the cost of which should not exceed 10 dollars per term. A fee of 5 dollars is charged members of the freshman class for chemicals and materials used in their laboratory practice, and the same fee is required from all (except

chemical students) who take practical exercises in blowpipe analysis and determinative mineralogy. fee of 5 dollars a term is also charged to students in the zoological and anatomical laboratories, for materials and use of instruments.

For graduate students the charge for tuition is 100 dollars per year.

#### CHURCH SITTINGS.

Free sittings for students in this department of Yale University are provided as follows:—In the Centre Church and North Church (Congregational), in the Trinity (Episcopal), and in the First Methodist Church.

Those who prefer to pay for a sitting for one year, more or less, in the churches above-mentioned, or in any other church of any denomination, will be aided on application to the Secretary of the School.

Sittings in the gallery of the College chapel are free as heretofore to the students of this department.

Students of this department, on the recommendation of the Governing Board, are admitted by the Corporation of Yale College to the following degrees. They are thus conferred:—

1. Bachelor of philosophy.—On those who complete any of the three years courses of study, passing all the examinations in a satisfactory manner, and presenting a graduation thesis.

The fee for graduation as Bachelor of Philosophy, including the fee for triennial catalogues, commencement dinners, &c., is 10 dollars, unless the person taking the degree is also an academical graduate, when it is but five dollars.

2. Civil engineer and mechanical engineer.—The requirements of these degrees are stated on

pages 22-25.

Doctor of philosophy.—The requirement of this degree are stated on page 21 of the School Calendar.

#### TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The next academic year begins Thursday, 18th September, 1890. The first term begins twelve weeks from commencement day, and continues thirteen weeks; the second term begins ordinarily on the first Tuesday in January and continues until commencement day, with a spring recess—usually of eight days including Easter.

### ANNOUNCEMENT IN RESPECT TO STATE STUDENTS.

The scholarships established in this school in consequence of the bestowal upon it of the Congressional grants are designed to aid young men who are in need of pecuniary assistance in fitting themselves for agricultural and mechanical pursuits of life. All applicants must be citizens of Connecticut. In case there are more applicants than vacancies, candidates will be preferred who have lost a parent in the military or naval service of the United States, and next to these such as are most in need of pecuniary assistance; and the appointments will be distributed as far as practicable among the several counties in proportion to their population. The appointing Board for the current year, consisting of the Board of Visitors for the State and the Secretary of the school, will meet on 24th June, 1890, and at or about the same time in the year 1891, due notice of which will be given by publication in every county in the State. All applications should be made previous to that time. Blank forms for application will be sent, when requested, by Professor George J. Brush, Secretary of the Appointing Board.

### APPENDIX O.

### COLUMBIA COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MINES, NEW YORK CITY—SYNOPSIS OF STUDIES.

I.—Course in Mining Engineering.

First Year.

First Session.

Trigonometry and mensuration, as contained in Davies' Legendre.

Trigonometry and mensuration, as contained in Davies' Legendre.

Physics—Magnetism; electricity, static and dynamic, thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity, the electric telegraph. Optics—lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals. Lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Blowpipe analysis—Qualitative; lectures, conferences, and Plattner's Blowpipe Analysis.

Drawing—Free-hand and sketching; lettering, instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments. Text-book: Binn's Orthographic Projection.

Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections—Text-book: Peck's Conic Sections.

Algebra—Text-book: Peck's Manual of Algebra.

Graphical algebra—Text-book: Phillips and Beebe's Graphic Algebra.

Graphics—Descriptive geometry. Text-book: Church's Descriptive Geometry. Physics—Doctrines of heat, viz., expansion, conduction, radiation, thermometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Sound—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis. Crystallography—Lectures, conferences, and Egleston's Diagrams of Crystals.

Drawing—Same as first session.

Summer Vacation.

Surveying-Lectures, recitations, and field work; pacing; compass and chain surveys; topographical work; use of solar compass in land and mineral surveys; adjustments and use of transit and wye level for triangulation; traversing, city surveying, and levelling; use of plane table; stratigraphical and magnetic surveys.

Summer class in surveying.

Memoir.

Second Year.

First Session.

Analytical geometry—Text-book: Peck's Analytical Geometry.

Graphics-Shades and shadows, perspective, isometrical drawing. Text-book: Church's Shades and Shadows.

Engineering—Exercises in mathematical problems.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-air, water, artificial

illumination, photography.

Mineralogy—Lectures, conferences, laboratory work, and Egleston's Lectures and Tables of Mineralogy.

Drawing—Topographical drawing; tinting and grading; problems in graphics; scale-construction drawing.

Second Session.

Differential and integral calculus-Text-book: Peck's Practical Calculus.

Engineering—Exercises in mathematical problems.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laborators practice. laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-limes, mortars, and cements; building stones; decay and preservation; timber and its preservation; pigments, paints, essential oils, varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives—gunpower, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.

Mineralogy-Same as first session.

Drawing—Construction drawing; mine maps; mine sections.

Summer Vacation.

Optional class in machine shops. Surveying-Continued from first year.

Summer class in surveying.

Third Year.

First Session.

Mechanics of solids, including forces, moments, equilibrium, stability, &c., and elementary machines; dynamics, including uniform, varied, rectilineal, and curvilinear motion, rotation, vibration, impact, work done, &c.

Physics-Mechanical theory of heat.

Engineering--General principles relating to materials and structures, physically and mechanically considered.

1. Materials—Stone, cements, brick, metals, timber, treated in regard to strength, durability, mode of preparation, defects, tests of quality, and fitness for special uses.

2. Structures—Earthwork, execution of earthwork, foundations and supports, superstructure, joints; stability, strength, and stiffness of parts; special rules of construction for masonry of public buildings, bridges, retaining walls, arches, railroads, common roads, and canals.

Physical properties of materials.—Pig-iron—castings, chilled and malleable; wrought iron—bar, shapes, plate, tube, and wire; steel—ingot motal, castings, shapes, and plate; other metals and alloys.

Practical mining:

1. Boring, earth augers, driven wells, boring with rods and cable tools; upward, inclined, and horizontal boring; diamond drill and its use in prospecting.

2. Shaft sinking, shaft timbering and spilling, boring of shafts, sinking of iron and masonry linings, cribbing, walling, and tubbing.

3. Drifting of adits and levels, timbering and walling in levels and working places.
4. Mining of coal and ores, coal-cutting machines, hand and machine drilling.

5. Handling of coal and ores in working places.

6. Tramming, cars, tracks, locomotive and wire-rope haulage, planes and gravity roads.

7. Accidents to miners, cause, and prevention.8. Organisations and administration.

9. Time-books, measurement of contracts, pay-roll, analysis, and dissection of accounts and cost sheets. Assaying and ore testing.—Lectures, recitations, and practical work. Metallurgy.—General metallurgy; fuel, furnaces, &c. Geology, lithological.—Rocks and rock masses.

Drawing.—General engineering construction; machine construction.

#### Second Session.

Mechanics of fluids, including pressure, buoyancy, and specific gravities, motion in pipes and channels, undulation, capillarity, tension and clasticity of gases, the atmosphere, the barometer, barometric formulæ, and hypsometry.

Physics.—Electricity, physical optics, and the undulatory theory of light (last two optional). Engineering.—Theory of strains and strength of materials—clasticity, mechanical laws, application of principles of mechanics to beams, girders, and roof trusses under various conditions of loading and

Physical properties of materials.—Continued from first session.

Practical mining.—Continued from first session.

Metallurgy.—Iron and steel.

Geology.—Ristorical, including paleontology, or a systematic review of recent and fossil forms of life. Drawing.—General engineering construction, machine construction.

### Summer Vacation.

Summer class in practical mining-Memoir.

### Fourth year.

(Without distinction of sessions.)

Mining engineering:

. Considered in its widest sense as a course of study.

2. Considered in reference to the application of general principles of engineering to the development and working of mines.

3. Classification and nomenclature of mineral deposits, descriptions of lodes or veins, beds, masses, and irregular deposits, with illustrations of the disturbances to which they are subjected, as affecting the work of mining.

Graphical representation of deposits, with examples showing modes of occurrence and disturbances.

5. Prospecting or searching for mineral deposits.

6 Exploratory workings.

Establishing seats of extraction.

8. Description of typical methods of exploitation as applied to wide veins or lodes, to narrow veins, masses, to beds of various thicknesses and degrees of inclination.

9. General principles relating to subterranean transportation.

10. Methods and machinery employed for extracting minerals from the pits, and for facilitating ascent and descent of workmen.

11. Drainage of mines, theory of infiltrations of water, methods and machinery for draining or freeing mines from water.

12. Ventilation of mines, causes of vitiation of the air of mines, quantities of fresh air required under various circumstances, natural ventilation, mechanical ventilation by fires and by ventilating machinery, distribution of air through galleries and workings.

13. Graphical illustrations of exploratory workings; methods of exploitation; machinery for hoisting, pumping, ventilation, and transportation, including the use of steam-engines and pumps, air compressors, air engines, pumping engines, winding engines, centrifugal and other ventilating machines.

Engineering.—Theory of strains and strength of materials continued; graphical methods of determining strains, deflection of beams and girders; quantity of material in braced girders under various conditions of loading and supports; angle of economy for bracing; torsion of shafts; crushing and tensile strength of materials; working strains and working load; mode of estimating cost of girder

Hydraulic engineering.-Application of principles of mechanics of fluids to determining the discharge of water over weirs or dams; the dimensions of conduit pipes; discharge of canals and rivers; the effect of varying forms and sections of channels and of obstructions to flow; the gauging of streams; retaining walls for reservoirs. Ore

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Ore dressing-

1. Introduction, theory of separation, hand and machine dressing, general principles governing crushing and sizing of ores of different character.

2. Jigging.—Theory of, description of different forms of jigs and methods of working, air jigs.

3. Slime treatment, classification of slimes in troughs, spitz kasten, &c., and treatment on buddles and tables.

4. Description of crushing machinery, jaw crushers, rolls, stamps, mills, &c.

5. Sizing apparatus, screens, riddles, and trommels. 6. Description of coal-washing plant; anthracite breaker.

7. Description of American ore dressing works.

8. Foreign ore-dressing works.

Machinery and millwork-

General theory of motion.
 Uniform and varied motion.

3. Composition of motions.

4. Instantaneous centre and centroids.

5. Transmissions by rolling and sliding contact, by belting, ropes and chain, by shafting and linkages, by fluids.

6. Engaging and disengaging and reversing gears, and quick-return motions.

Dynamics of machinery.—Forces of nature employed or acting in all machines; dynamical laws, mathematical theorems, measure of forces, work of forces; elementary machines and their combinations; matical theorems, measure of forces, work of forces; elementary intenders and their combinations; theory of efficiency; theory of fly-wheels, governors, and brakes; strength and proportions of parts of machines; dynamometers; prime movers, as driven by animal power, water power, steam power, compressed or heated air, wind power comprising the theory of animal power, theory of water-wheels, overshot wheels, undershot wheels, breast wheels, turbines, reaction wheels, centrifugal pumps; properties and laws of heat as applied to the generation of steam and the construction of boilers; properties of steam and hair in their relation to prime movers; mechanical theory of heat applied to steam-engines, hot-air engines, compressed-air engines; general description of heat engines of various forms; description and theory of ventilating fans or blowers.

Mechanical engineering—

1. Steam-boilers—Construction, wear and tear, fittings, setting, testing, care and management, firing, feeding, injectors, pumps, &c.

2. Mechanism of engines.—Valve gearing, link motions, governors, &c.

3. Management of engines.—Erecting, emergencies, special types of engines, &c.

4. Proportions of engines, &c.

5. Testing efficiency of engines and boilers, &c.

6. Pumps, hoisting engines, ventilating machinery, construction and management of hot-air, gas, and petroleum engines, &c.

7. Machine tools.

Graphical statics.

Surveying.—Railroad surveying—Reconnaissance, location of line, calculation of cuttings and embank-

Quantitative analysis.

Metallurgy.—Copper, lead, silver, gold, zinc, tin, mercury, &c.

Economic geology—Theory of mineral veins, ores, deposits, and distribution of iron, copper, lead, gold silver, mercury, and other metals; graphite, coal, lignite, peat, asphalt, petroleum, salt, clay, lime-stone, cements, building and ornamental stones, &c.

Project in metallurgy, or thesis in mining engineering or economic geology.

### II.-COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

### First Year.

### Second Session.

Trignometry and mensuration, as contained in Davies' Legendre.

Physics—Magnetism; electricity, static and dynamic, thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity, the electric telegraph. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals. Lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Drawing—Freehand and sketching; lettering, instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments. Text-book: Binn's Orthographic Projection.

### Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections—Text-book: Peck's Conic Sections. Algebra—Text-book: Peck's Manual of Algebra.

Graphical algebra—Text-book: Phillips and Beebe's Graphic Algebra.
Graphics—Descriptive geometry (text-book): Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Physics—Doctrines of heat, viz., expansion, conduction, radiation, thermometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany-Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Drawing—Same as first session.

### Summer Vacation.

Surveying—Lectures, recitations, and field work; pacing; compass and chain surveys; topographical work; use of solar compass in land surveys; adjustments and uso of transit and wye level for triangulation; traversing, city surveying, and levelling; use of plane table; hydrographic surveys.

Summer class in surveying-Memoir.

Second Year.

First Session.

Analytical geometry-Text-book: Peck's Analytical Geometry. Graphics—Shades and shadows, perspective, isometrical drawing. Stereotomy—Text-book: Mahan's Stone-cutting. Engineering—Exercises in mathematical problems.

Sanitary engineering—Drainage of buildings and house lots; water supply of buildings.
Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.
Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.
Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-air, water, artificial illumination, photography.

Mineralogy—Lectures, conferences, blowpipe analysis and crystallography.

Drawing—Topographical drawing; tinting and grading; problems in graphics; scale-construction drawing.

#### Second Session.

Differential and integral calculus—Text-book: Peck's Practical Calculus.

Engineering—Exercises in mathematical problems.

Roads and pavements.

Sanitary engineering—Drainage of buildings and house lots; water supply of buildings.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and

laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry—Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie—limes, mortars, and cements; building-stones; decay and preservation; timber and preservation; pigments, paints, essential oils, varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives; gunpowder, gun-cotton, and nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.

Mineralogy—Lectures, conferences, and laboratory work on rock-forming minerals, common ores, and minerals used in the manufacture of cements, paints, &c.

Drawing-Problems in graphics; construction drawing; stone-cutting.

Summer Vacation.

Option class in machine shops. Surveying-Continued from first year.

Summer class in surveying.

### Third Year.

First Session.

Mechanics of solids, including forces, moments, equilibrium, stability, &c., and elementary machines; dynamics, including uniform, varied, rectilineal, and curvilinear motion, rotation, vibration, impact work done, &c.

Physics-Mechanical theory of heat.

Practical astronomy and general principles of geodesy.

Engineering—General principles relating to materials and structures, physically and mechanically considered.

1. Materials--Stone, coment, brick, metals, timber, treated in regard to strength, durability, mode of

preparation, defects, tests of quality, and fitness for special uses.

2. Structures—Earthwork, execution of earthwork, foundations and supports, superstructure, joints; strength and stiffness of parts; special rules of construction for masonry of public buildings,

bridges, retaining walls, arches, railroads, common roads, and canals.

Physical properties of materials—Pig-iron: castings, chilled and malleable; wrought iron: bar, shapes, plate, tube, and wire; steel: ingot metal, castings, shapes, and plate; other metals and alloys.

Metallurgy—General metallurgy; fuels, furnaces, &c.

Geology—Lithological, cosmical, and physiographic.

Drawing—General engineering construction; machine construction.

### Second Session.

Mechanics of fluids, including pressure, buoyancy, and specific gravities; motion in pipes and channels, undulation, capillarity, tension and elasticity of gases, the atmosphere, the barometer, barometric

rindulation, capitality, tension and ensitivity of gases, the atmosphere, the barometer, barometer formulæ, and hypsometry.

Physics—Electric (required); physical optics, and the undulatory theory of light (optional).

Practical astronomy and general principles of geodesy.

Engineering—Theory of trains and strength of materials; clasticity, mechanical laws, application of principles of mechanism to beams, girdors, and roof trusses under various conditions of loading and supports.

Physical properties of materials—Continued from first session.

Metallurgy—Iron and steel.
Geology—Historical, including palæontology.
Drawing—General engineering construction; machine construction.

Summer Vacation.

Summer class in practical geodesy.

Memoir.

#### Fourth Year.

(Without distinction of sessions.)

Civil engineering-Hydraulic and sanitary engineering, embracing water supply for cities and towns, for the purposes of irrigation and improvement of lands; quantity and quality of water required; rainfall, flows of streams, storage of water, capacity of water-sheds, impurities of water; practical construction of water-works, pumping machinery; clarification of water; systems of water supply.

Works of sewerage—Rainfall and sewers; influence of geological and topographical features of the sites of towns and districts; discharge of sewers; intercepting sewers, forms, modes of construction, and materials used; flushing of sewers and ventilation; terms outfalls, tide values, cubesil and conference.

materials used; flushing of sewers and ventilation; traps, outfalls, tide-valves; subsoil and surface drainage of towns; house drainage; water-closets; ventilation of houses in connection with sanitary measures.

Improvements of Rivers and Harbours—Action of tides and currents in forming and removing deposits;

methods of protecting and deepening harbours and channels.

Engineering—Theory of strains and strength of materials continued; graphical methods of determining strains; deflection of beams and girders; quantity of material in braced girders under various conditions of loading and supports; angle of economy for bracing; torsion of shafts; crushing and tensile strength of materials; working strains and working load; mode of estimating cost of girder work.

Hydraulic engineering—Application of principles of mechanics of fluids to determining the discharge of water over weirs or dams; the dimensions of conduit pipes; discharge of canals and rivers; the effects of varying forms and sections of channels and of obstructions to flow; the gauging of streams; retaining-walls for reservoirs.

Machinery and mill-work-

1. General theory of motion.

2. Uniform and varied motion.

3. Composition of motions.

4. Instantaneous centre and centroids.

5. Transmissions by rolling and sliding contact, by belting, ropes and chain, by shafting and linkages,

6. Engaging gears, reversing and quick-return motions.

Dynamics of machinery-Forces of nature employed or acting in all machines; dynamical laws, mathematical theorems, measure of forces, work of forces; elementary machines and their combinations; theory of efficiency; theory of fly-wheels, governors, and brakes; strength and proportions of parts of machines; dynamometers; prime movers as driven by animal-power, water-power, steam-power, compressed or heated air, wind-power, comprising the theory of animal-power, theory of water-wheels, overshot wheels, undershot wheels, breast wheels, turbines, reaction wheels, centrifugal pumps; properties and laws of heat as applied to the generation of steam in steam-boilers; properties of steam and air in their relation to prime movers; mechanical theory of heat, applied to steamengines, hot-air engines, compressed-air engines; general description of heat engines of various forms; description and theory of ventilating fans or blowers.

Mechanical engineering-

1. Steam-boilers: construction, wear and tear, fittings, setting, testing, care and management, firing, feeding, injectors, pumps, &c.

2. Mechanism of engines: valve gearing, link motions, governors, &c.

3. Management of engines: erecting, emergencies, special types of engines, &c.

4. Proportions of engines, &c.

5. Testing efficiency of engines and boilers.

6. Pumps, hoisting engines, ventilating machinery.

7. Construction and management of hot-air, gas, and petroleum engines, &c.

Machine tools.

Graphical statics. Engineering design.

Railroad engineering—The locomotive engine, construction and design of various types; limitations of alignment by the motive power and operating expenses; economic location; specifications for construction; maintenance of way; switches and signals; operating systems; administration; rolling stock, &c.

Principles of sanitary engineering as regards necessity of sanitary measures, different systems of removing refuse and decomposing matters, warming and ventilation.

Geodesy continued, with lectures on figure of the earth, astronomical determinations of time, latitude,

longitude, and azimuth of a direction.

Surveying—Railroad surveying: reconnaissance, location, and survey of line, with curves and slope stakes, calculations of cuttings and embankments; railroad construction.

Drawing-Engineering designing.

Project.

### III .- Course in Metallurgy.

### First Year.

### First Session.

Trigonometry and mensuration, as contained in Davies' Legendre.

Physics—Magnetism; electricity, static and dynamic; thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity, the electric telegraph. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany-Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals; lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Blow-pipe analysis—Qualitative; lectures, conferences, and Plattner's Blow-pipe Analysis.

Drawing—Freehand and sketching; lottering, instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments. Text-book: Binn's Orthographic Projection.

#### Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections—Text-book: Peck's Conic Sections.
Algebra—Text-book: Peck's Manual of Algebra.
Graphical algebra—Text-book: Phillips and Beebe's Graphic Algebra.

Graphics—Descriptive geometry. Text-book: Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Physics—Descriptive geometry. Text-book: Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Physics—Doctrines of heat, viz., expansion, conduction, radiation, thermometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Crystallography—Lectures conferences and Egleston's Diagrams of Crystals

Crystallography—Lectures, conferences, and Egleston's Diagrams of Crystals.

Drawing-Same as first session.

### Summer Vacation.

Surveying—Lectures, recitations, and field-work; pacing; compass and chain surveys; topographical work; use of solar compass in land and mineral surveys; adjustments and use of transit and wyo level for triangulation; traversing, city surveying, and levelling; use of plane table; stratigraphical and magnetic surveys.

Summer class in surveying.

Memoir.

Second Year.

First Session.

Analytical geometry—Text-book: Peck's Analytical Geometry. Graphics—Shades and shadows, perspective, isometrical drawing. Stereotomy—Text-book; Mahan's Stone-cutting.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Zoologye—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics, lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-air, water, artificial illumination, photography.
Quantitative analysis—I ectures, and Cairn's Quantitative Analysis.

Mineralogy-Lectures, conferences, laboratory work, and Egleston's Lectures and Tables of Mineralogy. Drawing-Tinting and g ading; topographical drawing; construction drawing.

### Second Session.

Differential and integral calculus-Text-book; Peck's Practical Calculus.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics, lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-limes, mortars, and cements; building stones; decay and preservation; timber and its preservation; pigments, paints, essential oils, varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives—gun-powder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.

Quantitative analysis—Lectures, and Cairns' Quantitative Analysis.

Mineralogy—Same as first session.

Drawing—Construction drawing: plans of mill buildings, furnaces, &c.

### Summer Vacation.

Optional class in machine shops. Surveying—continued from first year. Summer class in surveying.

Third year.

First session.

Mechanics of Solids, including forces, moments, equilibrium, stability, &c., and elementary machines; dynamics, including uniform, varied, rectilineal, and curvilinear motion, rotation, vibration, impact, work done, &c.

Physics-Mechanical theory of heat.

-General principles relating to materials and structures, physically and mechanically con-Engineeringsidered.

1. Materials-Stone, cements, brick, metals, timber, treated in regard to strength, durability, mode of preparation, defects, tests of quality, and fitness for special uses.

2. Structures - Earthwork, execution of earthwork, foundations and supports, superstructure, joints; stability, strength, and stiffness of parts; special rules of construction for masonry of public buildings, bridges, retaining walls, arches, railroads, common roads, and canals.

Physical Properties of Materials—Pig-iron; castings, chilled and malleable; wrought-iron: bar, shapes, plate, tube, and wire; steel: ingot metal, castings, shapes, and plate; other metals and alloys.

Practical Mining-

- 1. Boring, earth augers, driven wells, boring with rods and cable tools; upward, inclined, and hori-
- zontal boring; diamond drill and its use in prospecting.

  2. Shaft sinking, shaft timbering and spiling, boring of shafts, sinking of iron and masonry linings, cribbing, walling, and tubbing.

  3. Drifting of adits and levels, timbering and walling in levels and working places.

  4. Mining of coal and ores, coal-cutting machines, hand and machine drilling.

5. Handling of coal and ores in working places.
6. Tramming, cars, tracks, locomotive and wire-rope haulage, planes and gravity roads.

7. Accidents to miners, cause and prevention.

8. Organization and administration.

9. Time-books, measurement of contracts, pay-roll, analysis and dissection of accounts, and costsheets

Quantitative analysis.

Metallurgy-General metallurgy, fuels, furnaces, &c.

-Lithological, rocks and rock masses.

Drawing-Constructions; machines, furnaces, plans, &c.

### Second Session.

Mechanics of fluids, including pressure, buoyancy, and specific gravities, motion in pipes and channels, undulation, capillarity, tension and elasticity of gases, the atmosphere, the barometer, barometric formulæ, and hypsometry.

Physics—Electricity; physical optics and the undulatory theory of light (the last two optional).

Engineering—Theory of strains and strength of materials continued—graphical methods of determining strains, deflection of beams and girders; quantity of material in braced girders under various conditions of loading and supports; angle of economy for bracing; torsion of shafts; crushing and tensile strength of materials; working strains and working load; mode of estimating cost of girder work.

Dynamics of machinery-Forces of nature employed or acting in all machines; dynamical laws, mathematical theorems, measure of forces, work of forces; elementary machines and their combinations; theory of efficiency; theory of fly-wheels, governors, and brakes; strength and proportions of parts of machines; dynamometers.

Physical Properties of Materials—Continued from first session. Practical mining—Continued from first session.

Assaying and Ore Testing—Lectures, recitations, and practical work; sampling and testing large and small lots of ores, slags, mattes, alloys, amalgams, &c.; special practice on lead, antimony, gold, silver, and copper ores.

Metallurgy-Iron and steel.

Geology—Historical, including palæontology.

Drawing-Constructions; machines, furnaces, plans, &c.

Summer Vacation. Summer class in practical mining.

Fourth year. (Without distinction of sessions.)

Mining engineering-

Considered in its widest sense as a course of study.

2. Considered in reference to the application of general principles of engineering to the development and working of mines.

3. Classification and nomenclature of mineral deposits; descriptions of lodes or veins, beds, masses, and irregular deposits, with illustrations of the disturbances to which they are subjected, as affecting the work of mining.

4. Graphical representations of deposits, with examples showing modes of occurrence and disturbances.

5. Prospecting or searching for mineral deposits.6. Exploratory workings.

7. Establishing seats of extraction.

8. Description of typical methods of exploitation as applied to wide veins or lodes, to narrow veins, masses, to beds of various thicknesses and degrees of inclination.

9. General principles relating to subterranean transportation.

10. Methods and machinery employed for extracting minerals from the pits, and for facilitating ascent and descent of workmen

11. Drainage of mines; theory of infiltrations of water, methods and machinery for draining or freeing mines from water.

12. Ventilation of mines; causes of vitiation of the air of mines; quantities of fresh air required under various circumstances; natural ventilation; mechanical ventilation by fires and by ventilating machinery; distribution of air through galleries and workings.

13. Graphical illustrations of exploratory workings: methods of exploitation; machinery for hoisting, pumping, ventilation, and transportation, including the use of steam-engines, and pumps, air compressors, air engines, pumping engines, winding engines, centrifugal and other ventilating machines.

Engineering—Theory of strains and strength of materials continued—Graphical methods of determining strains; deflection of beams and girders; quantity of material in braced girders under various conditions of loading and supports; angle of economy for bracing; torsion of shafts; crushing and targets attempts of materials attempts of materials attempts of materials. tensile strength of materials; working strains and working load; mode of estimating cost of girder work.

Hydraulic engineering-Application of principles of mechanics of fluids to determining the discharge of water over weirs or dams; the dimensions of conduit pipes; discharge of canals and rivers; the effect of varying forms and sections of channels and of obstructions to flow; the gauging of streams;

retaining walls for reservoirs.

Dynamics of machinery—Forces of nature employed or acting in all machines; dynamical laws, mathematical theorems, measure of forces, work of forces; elementary machines and their combinations; theory of efficiency; theory of fly-wheels, governors, and brakes; strength and proportions of parts of machines; dynamometers; prime movers, as driven by animal power, water power, steam power, compressed or heated air, wind power, comprising the theory of animal power, theory of water-wheels, overshot wheels, undershot wheels, breast wheels, turbines, reaction wheels, centrifugal pumps; properties and laws of heat as applied to the generation of steam and the construction of boilers; properties of steam and air in their relation to prime movers; mechanical theory of heat applied to steam-engines, hot-air engines, compressed-air engines; general description of heat engines of various forms. description and theory of ventilating fans or blowers. forms; description and theory of ventilating fans or blowers.

Ore dressing-

1. Introduction, theory of separation, hand and machine dressing, general principles governing crushing and sizing of ores of different character.

Jigging-Theory of, description of different forms of jigs and methods of working, air jigs.

3. Slime treatment, classifications of slimes in troughs, spitz kasten, &c., and treatment on buddles and tables.

4. Description of crushing machinery, jaw crushers, rolls, stamps, mills, &c.

5. Sizing apparatus, screens, riddles, and trommels.

6. Description of coal-washing plant; anthracite breaker.

7. Description of American ore-dressing works.

8. Foreign ore-dressing works.

Mechanical engineering—
1. Steam-boilers; construction, wear and tear, fittings, setting, testing, care and management, firing, feeding, injectors, pumps, &c.

2. Mechanism of engines: valve gearing, link motions, governors, &c.

3. Management of engines: creeting, emergencies, special types of engines, &c.

4. Proportions of engines, &c.

5. Testing efficiency of engines and boilers, &c.

6. Pumps, hoisting engines, ventilating machinery, construction and management of hot-air, gas, and petroleum engines, &c.

7. Machine tools.

Graphical statics.

Metallurgy-Copper, lead, silver, gold, zinc, tin, mercury, &c.

Economic geology—Theory of mineral veins, ores, deposits, and distribution of iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, mercury, and other metals; graphite, coal, lignite, peat, asphalt, petroleum, salt, clay, limestone, cements building and ornamental stones, &c. Drawing—Project and thesis work.

Project.

IV .- Course in Geology and Palæontology.

First Year.

First Session.

Trigonometry and mensuration, as contained in Davies' Legendre.
Physics—Magnetism; electricity—Static and dynamic, thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity, the electric telegraph. Optics-Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals. Lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures and Valentine's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Blow-pipe analysis—Qualitative; lectures, conferences, and Plattner's Blow-pipe Analysis.

Drawing—Free-hand and sketching; lettering, instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments. Text-book: Binn's Orthographic Projection.

Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections-Text-book: Peck's Conic Sections.

Algebra—Text-book: Peck's Manual of Algebra. Graphical algebra—Text-book: Phillips & Beebe's Graphic Algebra.

Graphics—Descriptive geometry; text-book: Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Physics—Dectrines of heat, viz., expansion, conduction, radiation, thermometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Gauot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Qualitative analysis -- Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis. Crystallography—Lectures, conferences and Egleston's Diagrams of Crystals.

Drawing-Same as first session.

Summer Vacation.

Surveying—Lectures, recitations, and field work; pacing; compass and chain surveys; topographical work; use of solar compass in land and mineral surveys; adjustments and use of transit and wye level for triangulation; traversing, city surveying, and levelling; use of plane table; stratigraphical and magnetic surveys.

Summer class in surveying.—Memoir.

Second Year.

First Session.

Graphics-Shades and shadows, perspective and isometrical drawing.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Botany—Histology.

Zoology—Lectures, histology, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry—Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie—air, water, artificial illumination, photography.

Mineralogy—Lectures, conferences, laboratory work, and Egleston's Lectures and Tables of Mineralogy. The microscope and its practical applications—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Drawing—Topographical drawing; tinting and grading; problems in graphics; sketches of geological out-

crops, fossils, &c.

Second Session.

Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

Botany-Protophyta, thallophyta, bryophyta.

Zoology-Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology; and practical study of protozoa, recent and fossil. Hygiene-Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-limes, mortars, and cements; building stones; decay and preservation; timber and its preservation; pigments, paints, essential oils, varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives, gun-powder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.

Mineralogy-Same as first session.

The microscope and its practical application-Lectures and laboratory practice.

Drawing-Geological sections, plain and coloured; fossil drawing.

Summer Vacation.

Surveying—Continued from first year.

Summer class in surveying.

Third Year. First Session.

Physics-Mechanical theory of heat. Botany—Pterinophyta, phanerogamia. Zoology—Radiata, recent and fossil. Practical mining-

1. Boring, earth augers, driven wells, boring with rods and cable tools; upward, inclined and hori-

zontal boring; diamond drill and its use in prospecting.

2. Shaft sinking; shaft timbering and spiling, boring of shafts, sinking of iron and masonry linings, cribbing, walling, and tubing.

3. Drifting of adits and levels, timbering and walling in levels and working places.
4. Mining of coals and ores, coal-cutting machines, hand and machine drilling.

5. Handling of coal and ores in working places.6. Trauming, cars, tracks, locomotive and wire-rope haulage, planes and gravity roads.

7. Accidents to miners, cause and prevention.

8. Organisation and administration.

9. Time-books, measurement of contracts, pay-roll, analysis, and dissection of accounts and cost sheets.

Assaying and ore test—Lectures, recitations, and practical work.

Metallurgy—General metallurgy, fuels, furnaces, &c. Geology—Lithological, cosmical, physiographic. Biology—Laboratory practice.

Drawing-Geological drawings.

Second Session.

Physics—Electricity, physical, optics, and the undulatory, theory of light (last two optional). Botany—Palæontological. Zoology—Mollusca, recent and fossil.

Lithology—Macroscopic.
Practical mining—Continued from first session.

Metallurgy—Iron and steel.

Geology—Historical, including palmontology. Biology—Laboratory practice. Drawing—Geological drawings.

Summer vacation-Memoir.

Fourth Year.

(Without distinction of sessions.)

Palæontology.

Botany—Palmontological and economic. Zoology—Articulata and vertebrata, recent and fossil.

Lithology-Microscopic.

Ore dressing.

Surveying—Principles of geodesy, railroad surveying, reconnoissance, location of line, calculations of cuttings and embankments.

Metallurgy—Copper, lead, silver, gold, zinc, tin, mercury, &c.

Economic goology—Theory of mineral veins, ores, deposits and distribution of iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, mercury, and other metals; graphite, coal, lignite, peat, asphalt, petroleum, salt, clay, limestone, cements, building and ornamental stones, &c; economic mineralogy.

Drawing-Dissertation and thesis work.

Thesis.

V .- Course in Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

First Year.

First Session.

Trigonometry and mensuration as contained in Davies' Legendre.

Physics-Magnetism; electricity, static and dynamic, thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity, the electric telegraph. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics. Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals. Lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry. Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Blowpipe analysis—Qualitative; lectures, conferences, and Plattner's Blowpipe Analysis.

Drawing—Free-hand and sketching; lettering, instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments. Text-book: Binn's Orthographic Projection.

Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections—Text-book: Peck's Conic Sections. Algebra—Text-book: Peck's Manual of Algebra.

Graphical algebra—Text-book: Phillips and Beebe's Grapic Algebra.

Physics—Doctrines of heat, viz.; expansion, conduction, radiation, thermometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany-Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry-Organic; lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry. Chemical physics—Lectures and recitations; Cooke's Chemical Physics.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis. Crystallography—Lectures, conferences, and Egleston's Diagrams of Crystals. Drawing—Same as first session.

Summer Vacation.-Memoir.

Second Year.

First Session.

Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology. Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics, lectures, and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-air, water, artificial Appned chemistry—Lectures and recitations; wagners considered the illumination, photography.

Chemical philosophy—Lectures and recitations; Cooke's Chemical Philosophy.

Quantitative analysis—Lectures, and Cairn's Quantitative Analysis.

Mineralogy—Lectures, conferences, laboratory work, and Egleston's Lectures and Tables of Mineralogy.

The microscope and its practical applications—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Second Session.

Zoology—Lectures and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology. Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics, lectures, and

laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry--Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-limes, mortars, and cements; building stones: decay and preservation; timber and its preservation; pigments, paints, essential oils, varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives; gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.
Chemical philosophy—Lectures and recitations; Cooke's Chemical Philosophy.
Quantitative analysis—Lectures, and Cairns Quantitative Analysis.

Mineralogy—Same as first session.

The microscope and its practical applications—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Summer Vacation.—Memoir.

Third Year.

First Session.

Physics-Mechanical theory of heat.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie.

Chemistry—Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemisene Technologie.

Chemical manufactures: acids, alkalics, and salts. (1) Sulphur, sulphurous acid, hyposulphites, sulphuric acid, bisulphide of carbon, &c. (2) Common salt, soda ash, hydrochloric acid, chlorine, binoxide of manganese, bleaching powder, chlorates, chlorimetry, &c. (3) Carbonate of potash, caustic potash, alkalimetry, acidimetry, &c. (4) Nitric acid and nitrates. (5) Iodine, bromine, &c. (6) Sodium, aluminium, magnesium. (7) Phosphorus, matches, &c. (8) Ammonia salts. (9) Cyanides. (10) Alum, copperas, blue vitriol, salts of magnesia, baryta, strontia, &c. (11) Borates, stannates, tungstates, chromates, &c. (12) Salts of mercury and silver. (13) Oils, fats, soans glycerine. fats, soaps, glycerine.

Quantitative analysis.

Metallurgy—General metallurgy, fuels, furnaces, &c. Geology—Lithological, cosmical, and physiographic.

Biology—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Second Session.

Physics—Electricity, physical optics, and the undulatory theory of light (last two optional). Applied chemistry—Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie.

Food and drink: milk, cereals, starch, bread, meat, tea, coffee, sugar, fermentation, wine, beer, spirits, vinegar, preservation of food, tobacco, &c.

Assaying-Lectures, recitations, and practical work; ores of lead, antimony, tin, bismuth, copper, nickel, iron, morcury, gold, and silver; alloys of lead, gold, and silver.

Metallurgy-fron and steel,

Geology—Historical, including paleontolog Biology—Lectures and laboratory practice. -Historical, including palæontology.

Summer Vacation.-Memoir.

Fourth Year.

(Without distinction of sessions.)

Organic chemistry—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry—Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologic.

Clothing: Textile fabrics, bleaching, dyeing, calico printing, paper, tanning, glue, india-rubber, guttapercha, &c. Fertilizers: Guano, superphosphates, poudrettes, &c.

Metallurgy

Metallurgy—Copper, lead, silver, gold, zinc, tin, mercury, &c. Economic geology—Theory of mineral veins; ores; deposits and distribution of iron, copper, lead, gold, silver, mercury, and other motals; graphite, coal, lignite, peat, asphalt, petroleum, salt, clay, limestone, cements, building and ornamental stones, &c. Thesis.

#### VI.—Course in Architecture.

First Year.

First Session.

Trigonometry and mensuration, as contained in Davies' Legendre.

Physics-Magnetism; electricity, static and dynamic, thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity, the electric telegraph. Optics—lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics. Architectural history—Text-book; Collignon's Archéologie Grecque.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals. Lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Drawing—Freehand and sketching; tracing; lettering; instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments.

#### Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections—Text-book; Peck's Conic Sections.
Algebra—Text-book; Peck's Manual of Algebra.
Graphical algebra—Text-book; Phillips and Beebe's Graphic Algebra.
Graphics—Descriptive Geometry; problems.
Physics—Descriptive of beet viz. expansion conduction additional description.

Physics—Descriptive Geometry, problems.

Physics—Doctrines of heat, viz., expansion, conduction, radiation, thermometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Architectural history—Text-book: Collignon's Archéologie Greeque.

Botany-Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Drawing—Brush work; plans and elevations; ornament; shades and shadows; perspective.

### Summer Vacation.—Memoir.

#### Second Year.

First Session.

Graphical geometry—The construction of curves.

Graphics — Shades and shadows; perspective; problems.

Stereotomy—Text-book: Mahan's Stone Cutting.

The elements of architecture—The forms and proportions of the five orders, and of balustrades, steps,

doors, windows, arches, vaults, domes, roofs, spires, &c. Ancient architectural history—Text-book: Reber's History of Ancient Art, Kroker's Katechismus der Archæologie.

Hygicne-Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-air, water, artificia illumination, photography.

Drawing and tracing—Free-hand and ornamental; ornament; plans, sections, and elevations.

### Second Session.

Graphical geometry—continued.
The elements of architecture—continued.

Ancient architectural history—continued. Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-limes, mortars, and cements; building stones; decay and preservation; timber and its preservation; pigments, paints, oils, and varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives; gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.

Drawing—Ornament from casts; details; perspective drawings.

### Summer Vacation.

### Surveying-optional.-Memoir.

### Third Year.

### First Session.

Mechanics of solids, including forces, moments, equilibrium, stability, &c., and elementary machines. Engineering-General principles relating to materials and structures, physically and mechanically considered.

1. Materials—Stone, cements, brick, metal, timber, treated in regard to strength, durability, mode of

preparation, defects, tests of quality, and fitness for special uses.

2. Structures—Earthwork, execution of earthwork, foundations and supports, superstructure, joints; stability, strength, and stiffness of parts; special rules of construction for masonry of public buildings, bridges, retaining walls, arches.

Sanitary engineering-drainage of buildings and house lots; plumbing and water supply of buildings.

\* Mediæval architectural history.

\* The history of ornament, ancient and oriental—Lectures and exercises; reports.

\* The theory of architecture-The theory of form, conventionalism.

\* Specifications and working drawings—excavations, foundations, piling, stonework, brickwork, plastering, and stucco-work; lectures; shop-work.

Architectural design—Design by dictation; problems.

Geology—Descriptive.

Drawing from the cast-Ornament and the human figure.

### Second Session.

Mechanics.

Engineering-Theory of strains and strength of materials-elasticity, mechanical laws, application of principles of mechanics to beams, girders, and roof trusses under various conditions of loading and supports.

Sanitary exgineering - Drainage of buildings and house lots; plumbing and water supply of buildings.

\* Medieval architectural history.

\* The history of ornament-continued.

\*The decorative arts—Stained glass, pottery, &c.; lectures.

\*Business relations; office papers; competitions; legal obligations; superintendence.

Architectural design-Alterations and restorations; problems.

Geology—Historical.
Drawing—Historical examples.

#### Summer Vacation.—Memoir.

### Fourth Year.

#### (Without distinction of sessions.)

Civil engineering—Theory of strains and strength of materials continued—graphical methods of determining strains; deflection of beams and girders; quantity of material in braced girders under various conditions of loading and supports; angle of economy for bracing; torsion of shafts; crushing and tensile strength of materials; working strains and working load; mode of estimating cost of girder work.

Graphical statics.

Engineering design.

Sanitary engineering-Ventilation and warming of buildings.

† Specifications and working drawings-Carpentry, painting, glazing, plumbing; iron, lead, and copperwork; tinning and slating; lectures.
† Estimates—Quantity, weight, time, labour, cost; squaring.
† Modern architectural history.

†The history of painting and sculpture.

† The decorative arts—Mosaic, fresco, metal works, inlays; lectures.
† The theory of architecture—The theory of colour, the theory of composition.
† The history of ornament, Mediaval and modern—Lectures and exercises; reports.

Economic geology—Clay, limestones, cements, building and ornamen tal stones. Agricultural design—Problems.

Drawing-From the cast and from historical examples.

Project.

### VII.—Course in Sanitary Engineering.

### First Year.

### First Session.

Trigonometery and mensuration, af contained in Davies' Legendre.

Physics-Magnetism; electricity, static and dynamic, thermo-electricity, induction, magneto-electricity,

the electric telegraph. Optics—lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—The metals. Lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Drawing—Freehand and sketching; lettering, instrumental drawing; projections, intersections, and developments. Text-book: Binn's Orthographic Projection.

### Second Session.

Geometrical conic sections—Text-book: Peck's conic sections.

Algebra—Text-book: Peck's Manual of Algebra.

Graphical algebra-Text-book: Phillips and Beebe's Graphic Algebra.

Graphics algebra.—Texterook: Inhips and Beebe's Graphic Algebra.

Graphics—Descriptive geometry (text-book): Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Physics—Descriptive geometry (text-book): Church's Descriptive Geometry.

Physics—Descriptive Geometry, latent heat, tension of vapours, steam, specific heat. Optics—Lectures, and Atkinson's Ganot's Physics.

Botany—Lectures, and Bastin's Elements of Botany.

Chemistry—Organic; lectures and recitations; Fownes' Manual of Chemistry. Qualitative analysis—Lectures, and Valentin's Manual of Qualitative Analysis.

Drawing-Same as first session.

Summer

<sup>\*</sup> For convenience these subjects are given in alternate years, the third-and-fourth-year students taking them together. In 1887-88 both classes take the work here set down for the fourth year; in 1888-89, that set down for the third year. † For convenience these subjects are given in alternate years, the third-and-fourth-year students taking them together.

### Summer Vacation.

Surveying—Lectures, recitations, and field work; pacing; compass and chains surveys; topographical work; use of solar compass in land surveys; adjustments and use of transit and wye level for triangulation; transversing, city surveying, and levelling; use of plane table; hydrographic surveys. Summer class in surveying-Memoir.

Second Year.

First Session.

Analytical geometry-Text-book: Peck's Analytical Geometry. Graphics—Shades and shadows; perspective, isometrical drawing. Stereotomy—Text-books: Mahan's Stone-cutting.

Practical mining-Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.

The elements of architecture.

Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry-Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie-air, water, artificial

Applied chemistry—Lectures and rectangle, illumination, photography.

Quantitative analysis—Lectures, and Cairns' Quantitative Analysis.

The microscope and its practical application—Lectures and laboratory practice. Drawing-Topographical drawing; tinting and grading; problems in graphics.

Differential and integral calculus—Text-book: Peck's Practical Calculus. Practical mining—Excavation, quarrying, drilling and blasting, tunnelling.
The elements of architecture—Continued.
Zoology—Lectures, and Nicholson's Manual of Zoology.

Hygiene—Causes of disease, methods of investigation and of prevention, vital statistics; lectures and

laboratory practice.

Applied chemistry—Lectures and recitations; Wagner's Chemische Technologie—limes, mortars, and cements; building stones; decay and preservation; timber and its preservation; pigments, paints, essential oils, varnishes; glass and ceramics; explosives; gunpowder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine; electro-metallurgy, &c.

Quantitative analysis—Lectures, and Cairns' Quantitative Analysis.

The microscope and its practical applications—Lectures and laboratory practice.

Drawing-Construction drawing; mapping; problems in graphics.

Summer Vacation.

Surveying—Continued from first year.

Summer class in surveying.

Third Year.

First Session.

Mechanics of solids, including forces, moments, equilibrium, stability, &c., and elementary machines; dynamics, including uniform, varied, rectilineal, and curvilinear motion, rotation, vibration, impact, work done, &c.

Physics—Mechanical theory of heat.

Engineering—general principles relating to materials and structures, physically and mechanically con-

Materials—Stone, coments, brick, metals, timber, treated in regard to strength, durability, mode of preparation, defects, test of quality, and fitness for special uses.
 Structures—Earthwork, execution of earthwork, foundations and supports, superstructure, joints;

stability, strength, and stiffness of parts; special rules of construction for masonry of public buildings, bridges, retaining walls, arches, railroads, common roads, and canals.

Physical properties of materials-Pig-iron: castings, chilled and malleable; wrought iron: bar, shapes, plate, tube, and wire; steel: ingot metal, castings, shapes, and plate; other metals and alloys, especially those used in house-drainage and plumbing.

Sanitary engineering—Drainage of building and house lots; water supply of buildings.

Quantitative analysis.

Geology—Lithological, cosmical, and physiographic. Drawing—General engineering construction.

### Second Session.

Mechanics of fluids, including pressure, buoyancy, and specific gravities, motion in pipes and channels, undulation, capillarity, tension and elasticity of gases, the atmosphere, the barometer, barometric formulæ, and hypsometry.

Physics—Electricity, physical optics, and the undulatory theory of light (last two optional). Engineering—Theory of strains and strength of materials—elasticity, mechanical laws, application of principles of mechanism to beams, girders, and roof trusses under various conditions of loading and supports.

Physical properties of materials, continued from first session.

Sanitary engineering-Drainage of buildings and house lots; water supply of buildings

Geology-Historical, including palæontology, or a systematic review of recent and fossil forms of life.

Drawing—General engineering construction; machine construction.

Summer Vacation-Memoir.

Fourth

#### Fourth Year.

### (Without distinction of sessions.)

Civil engineering—Hydraulic and sanitary engineering, embracing water supply for cities and towns, for the purpose of irrigation and improvement of lands; quantity and quality of water required; rainfall, flows of streams, storage of water, capacity of water-sheds, impurities of water; practical construction of water-works, pumping machinery; clarification of water; systems of water supply. Disposal of refuse and waste products; garbage and offal sewage, &c.; sewage farming, earth filtration, chemical purification.

Hydraulic engineering-Application of principles of mechanics of fluids to determining the discharge of water over weirs or dams; the dimensions of conduit pipes; discharge of canals and rivers; the effects of varying forms and sections of channels and of obstruction to flow; the gauging of streams;

retaining walls for reservoirs.

Machinery and millwork-1. General theory of motion.

2. Uniform and varied motion. 3. Composition of motions.

Instantaneous centre and centroids.

5. Transmissions by rolling and sliding contract, by belting, ropes and chain, by shafting and linkages,

6. Engaging gears, reversing and quick-return motions.

Dynamics of machinery—Prime movers as driven by animal power, water power, steam power, compressed or heated air, wind power, comprising the theory of animal power, theory of water-wheels, overshot wheels, undershot wheels, breast wheels, turbines, reaction wheels, centrifugal pumps; properties and laws of heat as applied to the generation of steam in steam boilers, and to heating and ventilation; properties of steam and air in their relation to prime movers; mechanical theory of heat, applied to steam-engines, hot-air engines, compressed-air engines; general description of heat engines of various forms; description and theory of ventilating fans or blowers.

Mechanical engineering-

1. Steam boilers; construction, wear and tear, fittings, setting, testing, care and management, firing, feeding, injectors, pumps, &c.

2. Mechanism of engines: valve gearing, link motions, governors, &c.

Management of engines: erecting, emergencies, special types of engines, &c.

4. Proportions of engines, &c.

5. Testing efficiency of engines and boilers.

6. Pumps, hoisting engines, ventilating machinery.7. Construction and management of hot-air, gas, and petroloum engines, &c.

S. Machine Tools.

Graphical statics. Engineering Design-

Works of sewcrago-Rainfall and sewers; influence of geological and topographical features of the sites of towns and districts; discharge of sewers; intercepting sewers; forms, modes of construction, and materials used; flushing of sewers and ventilation; traps, outfalls, tide-valves; subsoil and surface drainage of towns; house drainage; the drainage of malarial districts of country; the surface and subsoil drainage of the sites of cities and towns; the construction and management of street pavements; the general principles of heating and ventilation of dwelling-houses, halls of assembly, schools, public buildings, &c., in connection with sanitary and architectural arrangements.

The practical designing of house drainage, and of heating and ventilating apparatus for dwelling-houses, public buildings, hospitals, schools, &c., the methods of computation and investigation for deter-

public buildings, hospitals, schools, &c.; the methods of computation and investigation for determining the magnitude of heating furnaces, quantity of heating surface, size of blowers or fans for ventilating purposes; size of ventilating air-ducts or conduits and passages, and the general arrange-

ments of the sanitary apparatus in public and private buildings.

### APPENDIX P.

SHEFFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND—PROGRAMME OF CLASSES FROM THE PROSPECTUS FOR 1889-80.

Subjects and Times of Lectures-Sheffield Technical School, St. George's Square.

#### DAY CLASSES.

MICHARIMAS Term begins Wednesday, 1st October, and ends Saturday, 14th December. Lent Term begins Wednesday, 15th January, and ends 25th March. Easter Term begins Tuesday, 9th April, and ends Monday, 30th June. Annual Examination begins 24th June.

Professor—William H. Greenwood, M. Inst. C.E., F.C.S., Assoc. R.S.M., &c. McWilliam, Assoc. R.S.M. Demonstrator-Andrew

Note.—The lectures will be delivered in three sections, which, taken together, make up the Mctallurgical Course, but students will be allowed to take either one, two, or three sections in one

The sessional fee for the first section is £111s. 6d.; for the second section, £116s. 6d.; for the third section, £1 16s. 6d.; or £3 13s. 6d. for the three sections together.

A reduction of 20 per cent, will be made to students taking together any two sections.

Examinations will be held in each class at the end of each term.

Upon the results of the examination at the end of the session, certificates will be awarded to students who pass in the first class.

#### First Section.

Fuel, refractory materials, firebricks, crucibles, &c.

### Syllabus.

Refractory materials; influence of chemical composition, &c., upon the refractory character of; fire-clays; lime; magnesia; dolomite; silica sand and stone; firestones; graphites, &c.

Firebricks, their manufacture and use; silica bricks.

Crucibles, essential qualities of; steel melting pots; selection, preparation, and mixtures of clays for the same; machine and hand-made pots.

General considerations of the phenomena of heat, combustion, flame, smoke, &c.; nature and composition of the principal solid bodies, wood, peat, and coals, used as fuel; coals and their classification.

Petroleum, oils, and other liquid fuels, their origin, characters, and methods of combustion.

Charcoal burning in piles, kilns, and ovens.

Coke, varieties and composition of; coking in piles, in bechive and rectangular ovens; the Coppee, Simon-Carvés, Appolt, and other special coking arrangements; collection of waste or by-products.

Gaseous fuel, advantages of; natural gas; water gas; blast-furnace waste gases; Siemens, Wilson,

Casson, and other gas producers.

Calorific power of fuel and calculation of the same; calorific intensity or temperature of combustion; calorimetry or the experimental determination of the calorific power of fuel; economy in fuel, smoke prevention, &c.

Lecture Hour—Monday 4-5 p.m., during the Michaelmas and Lent terms only. Sessional Fee—£1 11s. 6d., or £1 1s. each term.

Text Book—Greenwood's Manual of Metallurgy, vol. I. (Collins).

### Second Section.

The metallurgy of Iron and Steel.

### Syllabus.

Furnace and Crucible Materials, and Construction.-Refractory rocks, clays, quartz, ganister, sand, dolomite, bauxite, firebricks, &c.; crucibles for laboratory, steel and other melting processes.

Iron Ores.—Their composition, general character, and distribution; calcination of iron ores, and

the changes produced thereby.

Blast Furnace.—Construction and mode of working charcoal, coke, and coal furnaces; charges and yield; slags and their uses; use of fluxes; hot and cold blast, their effects on the fuel, flux, quality, and yield of pig-iron; waste gases and flue dust; hot blast stoves; hoists, lifts, blowing engines, and furnace accessories.

Pig-iron.—Composition and classification; effects of different elements upon; production of

spiegeleisen, ferromanganese, and highly phosphoric pig-iron.

Direct Processes for the Production of Malleable Iron.—The Catalan and Bloomery forges; chenot

process; Siemen's rotary furnace and process.

Indirect Processes for the Production of Malleable Iron.—In open hearth fineries, the Walloon process, the Swedish Lancashire hearth and the South Wales process; the treatment of pig-iron in reverberatory furnaces; the refinery and puddling process of South Wales and Yorkshire; pig boiling; modifications of puddling furnace; rotary furnaces; hand and machine puddling; tap cinder, its composition and uses.

Machinery of the Forge.-Manipulation of the puddled ball; shingling by hammers, helves, squeezers, &c.; puddle and mill bar rolls.

Conversion of Malleable Iron into Steel.—Cementation process; blister and shear steel; crucible steel process in coke fires or gas furnaces, for re-melting blister steel or malleable iron bars with car-

Production of Steel in Regenerative Gas Furnaces.—Siemens' method from pig-iron and iron ore; the Siemens'-Martin or scrap process; basic process in Siemens' furnace; combined bessemer and Siemens' process; pernot and other furnaces.

Manufacture

Manufacture of Bessemer Steel.—Bessemer plant; English and American arrangements; linings for converters; Holley's movable bottoms, cranes, ladles, &c.; conduct of the blow; slag tests; spectroscopic examination of the bessemer flame; pig-iron for the bessemer process; use of spiegeleisen; gases from the converter; Clapp and Griffiths' fixed converter; direct bessemer process.

Basic Steel Process.—Conditions for success of the process of dephosphorising pig-iron; basic process in the Bessemer converter and in the open-hearth furnace; slags from the basic process; heat-

producing elements in the process.

Unsoundness of Steel Ingots.—Use of silicon in producing homogenous ingots; methods of casting ingots; casting under hydraulic pressure (Whitworth's process); casting under steam and gaseous pressure.

Reheating and Welding.—The hollow fire; reheating or mill furnace; Siemens' regenerative furnace; Gjers soaking pits; methods of piling malleable iron for merchant iron, rails, &c.; faggoting for shear steel; plate and sheet rolling; mill furnace cinder and hammer scale.

Tests Applied to Steel.—Nature of the physical and chemical tests applied to iron and steel; effects of carbon, silicon, phosphorus, manganese, and the rarer metals on the quality of the steel; hardening, tempering, and welding qualities.

Text Book—Greenwood's "Steel and Iron." (Cassell's).

Lecture Hour—Thursday, 4-5 p.m.

Sossional Fee—£1 16s. 6d., or 15s. per term.

Third Section.

The metallurgy of copper, zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, lead, silver, gold, aluminium mercury, and their alloys. Syllabus.

Copper.—Physical and chemical qualities of copper; composition and occurrence of copper ores; smelting of copper in reverberatory and blast furnaces; bessemerising of copper ores; wet methods of

extracting copper from its ores, &c.

Zinc.—Physical and chemical qualities of zinc; ores of zinc; extraction of zinc in the English, Belgian, silesian, and Carinthian furnaces; zinc fume; zinc oxide; alloys with copper (brass, muntz-

metal, &c.)

Tin.—Physical and chemical qualities of tin; ores of tin; smelting and refining of tin; tin and

terne-plates; alloys of tin (bronze, bell-metal, pewter, &c.)

Nickel and Cobalt.—Physical and chemical qualities of nickel and cobalt; ores of nickel and cobalt;

speise; extraction of nickel; alloys of nickel; cobalt smalts, safflor; extraction of cobalt, &c.

Lead.—Physical and chemical qualities of lead; lead ores; manufacture of red and white lead; smelting of lead in reverberatory and blast furnaces; lead fume; softening of lead; extraction of silver

from lead; pattinson and zinc processes for desilverisation, cupellation, &c.

Silver.—Physical and chemical qualities of silver; ores of silver; extraction of silver from its ores by amalgamation; methods pursued in Mexico, Nevada, Chili, Freiberg, &c.; wet methods of Augustin, Ziervogel, and Claudet; sulphuric acid process; English and German methods of cupellation;

alloys of silver, coinage, &c.

Gold.—Physical and chemical qualities of gold; occurrence of gold in nature; amalgamation and smelting process for the extraction of gold from auriferous quartz; the chlorine process; gold parting by wet and dry methods; alloys with copper, silver, &c.

Manual Physical and showing analysis of mercury; amalgama; orce of mercury; air reduction

Mercury.—Physical and chemical qualities of mercury; amalgams; orcs of mercury; air reduction process for the extraction of mercury; methods of reduction with lime, iron, &c.; purification of mercury by dry and wet methods.

Text Book - Greenwood's Manual of Metallurgy, vols. I, II (Collins).

Lecture Hour—Wednesday, 4-5 p.m. Sessional Fee—£1 16s. 6d., or 15s. per term.

Metallurgical Laboratories.

In the Metallurgical Laboratories, experimental demonstrations will be given, illustrative:-

1. Of the various reactions occurring during roasting, calcination, amalgamation, liquation, cupellation, and the several smelting operations.

2. The preparation of alloys, oxides, silicates, sulphides, and other metallurgical products.

3. Analysis of fuels and the determination of their calorific powers, examination of fire-clays,

crucibles, and other refractory materials.

4. Assay by wet and dry methods of ores, clays, alloys, and the metallurgical products of iron, copper, zinc, lead, gold, silver, &c., gold and silver parting.

5. Complete analysis of iron and steel.

6. Blow-pipe analysis and the testing by mechanical means of the useful metals and their alloys. Working Hours—The Laboratories will be open each week-day, except Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Students may enter for one day or upwards per week, and the hours of attendance will be arranged to suit the students' convenience. One Term

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Note I.—The above fees include the use of separate working table, cupboard, and apparatus of an expensive character, &c., fuel, water, gas, re-agents, crucibles, and ordinary minerals, but the students will be required to provide their own specimens of the precious metals, gold, silver, and platinum.

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Note II.—A deposit of 2s. 6d. will be required from each student on the receipt of the key of his ag table. This will be refunded if the key is returned at the end of the session.

working table.

Note III. - Each student works quite independently, and his work will be specialised as far as possible to meet his particular requirements; but in all cases he will be first required to go through the course illustrative of the general principles of the calcination, reasting, reduction, and scorification processes; the preparation of metallic alloys, and examination of their properties; also to make a series of quantitative determinations calculated to familiarise him with the use of the chemical balance.

### Science Teachers.

An arrangement has been entered into with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, which will enable Science Teachers to take the Practical Course on payment of one quarter of the usual fee, the department being willing to pay the remainder under certain conditions, of which full information may be obtained on application to the Registrar or to the Principal.

### Geology.

### Lecturer-A. McWilliam, Assoc., R.S.M.

Syllabus.

Configuration of the earth's surface; distribution of land and water; external and internal effects of the action of the forces of nature upon the earth's crust; earthquakes: volcanoes; origin of mountain chains and Coral Islands.

Mechanical and chemical action of air, water, snow, ice, winds, waves, &c., in disintegrating rocks and altering the surface configuration of this and other countries.

Nature, origin, composition, and classification of rocks; metamorphism; contortion; cleavage; stratification; bedding; unconformability; faults; origin of veins, lodes, metallic ores, &c.

Chronological classification of rocks; plant and animal life at these periods, as shown by their characteristic fossil remains; successive appearance of the fish, reptile, bird, and mammal; geographical distribution of the geological formations of the British Isles.

Note.—The Lectures will be illustrated by specimens, diagrams, and lantern slides.

Lecture Hours-Monday and Thursday, 12:15-1:15 p.m. Sessional Fee-2 2s. or £1 1s. per term.

Text Books-Page's School Text Book of Geology. Gcikie's Outlines of Geology.

### Mineralogy.

### Lecturer-A. McWilliam, Assoc. R.S.M.

Syllabus.

Elements of crystollography, ismorphism; dimorphism; pseudo-morphism, &c.; physical properties of minerals; density, hardness, colour, cleavage, &c.; chemical composition and properties of minerals; description of the more important mineral species and rock masses; blow-pipe and other tests by which minerals are recognised in the field.

Leisure Hours-Tuesday and Friday, 11-12 noon.

Sessional Fee—£2 2s. or £1 1s. per term.

Text Books—Collins' Advanced Mineralogy, 2 vols. Rutley's Mineralogy.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

### Professor-W. H. Greenwood, M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E.

Assistant Professor—William Ripper, M.I.M.E.

Note I .- In this department the work will consist of lectures, the work of the drawing office, laboratory demonstrations, and of practical work in the workshops. The last mentioned, although not intended to entirely supersede the practical training which the artisan or apprentice can only acquire in the engineering factory or workshop, will serve, nevertheless, to familiarise students with the construction and use of tools, the principles upon which their use and construction depend, and with the ordinary workshop energing of makespiral engineering. workshop operations of mechanical engineering.

The course is thus designed to meet the requirements of students of mechanical engineering, architects, draftsmen, and others engaged in mechanical work, also those who, though engaged in other industries, may be desirous of acquiring some knowledge of the principles of machinery, and of the

operations of the smith, moulder, pattern-maker, and machinist.

Note II.—The complete engineering course extends over three years, in which period the more important branches of mechanical engineering are considered. The work of each year is independent of any other, and hence students can join the classes equally well at the commencement of any session.

Examinations will be held in the several classes at the end of each term.

Upon the result of the examination at the end of the session, certificates will be awarded to students who pass in the first class.

### Engineering Lectures.

The subjects studied in the Engineering Lectures are :- The strength of materials; the design of structures in wood and iron; steam, and steam boilers; steam and gas engines; machine tools; shafting; workshop appliances and processes.

The subjects of this section will be treated in the following order:-

1889-90-Hydraulic and machine tools; the mechanics of machinery; workshop appliances and processes. 1890-91—Steam; steam boilers; gas and air engines. 1890-91—The strength of materials, and the design of structures in wood and iron.

Engineering Lectures—1889-90.

The Mechanics of Machinery, Workshop Tools, Appliances and Processes, Shafting and Transmission of Power by Gearing, Belting, Hydraulic Machinery, &c.

This course is designed to meet the requirements of students of mechanical engineering, draftsmen, and others engaged in mechanical work, also those who, though engaged in other industries, may be desirant of acquiring some knowledge of the principles of mechanical and of the appreciant of the smith. desirous of acquiring some knowledge of the principles of machinery, and of the operations of the smith, moulder, pattern-maker, and machinist.

Syllabus.

### Syllabus.

Descriptive Lectures on Machine Tools.—Vices; wood and metal working machinery; the sliding, surfacing, and screw-cutting lathe; gap, break, and face lathes; drilling, milling, shaping, slotting, planing, punching, and shearing machines; riveting and hammering machines, &c.

Details of the Mechanism applied to Machine Tools, for the conversion of Circular into reciprocating motion.—Cranks; eccentrics; slotted link; cams; reversing and quick return motions; linkwork. The conversion of reciprocating into circular motion—ratchet wheels, nipping levers, &c.; the use of wheels in trains, account authing the

the use of wheels in trains; screw cutting, &c.

Proper form of Tools and Cutting Edges for Cutting Wood and Metals.—Chisels, caulking tools, saws, planes, files, hand and machine turning tools; taps, dies, and screwing tackle; screw threads; planing, boring, and drilling tools; influence of speed on tools; chucks, drivers, rests, dividing apparatus, &c.

Workshop Operations.—Preparation of true plane surfaces; gauges; measuring machines. The practical operations of the workshop, such as pattern making, moulding, forging, turning, screw-cutting, planing, riveting, tempering of tools.

Hydraulic Machinery.—Hydraulic motors; pumps; accumulators; hydraulic shop tools, riveting

machines, &c.; hydraulic forging machinery.

Transmission of Power by Wheels.—Cords and pulleys; belts and pulleys; speed pulleys; shafting

and its supports; strength and speed of shafting, couplings, &c.

Text Book—Shelly, Workshop Appliances, &c.; Goodeve, Elements of Mechanism; Rankine, Mills and Millwork; Kennedy, Mechanics of Machinery.

Lecture Hours—Monday and Thursday, 12-1 p.m.

Sessional Fee—£2 12s. 6d.

### Engineering Workshops.

In the practical conduct of the workshops, the Professor is assisted by a skilled practical Foreman in each of the three departments.

The workshops embrace joiner's and pattern-making shops; a fitting, turning, and creeting shop;

smith's shop; foundry for cast-iron, &c.

Engine-house—In the engine-house are a 25-h.p. duplex tubular steel boiler and a steam-engine, designed to work either as a high-pressure non-condensing engine, or a compound engine, or as a condensing engine, with or without compounding; also graduated tanks, pyrometers, draft-gauges, and other arrangements necessary for the education of the mechanical engineer.

Machine and Fitting Shops-The machine shop contains lathes, each arranged for sliding, surfacing, and screw cutting; planing-machine, driven by screw and steel gearing; powerful shaping machine, drilling-machine, together with vices, Whitworth screwing tackle, gauges, surface-plates, measuring-machine, and all other shop and bench tools necessary to render the instruction complete and effective.

Wood Working—This department is likewise fitted up with benches, and all planes, chiscls, saws, and necessary bench tools, besides a 36-in. circular saw, and a 6-in. treadle lathe.

The practical instruction will be adapted to the requirements of persons who propose to become mechanical or electrical engineers, and will include carpentry, pattern-making, fitting, turning, moulding, and founding, smith's work, tempering of tools, &c., with the use of all the ordinary engineers' tools.

Efforts will be made to make the work as thorough and non-superficial as possible. Accordingly all students will be required to attain a reasonable proficiency in the use of the several tools before they are allowed to proceed to any constructive work: thus students at the lathe will be required to turn a bar to a fixed diameter, and fairly accurate to gauge; also to face to an accurate plane surface a 6-inch square cast-iron plate or other similar work before he is allowed to attempt the construction of any part of a machine.

At the vice the student will be required to chip over a 6" square surface of cast-iron, or 2" x 6" surface of wrought-iron ready for filing; and to file up fairly square and accurate to gauge a 13"-in. cube or

a hexagonal nut before before proceeding to any more important work.

At the bench, in like manner, before the construction of various joints, carpentry, or pattern-making can be commenced, the student will be required to possess sufficient skill to enable him to saw and plane up true and square two pieces of timber 3" x 3" x 3' 0", and to make a pair of parallel strips, each 2½" x 5" x 2' 6".

During each Session also an effort is made to design, prepare patterns, and make complete some single machine or piece of apparatus. During the past Session a dynamo for the use of the schools has been thus constructed and finished.

The workshops will be open daily, except on Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., or 7 hours per day. Students may enter for 7, 14, 21, 28, or 35 hours per week.

The fees, including cost of materials and use of all tools, are as follows :-

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Students who have acquired a fair degree of competency in the use of tools will be allowed, under certain conditions, to take away any work which they may have done, on payment of the cost only of the materials employed.

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### Engineering Laboratory.

The Engineering Laboratory contains Whitworth and other measuring apparatus, standard gauges,

steam-engine indicators, oil tester, pyrometer, dynamometer, &c., and the experimental engine and boiler.

During the present Session the students will themselves perform a course of experiments and practical work in connection with steam and the steam-engine; defermination of the temperature of, and velocity of gases through the chimney and furnaces in connection with furnace and steam-engine economy; determinations of the effective heating surface in the steam boiler, and consumption of fuel under different conditions; feed water for condensation purposes; expansive working of steam; the relative economy of different steam pressures, of varying degrees of expansion, and of steam jackets; the use of the indicator and calculations based thereon; testing of lubricants, dynamometers, brakes, &c.

The student's work will be conducted under the supervision of the Professor and his assistants.

Laboratory Hours-Monday and Thursday, 2-5 p.m., and other hours to be arranged with the

Sessional Fee-£5 5s., or £2 12s. 6d. per term for 6 hours per week, or £8 8s. or £4 per term for 12 hours per week.

ENGINEERING DRAWING.

The Engineering Drawing Course includes-

... One hour per week. 1. Lectures on Geometry and its applications .

2. Lectures on the application of the rules and formulæ used in the designing

... One hour per week. of machines, engines, and engineering structures ... ... ...

••• ... Four hours per week. ... Six Machine Drawing ... . . . ... . . .

#### Syllabus.

### Geometrical Drawing.

Proportional division of lines; scales; areas of plane figures; problems on the circle, eclipse, parabola, hyperbola, cycloid, and spiral; points, lines, and planes; projection of solids; development of surfaces; interpenetration of solids; tangent planes to curved surfaces; projection of shadows; isometric projection; horizontal projection; perspective; graphical arithmetic and statics.

### Machine Drawing and Design.

Plans, sections, and elevations; drawing to scale of the details of engine and machine tools, and general machinery, from dimensioned sketches and from actual examples; wheel-gearing; spur, bevel, and skew wheels; cycloidal teeth, involute teeth, worm and wheel; cams.

Preparation of general drawings from details, and of coloured finished drawings.

Designs from given data for engine and machine details, including engine slide valves, expansion valves, link motions; valve diagrams, illustrating points of admission, cut-off, &c.

Advanced students work out during the session a complete design for a typical engine, machine, or framework structure, to fulfil given requirements. In this the special requirements of each student are met as far as possible.

Exercises on the proportions and strength of machine details, e.g.:—Bars; Simpler forms of beams; bolt and nut fastenings; pins, keys and cotters; rivetted joints; shafts, axles, and couplings; toothed-wheel, gearing; belt gearing, &c.

Lecture Hours—Geometry Lecture, Thursday, 10:15-11:15 a.m. Machine Design Lecture, Saturday, 10:15-11:15 a.m. Drawing Office Practice.—The Drawing office will be open each day from 9

a.m. to 1 p.m., and students may arrange their attendance to suit their convenience.

Sessional Fee—£2 12s. 6d. the full course, or £1 1s. per term.

Books recommended—Unwin's Machine Design, 6s.; Angel's Geometry, Text, 4s.; Plates, 6s.

For reference, Ripper's Machine Drawing and Design.

### Practical Plane and Solid Geometry.

A special class for teachers will be held each Saturday morning during the session, from 9:30 to 12:30.

Fee for the course-10s. 6d.

### EVENING CLASSES.

Michaelmas Term begins on Monday, 7th October, and ends on Saturday, 14th December. Lent Term begins on Wednesday, 15th January, and ends on Tuesday, 25th March. The Sessional Examinations will be held during the week, 9th-16th April.

Note.—Examinations will be held in each of the several classes at the end of each term.

Upon the results of the examinations at the end of the session certificates will be awarded to students who pass in the First Class.

Students are prepared for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London, and of the Department of Science and Art. (For further particulars and previous successes, see p.p. 62-63.)

Two exhibitions of 25s. each in the Metallurgical and Engineering Sections respectively, are offered

for competition at the Sessional examination.

### METALLURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Professor—William H. Greenwood, M. Inst., C.E., F.C.S., Assoc. R.S.M., &c. Demonstrator—Andrew McWilliam, Assoc. R.S.M.

Note.—The evening course of study in Metallurgy will extend over three years, and the subjects treated upon in the lectures of each year will vary accordingly.

The Lectures will be delivered as follows:

1889-90.—" Fuel, Refractory Materials, Fire-bricks, Crucibles," &c. 1890-91.—" Metallurgy of Iron and Steel."

1891-92.—" Metallurgy of Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold, &c., and their Alloys."

Any student who passes the Sessional Examinations in the First Class during each of the three consecutive sessions into which the complete course is divided will receive a special certificate recording such successes, provided that the student also holds First Class Certificates in Metallurgical Laboratory Practice, and a First Class Certificate from the Firth College in Theoretical Chemistry. Subject for 1889-90.—"Fuel, Refractory Materials, Firebricks, Crucibles," &c.

Syllabus.

General considerations of the phenomena of heat, combustion, flame, smoke, &c. Nature and composition of the principal solid bodies used as fuel. Coals and their classification.

Charcoal burning in piles, kilns, and ovens.

Coke, varieties and composition of-Coking in piles, in beehive and rectangular ovens. Coppee, Simon-Carvés, Appolt, and other special coking arrangements. Collection of waste or by-products.

Gaseous fuel, advantages of—Natural gas—water gas—blast-furnace waste gases—Siemens,
Wilson, Casson, and other gas producers.

Liquid fuels—Petroleum, oils, &c., their special characteristics and methods of combustion.

Calorific power of fuel and calculation of the same—Calorific intensity or temperature of combus--Calorimetry or the experimental determination of the calorific power of fuel-economy in fuel, &c. Refractory materials—Influence of chemical composition, &c., upon the refractory character of—Fire-clays, lime, magnesia, dolomite, silica sand and stone, fire-stones, graphites, &c.

Fire-bricks, their manufacture and use—Silica bricks.

Crucibles, essential qualities of—Steel melting pots—selection, preparation, and mixture of clays for the same—machine and hand-made pots.

Lecture hour-Monday, 7:30-S:30 p.m. Fee-7s. 6d. per session, or 5s. each term.

Text book—Greenwood's Manual of Metallurgy, Vol. I. (Collins.)

Metallurgical Laboratory.

The Laboratories will be open during one evening of each week, when instruction will be given and the students will perform experiments illustrative of metallurgical reactions and the methods of assaying, &c., following, as far as time permits, the outlines of the course given in the day classes.

Special attention will be directed to the assaying, &c., of iron ores, iron determinations, analysis of iron and steel, &c., but all students will be required to commence with a series of preliminary determinations as laid down for the day courses, p. 69.

Working hours—Wednesday, 6:30-9 p.m.

Sessional fee—£2 2s., and £1 5s. per term.

The fees include the use of separate working table and furnace, with fuel, water, gas, chemicals, crucibles, and ordinary minerals; but each student must provide his own specimens of the precious metals, gold, silver, and platinum, if required.

A deposit of 2s. 6d. will be required from each student on receiving the key of his working bench.

This will be refunded if the key is returned at the end of the session.

Geology.

Lecturer-A. McWilliam, Assoc. R.S.M.

Syllabus.

The origin, nature, and composition of rocks. The effects of rain, rivers, glaciers, heat, &c., in the production of geological phenomena. The positions and relations of the rocks forming the earth's crust. Characteristic fossils of the several geological formations, and their geographical distribution over the British Isles. The origin and nature of mineral veins, &c.

The lectures are illustrated by specimens, diagrams, and lantern slides.

Lecture hour—Friday, 7-8 p.m. Sessional fee-5s., or 3s. per term.

Mineralogy.

Lecturer-A. McWilliam, Assoc. R.S.M.

Syllabus.

Elements of crystallography, isomorphism, pseudomorphism. Mineral physics. Chemical composition and classification of minerals. Description of mineral species, stones, ores, native metals, fuels, &c., &c. Use of blowpipe in recognising minerals.

The lectures are illustrated by models, specimens, and experiments.

Lecture hour-Friday, 8-9 p.m. Sessional fee-5s., or 3s. per term.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Professor—W. H. Greenwood, M. Inst. C.E., M.I.M.E.
Assistant Professor—William Ripper, M.I.M.E.

Note.—The evening course of study in engineering will extend over three years, and the subjects treated upon will comprise steam and the steam boiler; steam, gas, and air engines; and the mechanics of machinery respectively, so as to include in the three years all the more important branches of

mechanical engineering.

Any student who passes the sessional examination in the first class, during each of the three

auch auccesses

The subject will be treated in the following order:-

1889-90 "Steam and Gas Engines." 1890-91 "The Mechanics of Machinery."

1891-92 "Steam and Steam Boilers."

- Subject, 1889-90 .- Steam and Gas Engines.

Syllabus.

The steam engine—the mechanism of the engine—types of engines—engine details—cylinders, pistons, piston rods, connecting rods, eranks, bearings, fly wheel, governors—condensers, pumps—valves, and valve gearing—link motions—expansion valves—valve diagrams—effects of lap, lead, clearance, compression, wire drawing, jacketing, cylinder condensation—efficiency of the engine—indicator diagrams—dynamometers dynamometers. Gas

Gas engines—thermodynamics of the gas engine—combustion and explosion—types of gas engines, details of their construction and their efficiency.

Lecture hour—Friday, 8-9 p.m.

Sessional fee-5s.

Text book—Ripper's steam engine, 2s. 6d. (Longmans); or Holmes' steam engine, 6s. (Longmans)

### Principles of Mechanics.

Syllabus.

Properties of matter; parallelogram of forces; levers, parallel forces, couples. Centre of gravity; stable and unstable equilibrium; the principle of work; laws of friction; the simple machines; the laws of falling bodies; energy; motion in a circle; the pendulum.

The mechanics of liquids and gases; fluid pressure; specific gravity; barometor; syphon; Boyle's law; force pumps; air pumps; hydraulic press.

Lecture hour—Friday, 7-8 p.m.

Sessional fee-5s.

Text book recommended—Goodeve's manual of mechanics, 2s. 6d. (Longmans).

### Engineering Workshops.

The joiners' and pattern-making shops; fitting, turning, and erecting shop; smith's shop, foundry, &c., fitted up as described p. 73, will be open to evening students during two evenings of the week, under the superintendence of the professor and three practical foremen.

The instruction will be carried out, as far as time will permit, according to the programme laid

down for the guidance of day students.

All students will be required to show a reasonable proficiency in the use of the several tools before they are allowed to proceed to any constructive work; thus students at the lathe will be required to turn a bar to a fixed diameter, and fairly accurate to gauge; also to face to an accurate plane surface a 6-inch square cast-iron plate or other similar work, before they are allowed to attempt the construction of any part of a machine.

At the vice, the student will be required to chip over a 6 in. square surface of cast-iron, or a 2" x 6" surface of wrought-iron ready for filing; and to file up fairly square and accurate to gauge a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. cube, or a hexagonal nut, before proceeding to any more important work.

				Session.	-	Single term
Foor	One evening per week Two evenings "	 	• • • •	£l 1s.	 	 £0 12s. 6d.
T 603	Two evenings	 		$1\ 15s.$	 	 1 1s. 0d.

Note.—The above fees include the cost of all materials, wood, or metal, with a separate bench or bench vice to each student, and the use of all machine or bench tools, except the small pocket instruments of the mechanic, such as small squares, punches, &c.

### Engineering Drawing.

The Engineering drawing course includes : -

(1.) Lectures on the application of the rules and formulæ used in designing machinery.

(2.) Drawing office practice.

### Syllabus.

### Geometrical Drawing.

Proportional division of lines; scales; areas of plane figures; problems on the circle, ellipse, cycloid, points, lines, and planes; projection of solids; development of surfaces; interpenetration of solids; tangent planes to curved surfaces; projection of shadows; isometric projection; horizontal projection are planes to curved surfaces; projection of shadows; isometric projection; horizontal projection. jection; perspective; graphic arithmetic and statics.

### Machine Drawing and Design.

Plans, sections, and elevations; drawing to scale of the details of engines and general machinery, from dimensions, sketches, and from actual examples.

Wheel gearing; spur, bevel, and skew wheels; cycloidal teeth, involute teeth; worm and wheel;

Proparation of general drawings from details, and of coloured finished drawings.

The more advanced students are assisted to work out, during the session, a complete design for a

typical engine or machine, to fulfil given requirements.

Exercises on the proportions and strength of machine details, e.g.: -Bars; simpler forms of beams; bolt and nut fastenings; pins, keys, and cotters; rivetted joints; shafts, axles, and couplings; toothed wheel graring; belt gearing, &c.

Class hours—Tuesday and Thursday, 6:30-7 p.m.

Fee-7s. 6d. for the full course, or 55s. per term.

For Reference-Ripper's machine drawing and design. Text Books-Unwin's machine design, 6s.; Angel's geometry, 1s. 6d., for elementary students; Angel's geometry, text, 4s., plates, 6s., for advanced students.

# GENERAL TIME TABLE.—DAY AND EVENING CLASSES. Metallurgical Section.

	Hours of Lectures, &c.								
Subject.	Mon	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.			
Second Section (Iron and Steel) Third Section (Copper, &c.) Laboratory	4—5  10—4 15—1·15	10-4	4—5 10—4	4-5 10-4 12:15-1:15	10—4				
Metallurgical Laboratory	30—8:30	*************	630—9		7—8 8—9	*************			

# Engineering Section.

DAY CLASSES.  Mechanic of Machinery  Mach. Design  Practical Geometry  Teachers' Class  Engineering Workshops  Drawing  Laboratory	12—1 9—5 9—1 2—5	9—5 9—1	9—5 9—1	121 10-1511-15 95 95 25	9 -5 9 -1	10·15—11·15 9·30—12 30 0—1
EVENING CLASSES.  Steam and Gas Engines	7 30-9 30	6-30-9	7 30 -9 30	6-30—9	6—9 7—8	

### APPENDIX Q.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY AS A FACTOR IN PUBLIC EDUCATION.

BY MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS, INSTRUCTOR IN SANITARY CHEMISTRY, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

THE Public School of the American Commonwealth is a somewhat unique development in the educational institutions of the human race. Founded for all the children of the community, supported by the public funds in order to secure a constant succession of good citizens, that the state might be sure of being sustained, the school taught those subjects which were thought to best prepare for citizenship-the schoolmaster was to supplement not supplant home training. With this common aim, the children of those who ploughed in the field were sent to sit at the same desk as the children of those who were the intellectual leaders of the community. The equality of mind thus recognized was typical of the spirit of the carly commonwealth. At a time when every man could lead a gun, build a log house or a palisade, and every woman could spin and weave the cloth from which she fashioned the garments of her family, there was little need of manual training or domestic economy. It was the highest ambition to have the children furnished with the intellectual weapons which would enable them to take, in due time, a leading place in the community. Thus the public school was a factor, next to the "moeting," in the clevation of the people. Grown men and women used the few woeks of winter, when work was less pressing, for an intellectual advancement which was always recognized as fitting them for public duties giving to them intellectual advancement which was always recognized as fitting them for public duties, giving to them better language for the town meetings, more skill in debate, a reputation for quickness at figures. This was the condition of affairs only forty years ago, in the home of the public school, the commonwealth of Massachusetts. But the first act of the General Court in 1642, not only enjoined upon the municipal authorities the duty of scaing that every child was educated so as to read and write, but also that "all authorities the duty of seeing that every child was educated so as to read and write, but also that parents and masters do bring up their children and apprentices in some honest, lawful calling, labour, or employment, either in husbandry or some other trade profitable for themselves and the commonwealth." As Horace Mann so well stated the bearing of this early law: "Thus were recognised and embodied in a public statute the highest principles of political economy and of social well-being—the universal education of children and the prevention of drones or non-producers among men."

The aim of education is now what it was then-to make good citizens; and those subjects which will best conduce to this end should be taught in the public school.

Times change and methods must change with circumstances. People no longer travel by stagecoach: Why should children be taught in the school just what their stage-coach travelling grandfathers were taught? The citizens of the future are now in the schools. They are in just that stage of development in which they can most readily imbibe higher ideals of life and be influenced to better ways of living: shall the best thought of the time be withheld from them for fear that they shall know more than their fathers or that they shall become too revolutionary in their homes?

In no branch of knowledge has there been greater advance in the last fifty years than in that of public health. In no department of science can so much be accomplished for the general good with so little expenditure as in teaching the elements of sanitary science.

It is no longer considered as necessary for a child to have measles and scarlet fever as to cut its teeth. It is no longer considered an essential part of life to have at least twenty or thirty days of illness in the year; but the community is beginning to learn that health and happiness are within reach of all who know and obey the laws of right living. Health and happiness mean competence and peace in the community. Good house-keeping and good cooking have the greatest influence on these factors in a nation's prosperity.

The necessity of teaching something of sanitary law is recognized in the wide spread endeavour to introduce lessons on hygiene and temperance into public schools; but the attempt to teach topics insulated from their proper connections is oftentimes not only futile but disastrous. In these lessons harm instead of good not infrequently results from ignorance of the real bearing of science as well as from overzealous partizanship. Hygiene and temperance, with a good ground connection in a course in domestic economy, may safely receive the shock given by the most enthusiastic teacher.

The elementary science lessons now given in so many schools form an admirable and sufficient ground work for the consideration of the effect of foul air and dust on health.

The present plea is for a connected and systematic course in general science which should be given

to both boys and girls as a preparation for the practice work or manual training which is now so generally conceded to be an essential concomitant of an education, as is shown by the establishment of schools where boys may gain control of all their faculties and thus become well balanced men. It is quite time to consider what can best affect the same result in the same degree for girls.

The subject chosen must be broadly educational and at the same time capable of manual demonstration. It must be universally applicable to all conditions of life. The writer has no hesitation in saying that the science of domestic economy rightly interpreted fulfils all of these conditions. And here, as in

all manual training, the science, or educational element should be distinguished from the art.

While sympathizing heartily in the work of the cooking schools so successfully established, the writer sees the same element of danger lest they should be considered as an end instead of a means, as has been the case in the schools of carpentry. In a word, they should "not teach how to make a living but how to live." To do this effectually the foundation should be broadened; just as the course in carrent best developed into the manual training and the schools of the school pentry has developed into the manual training school, so should the eminently successful cooking school develop into a course in domestic economy. All the work of the school should be in harmony, and the cooking should no longer be considered an outside affair—an interloper, a crowder out of more important studies; but all the teachers should cooperate to make most effective the practical lessons.

The topics required are all taught in some fashion in most schools; so that this plea is not for the introduction of new subject matter, but for the simplifying and correlation of what is now attempted, so that the result may be a valuable educational development, mentally and morally, instead of a useless hodge-podge of isolated facts with no effect in the after lives of the pupils.

The attempt to introduce new subjects into an existing curriculum is often like setting up with great labour disconnected posts which enclose nothing and support nothing, instead of building upon a foundation a complete and useful structure. In education, each step should follow closely upon the previous one, and the connection between all the branches of a subject should be clearly apparent to the pupil's mind."

What then is a feasible plan for a course in Domestic Economy applicable to public school work? The teacher must bear in mind that the word economy as here used is not synonymous with parsimony. Better living, better health in consequence of better cooking, means economy to the state in the general

capacity of its citizens-brain workers quite as much as day labourers.

The lessons in Domestic Economy should extend over four years, from the ages of ten to fourteen or from twelve to sixteeen. The writer prefers the younger limit. First year:

Observations on the growth of plants and animals, in the school-room.

Sewing and knitting.
Two hours a week of elementary science lessons.
The study of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, and their relation to the life of plants and animals. Second year :-

Continued observation of plants and animals.
Collection of seeds, and fibres and woods, in connection with geographical study.

Sewing, cutting, and fitting.

Two hours a week of elementary science lessons.

Simple mechanism.

Oxygen and carbon in their relation to fire and heat.

Elementary physiology.

Third year:-

Completion of the museum of materials used in the house, with reading lessons and geographical classification.

One hour a week of elementary science, composition of food, starch, sugar, &c.

Two hours a week in the school kitchen. Practical lessons in the care of the fire and the cleaning and cooking of natural products, seeds, roots, and fruits. Simple applications of the laws of heat which have been learned before. Especial attention is to be given at this point to cleanliness, to orderly and systematic arrangement.

One hour a week at this point should be given lessons on personal hygiene, temperance in

eating as well as in drinking.

Fourth year:

Collection of materials used in cleaning and repairing; soaps; substances used in taking out spots and stains; sewing materials—examples of skilled repairing.

One hour a week of science lessons on the composition and cost of food materials, and the pre-

paration of dictaries for different seasons of the year.

Two hours a week in the school kitchen, beginning with the natural products prepared by the younger class; the lessons should be devoted to combining them into the more complicated dishes. The cooking of meats, preparation of soups and stews, the making of bread and

breakfast and tea cakes; made over dishes. Suitable combination, seasonable marketing with appetising serving, should follow.

One hour a week, family bygiene and the care of the house.

The course here outlined will in all require only one-fifth of the school time, and surely it is of onefifth the value of the sum total of education.

The plan proposed is no visionary one, but lest some reader should still be sceptical about the desirability of the manual or practice work and the introduction of so much science into the school

kitchen, we will consider the question more in detail.

The use of tools is acknowledged to be almost a distinguishing attribute of civilised man, that thing which distinguishes him from the savage, and the advocates of manual training often say that there is no reason why girls should not use tools as well as boys. But as a rule the needle is still held to be the tool of the woman as it was in days of bead ornamentation and tapestry working. The use of tools is also recommended, because of its value in developing the muscles, in making a part of physical

Will any one venture to recommend the position of the seamstress at her work as hygienic? as calculated to develop all parts of the body? as tending to an erect carriage or a firm step? However valuable the use of the needle may be as an art, it cannot claim to be ranked very high as a factor in

education.

The preparation for needlework, the science of cutting and fitting, is properly a branch of drawing and geometrical application, and as such is rightly considered within the scope of the school; but even that

is of limited value in increasing physical and mental growth.

The workshop, as arranged in the best schools for manual training, leaves little to be desired in the way of the best exercise for all the muscles. Watch a boy at the bench and see how, in the progress of his work, every muscle from head to foot is called into play and with this advantage over the gymnasium, that it is all unconsciously done, the boy's mind being on his work. The mental stimulus which the boy receives from the workshop has been abundantly proven receives from the workshop has been abundantly proven.

What can take the place of the workshop in the education of girls?

Educators are everywhere clamouring for physical education for girls as a necessity, and yet no general effort has been made to give the girls a chance at the work-bench, although some schools have done so. It is an additional expense for one thing and since, after all, the school is utilitarian to a certain extent, that subject which is useful

as well as educational will find a readier foothold.

But along with the use of tools in the development of civilised man came another advance, as marked, and not less important, i.e., the cooking of food. In all the march of civilisation the two have gone hand in hand. The sayage woman built the house as well as cooked the food. Man has taken the

building off her hands, but the cooking still remains her province. What training does she receive for this most important office—an office not less important to the welfare of the community than the use of tools?

Can cooking, the use of kitchen tools, be placed on a level with the workshop tools, as a means of mental and physical training? Let the sceptic go into one of the school kitchens and see the girls standing at their benches, with the measuring cup and scales, instead of a foot rule, with the moulding board and rolling pin instead of the plane, the dough for a loaf of bread instead of a piece of pine board, their hands the most effective tool of all. Let them watch their graceful unstudied motions as they tidy up the desk while the prepared dish is cooking; let him note their bright faces as the soup is tasted, and then tell whether there is no value in the work as a physical development and a mental exercise in judgment, exactness and neatness, if the "executive faculty, the most important of all our powers in the practical work of life" is not called into play by the bringing of the preparation of materials and cooking within the specified time? within the specified time?

As, in the case of the workshop, after the fundamental principles are learned, the pupil has the satisfaction of making a table or a chest of drawers, in order that he may more clearly see the bearing of each separate process, so the girl prepares a set of dishes, as a tangible evidence that she has understood the principles involved, not merely for the sake of making the dish.

Consider for a moment the scientific principles which are called into play in the preparation of so simple a dish as a steamed pudding. First a fire is built. The kindling point of coal is at so high a temperature that the heat of a match is not sufficient to ignite it, therefore some wood is first set on fire. But this cannot be lighted by the heat of a match unless it is in shavings or fine splinters which will in their turn give heat enough to set on fire the larger pieces, and this will heat the coal so that it will burn. None of these substances will burn unless they have sufficient oxygen to combine with the carbon and hydrogen which they contain. If they do not burn there will be no heat, hence the amount of air which passes through the wood and coal must be regulated by the drafts of the receptacle in which the combustion is going on, i.e., the stove. Too much air will carry the heat produced by the union of the oxygen and carbon and hydrogen up the chimney. After a fire is well started, steam to cook the pudding is required. A pan of water is set over the fire, and by means of the conducting power of the metal of which the pan is made the water is heated. First little bubbles of air are so expanded by the heat as to rise to the surface and escape; then some of the water nearest the metal is so heated that it becomes gascous and rises in large bubbles to the top where the bubbles are cooled to water again, and seen to disappear. Soon, however, the top becomes heated by these bubbles of steam so that they escape as steam, carrying with them the heat which was required to form them; this heat is given up to any cooler substance with which the steam comes in contact and so it becomes heated. While the water is coming to this temperature, the dough is to be prepared. Wheat flour is used, because it contains all the substances which are needed for the nutrition of the human body. Starch and some fat to be combined with oxygen in the tissues to furnish the heat needed to keep the body from ten to one hundred degrees warmer than the outside air, according to the season, and to furnish some of the tissues with food which they need. Flour also contains gluten and some other nitrogenous substances which not only enable the cakes made from flour to become light, i.e., porous, because of its glutinous character, but also to furnish nitrogenous material for the repair of the muscular tissues and probably to fulfil some other as yet unknown office in the economy of the human body.

The flour being good for food in itself must be made digestible and palatable, the three requisites in any food. Flour being dry must be moistened, therefore water is added in just such quantity as will be taken up by the starch grains and swell them but not allow them to become pasty. But the saliva must penetrate every particle of starch with its change-producing ferment, and while savage man ate parched grain, chewing it a long time, civilized man prefers a quicker method and so makes the mass of cooked flour porous with the aid of carbonic acid gas introduced either by the use of a ferment yeast, or more quickly by a chemical preparation of baking powder. When the batter is heated all through to the boiling point of water, 212° F., the gluten is stiffened so that the mass is elastic, the starch has taken up the water and become dry. The pudding has now to be taken out and served with some flavored saure.

The school-girl who has had the elements of chemistry and physics which are too often taught as abstract subjects, summed up and applied to the making of a simple dish has had her mind awakened to

abstract subjects, summed up and applied to the making of a simple dish, has had her mind awakened to

the relations and inter-dependence of things, as no other training now given can awaken it.

The objector may say that a pudding made by practiced hands is just as good as one made by the hands which are actuated by all this brain knowledge. It is quite true, but the advocates of manual training as a factor in education turn their eyes first of all and chiefly to the effect on the child (not to the results as shown in the work accomplished, for the sake of results only) for the proof that the training

has been successful in that which it aimed to accomplish, namely, a result on the mind of the child.

Often the most effective lessons are those which are indirectly learned. Thus, not the least of the many values of the training in the cooking school is the indirect one of neatness, cleanliness, and

promptness.

This effect cannot be better expressed than it has been by a master in science: "A fact discovered by a child for himself through his own direct observation becomes a part of his being, and is infinitely more to him than the same fact learned by hearsay or acquired from a lesson book. The idea of discovery should be encouraged in every way among children. We should remember that to them the whole of nature is an unknown world into which their young souls, timidly or adventurously, as the case may be, advance. If we can help them to push forward boldly and see things for themselves we do them an inestinable service, not only adding to the joy of their childhood but kindling for them a light that will illumine them all their future life."

The training has been so far tried in two different places in the curriculum—in the grammar school and in the high school. At present, I am unhesitatingly in favour of beginning at the earlier date. The age of ten or twelve is my own proference, for several reasons.

First:—The child of ten or twelve is still observant, even if she has been so unfortunate as to miss the early training of the kindergarten. She is still retentive in memory, without effort, especially in regard to things which she sees and handles herself.

Second:—The experience so far gained has shown that, as a rule, the younger children (twelve to fourteen years of age) very readily appreciate and very deftly perform the house-keeping part of the lesson. They wash the dishes and put them in place with a zest which is wanting in the case of the older girls.

Third:—At twelve she needs pleasant bodily occupation rather than prolonged mental work.

Fourth :- She needs a mental distraction, an interest outside herself, and interest in things and an illustration of the power of mind over matter; a control of the forces of nature. An inquiry into the reasons of things is of great benefit to the growing girl. At an age when dolls begin to be thrown aside, let the child begin her preparation for womanhood by practicing that most fascinating of all rainy day

plays, playing cook, but under the eyes of the judicious teacher.

The work to be laid out in the school kitchen corresponds very well with the course in the

workshop.

First the preparation and the clearing away: the care of the fire, the tidy ways of the kitchen—in short, the house-keeping part. Then the construction of single parts, simple boiling, broiling, and baking. Finally the preparation of a whole and its orderly arrangement, mixing, flavouring, and combining of dishes. Whether these three parts shall be all combined into one course, or whether there shall be two or three soparate courses, extending over as many years at less frequent intervals, depends upon circumstances. For the elementary instruction in the grammar school two years at least are needed for the best development of the science. It would then seem wiser to follow the natural order and arrange for the younger children to take that most essential part of the lessons, the housekeeping part, either as a morning lesson, preparing the materials for the afternoon class to combine into dishes, or a certain number of them to serve at the same time that the other lesson is taking place.

The first plan would seem to be preferable, since all confusion should be avoided and all distraction of the mind from the work of the hand. Also there should always be time allowed for the full performance of the work, for, as in all science teaching, the child should never be told what is to happen. She should

see for herself what will take place under given conditions.

When, however, one teacher has to oversee two sets of workers, a loss of power is unavoidable. Two teachers, one for each class of workers, would of course solve the difficulty. In any case, care must be taken not to crowd too much into a single lesson, and especial care must be taken to have each lesson a preparation for the next, that there may be a clear and orderly progression from beginning to end. There is a limit to the absorbing powers of a child's mind.

If, however, the lessons on domestic economy are delayed until the pupils are in the high school, the first endeavour must be to bring into line whatever of science training they have had; their interest must be awakened in the applications of the laws they have learned in their school laboratories. For them the school kitchen is only another kind of chemical laboratory. They should be already familiar with the use of the thermometer and with the properties of starch and sugar, so that they may at once begin the preparation of food and the study of its composition. In case of a possibility of a three years course in the high school, the third year should give an opportunity for the class to combine the foods prepared by the other classes into a suitable dinner with the refinements of service, and with careful calculations as to cost of materials and of preparation.

So little attention has been paid to the science of cooking, there is a wide field here for original

In all this discussion the reader will bear in mind that the standpoint is that of the public school, and the aim is an educational one throughout, just as much as if the topic under consideration were the teaching of arithmetic or geometry. It is the development of the child in character, in mental ability, in more strength, by means of the training advocated. "It is not the production of a skilled class of workers in one line.

This distinction should be borne in mind constantly, because there are trade schools in cookery just as there are trade schools in carpentry and mental working. Both are admirable for certain purposes, such as giving free instructions to the children of the poor or affording an opportunity to those who wish to make a better living; or offering advantages to grown people to improve their condition, or opportunities

to acquire useful knowledge.

It has been very difficult to prevent the two forces of philanthropy and education from collision over this matter, and at the risk of being tedious the writer must emphasise the distinction again as a reason for the comprehensiveness of the course on domestic economy which at first sight may seem to be absurdly extended so as to cover all the sciences. But where do all the sciences meet if not in the home, the centre of all activity, the pivot about which revolves comfort, health, and happiness, or sickness, poverty, and heartache? Upon the education of the American school girl depends the future of the American hon.c.

The science of home life should keep pace with the improvements in outside affairs. At a time when all the food products of the world may be found in the markets of any city, and when electric lighting and steam heating are common in dwellings, the housekeeper needs a correspondingly broadened education.

At present it will be difficult to find teachers fully equipped for carrying out the ideal course in

domestic economy; but the demand will bring the supply.

Colleges and scientific schools are waking up to the needs of the time, and courses in physiology, hygiene, and sanitary science are being established with reference to the requirements of such teaching.

### APPENDIX R.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND HYGIENE AS TAUGHT BY THE MUNICIPAL GOVERN-MENT OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

#### COURS SUPERIEUR.

Une leçon de trois quarts d'heure par semaine pendant laquelle les élèves pourront, tout en écontant le professeur, se livrer à des travaux de couture.

#### PREMIER TRIMESTRE.

Economic Domestique.

Définition de l'économie domestique. Devoirs d'une maîtresse de maison.

Qualités d'une bonne ménagère; ordre, économie, propreté, vigilance, etc.

Comptabilité du ménage: carnet journalier, balance, équilibre du budget.

Invêntaire du mobilier.

Loyer, Impôts. Engagement de location; bail, congé.

Hygiène.

Définition de l'hygiène. Hygiène de l'habitation.

Choix de l'habitation; exposition, salubrité.

Ventilation, aération.

Entretien de l'habitation et du mobilier au point de vue sanitaire.

DEUXIEME TRIMESTRE.

Mobilier de l'appartement; choix et entretien. Distribution du travail de la ménagère.

Travaux d'entretien par jour, par semaine, par saison, etc.

Conseils sur la manière de faire un lit, de balayer, d'épousseter, etc.

Meubles et ustensiles de cuisine, différentes espèces de fourneaux.

Allumage des feux.

Entretien et allumage des lampes.

Entretien des ustensiles de cuisine, de la vaisselle,

Combustible.—Donner les indications économiques sur les différentes sortes de combustibles, sur leur emploi.

De la Cave.—Exposition, aménagement, soins à donner au vin, conservation.

Chauffage et éclairage au point de vue de l'hygiène. Aération des locaux pourvus d'un appareil de chauf-

Dangers des poêles dans les chambres à coucher,

précautions à prendre. Propriétés des différentes espèces de combustibles, de leur influence sur l'appareil respiratoire.

Divers modes d'éclairage.

Des précautions à prendre dans l'emploi des lampes à essences minérales, des appareils à gaz, etc.

Influence de l'éclairage sur la vuc. Hygiène de la

### TROISIEME TRIMESTRE.

Choix et entretien du linge et des vêtements.

Matériel nécessaire aux travaux de couture.

Emploi de la machine à coudre.

Confection du linge et des vêtements.

Raccommodages divers : reprisage, rapiéçage, etc. Blanchissage.—Matériel nécessaire au blanchissage et au repassage. Des différents modes de

blanchissage, lessive, savonnage.

Conseils pour laver le linge, le plier, le repasser.

Des différentes sortes de taches et de la manière de

Hygiène du vêtement. Propriétés diverses des tissus: soie, laine, coton, toile, etc.

Couleurs des vêtements, leur influence.

De la forme des vêtements au point de vuc de l'hygiène.

Proproté du linge et des vêtements, son influence sur la santé.

les enlever. Le professeur rendra aisément cette leçon attrayante : elle doit reposer l'élève des études plus difficiles et plus abstraites qui exigent un effort soutenu de l'esprit. L'économie domestique est en quelque sorte la relation journalière des occupations de la femme dans son ménage. Presque toutes les jeunes filles reconnaîtront dans ces leçons les principes qu'elles voient appliquer chaque jour dans leur famille; mais sur lesquels il faut insister pour les leur faire observer. Rien n'est nouveau, par conséquent rien ne sera difficile pour elles dans cette science toute féminine qui paraît si naturelle à la femme qu'on s'étonnerait presque de devoir la lui enseigner.

Nous conseillons au professeur d'accompagner ses leçons d'exemples pris dans la vie usuelle et de parler aux yeux des élèves au moyen de dessins exécutés sur le tableau noir.

### COURS COMPLEMENTAIRES.

Une leçon de une heure et demic par semaine.

### PREMIER TRIMESTRE.

### Economic Domestique.

Hygiène.

Révision des matières étudiées pendant l'année précédente au cours supérieur.

Révision des matières étudiées pendant l'année précédente au cours supérieur.

### DEUXIEME TRIMESTRE.

Alimentation.

Viandes de Boucherie.

Volaille, gibier, poisson, lait, Choix et qualité.

beurre, œufs.

Boissons.—Vin, bière, cidre, eau potable

Principes élémentaires de la cuisine. Pot-au-feu, rôti, sauces et assaisonnements, cuisson des légumes.

Provisions du ménage.

Beurre, œufs, huiles, etc; confitures et conserves.

Conservation des légumes et des fruits.

Hygiène de l'alimentation.

Propriétés nutritives des aliments, leur digestibilité. Boissons; alcools.—De la sobriété.

De l'usage des fruits. Précautions à prendre en cas d'épidémie.

Danger des fruits verts. Falsification des aliments.

TROTSIEME

#### TROISIEME TRIMESTRE.

Du jardinage. Son utilité et son agrément.

De l'utilité des engrais.

Distribution du jardin. Culture des arbres, des

légumes et des fleurs. Le Jardin medicinal.

Savoir vivre. Des lettres officielles, pétitions, etc.

Conseils pour quelques cérémonies.

Hygiène du corps.-Ablutions, bains, soins de propreté.

Sommerl, exercice, repos.

Préparation de tisanes et de quelques médicaments.

Petite pharmacie du ménage.

Précautions à prendre en cas d'épidémies.

Vaccination et revaccination.

Maladies et accidents.

Soins à donner aux malades et aux convalescents.

Dans ces leçons théoriques d'économic domestique, le professeur devra faire intervenir les élèves qui sont exercées à tour de rôle à l'enseignment pratique du ménage (chaque jeudi, par série de dix pour la cuisine, et dix pour le blanchissage et repassage). Il leur demandera d'expliquer à haute voix, à leurs compagnes, les opérations de cuisine et de blanchissage auxquelles elles auront pris part dans la leçon précédente. Cet exercice aura le double but d'habituer les élèves à s'expliquer clairement sur des questions simples et faciles en même temps qu'il les forcera à prêter plus d'attention à des opérations qu'elles s'attendront à décrire devant toute une classe.

### COURS D'APPLICATION.

### Cuisine-Nettoyage-Blanchissage.

Ces cours ont pour but de compléter par des exercices pratiques les notions théoriques données aux jeunes filles dans le cours d'économie domestique, de leur en montrer l'application et de leur donner le goût, sinon la science complète du ménage, si nécessaire à toutes les femmes. A l'aide de ces leçons et des principes qu'elles y auront puisés, elles pourront rendre des services dans leur famille et perfec-

tionner par l'expérience et par la pratique les premières connaissances qu'elles auront acquises.

Les cours d'application ont lieu le jeudi, de huit heures et demie à deux heures, du 1<sup>er</sup> octobre au 1<sup>er</sup> juin dans toutes les écoles qui possèdent un cours complémentaire.

Division en Deux Cours.—Ils se divisent en deux cours: 1° Le cours de cuisine, confié à une maîtresse cuisinère; 2° Le cours de blanchissage, repassage, nottoyage, etc., confié à une maîtresse blanchissage. chisseuse.

Ces deux cours sont dirigés et surveillés par deux des adjointes chargées du cours complémentaire.

Durée de Chaque Série de Cours.—Chacun de ces cours sera suivi par dix élèves environ et com-prendra huit leçons. Sa durée est donc de deux mois par série de vingt élèves.

Les élèves des cours de cuisine passeront au cours de blanchissage au bout des deux mois de cours et réciproquement, de façon à prendre part, en quatre mois à tous les exercises du cours de cuisine et du cours de blanchissage. Du 1er octobre au 1er juin, quarante élèves environ devront donc recevoir l'enseignement ménager.

Local.—Le cours de blanchissage et de repassage pourra avoir lieu dans le préau couvert. aménagera des tables sur des tréteaux, des planches à repasser, des fourneaux à gaz pour chauffer les Le matériel volant sera fers, des baquets pour laver le linge, une armoire pour renfermer l'outillage.

enlevé après chaque leçon.

Il serait à désirer qu'une pièce spéciale fût affectée à l'enseignement de la cuisine. A défaut de cette pièce, il faudra se contenter de la cantine de l'école, à condition que cette cantine soit assez vaste, bien ácrée, bien éclairée et en dehors du logement de la concierge. Il sera nécessaire de ménager dans cette cantine un espace spécialement réservé aux ustensiles de la cuisine du jeudi, qui ne doivent en aucun cas servir à la cantinière, et d'y placer une armoire fermant à clef pour y serrer la vaisselle et les provisions de ménage.

Cours de Cuisine.—Le cours de cuisine comprendra l'achat des provisions necessaires au déjouner et dont la liste est fixée d'avance par le menu du jour<sup>1</sup>, la tenue du carnet de dépenses, la préparation et la cuisson des aliments, la mise du couvert. Toutes ces opérations devront être décrites au fur et à mesure de leur exécution. Cette première partie de la leçon durera de huit heures et demie à midi. Les élèves, ainsi que la maîtresse, déjeuneront ensuite et jugeront elles-mêmes de la qualité des mets confectionnés (Elles apporteront de chez elles leur pain et leur vin.)2 par elles.

Après le déjeuner, tout devra être remis en ordre, la vaisselle lavée, les ustensiles de cuisine nettoyés. Les deux maîtresses adjointes feront chacune pour la section qu'elle aura surveillée un resumé oral des opérations du jour pendant lequel les élèves prendront des notes, qu'elles auront à rédiger pour la leçon suivante en les accompagnant du compte de la dépense et du prix de revient de chaque plat par

On trouvera plus loin huit menus d'été et huit menus d'hiver. On y vera désignés des accommodements de viandes froides tels que: miroton, hachis, croquettes, etc. Ces accommodements des restes de la veille sont si nécessaires dans un ménage que l'on ne devra pas s'arrêter à la difficulté qu'ils présentent nécessairement dans un cours qui n'a lieu qu'une fois par semaine. Un pot-au-feu, fait le mercredi à la cantine de l'école, permettra de conserve pour le lendemain un morceau de bœuf bouilli qui sera accommodé par les élèves de la classe de cuisine.

Cours de Blanchissage et de Nettoyage.-L'emploi du temps des cours de blanchissage et de nettoyage, est également réglé pour chaque leçon. La directrice de l'école comprendra la nécessité de procurer aux élèves quelques objets mobiliers à nettoyer. Le matériel de l'école en fournira d'ailleurs un

certain nombre.

Chaque élève de ce cours apportera les quelques objets de linge qu'elle devra laver et repasser.

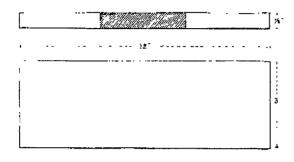
<sup>1</sup> Trois élèves accompagnées de la maîtresse quisinière et sous la surveillance d'une maîtresse adjointe iront chaque jeudi faire les provisions ·lu jour. <sup>2</sup> Les dix élères du cours de blanchissage devront apporter leur déjouner.

#### APPENDIX.

### PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

THE following Series of Plates, showing the carefully arranged course of shop work in wood and iron working, from the Pennsylvania State College, is the best available illustration of a progressive series of exercises for a course in mechanic arts:—

### FIRST LESSON.



#### PLANING

The student is given a rough one inch pine board, from which he is to saw a piece 12 inches long and 4 inches wide. The difference between a ripping and cross-cut saw is here explained to him. He planes one side smooth, using the proper planes, and from this face the edges and other side are worked, making the edges at right angles and face parallel to the working face. No effort is made in this exercise to work to dimensions.

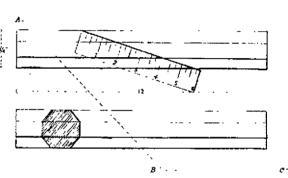
### SECOND LESSON.



### PLANING SQUARE PRISM.

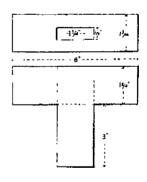
In this exercise, the material is 14 inches long and 2 inches square section. Two adjacent sides are first smoothed, care being taken to keep them at right angles to each other. With a gauge, it is then marked to 13 inches square, and carefully worked to these lines. One end is then dressed with block plane, and the piece sawed off and dressed to a length of exactly 12 inches.

### THIRD LESSON.



The finished piece of the last exercise is now taken, and by method illustrated in accompanying cut, is marked so as to be planed to a regular octagon. The bevel is put at angle A B C =  $135^{\circ}$ , so that the work can be tested as it proceeds.

### FOURTH LESSON.

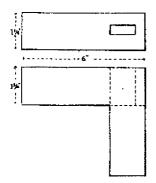


THROUGH MORTISE AND TENON.

In this, as in the two following, the piece is gotten out 12 inches long, and squared as in No. 2. It is then sawed in two pieces,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. Mortise is laid off on  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -inch piece, and tenon on  $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch piece, marking being done with knife, except when mortise gauge is used. The tenon is cut with the back saw, and the mortise bered and chiselled out. The ends are then cut to proper dimensions.

(138-25)

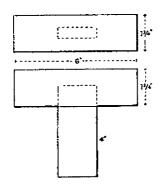
### FIFTH LESSON.



POLISHED MORTISE AND TENON.

This piece is merely another form of No. 4, involving the same operations, with a few modifications, as can be seen in the drawing.

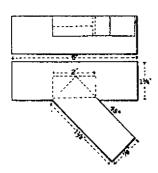
### SIXTH LESSON.



Double Mortise and Tenon.

The same as previous lessons, except there are two mortises and tenons instead of one.

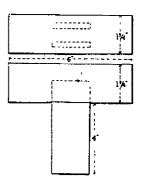
### SEVENTH LESSON.



BRACE MORTISE AND TENON.

The brace is put at an angle of 45°, and made of material  $1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$  inch. Tenon is flush with one side of brace, and a shoulder cut on end. The whole brace is slightly dropped into mortise piece.

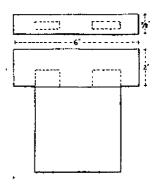
### EIGHTH LESSON.



CONCEALED MORTISE AND TENON.

This differs from the preceding only that the mortise does not pass through the piece.

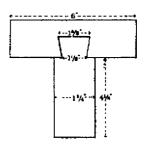
### NINTH LESSON.



DOUBLE MORTISE AND TENON.

Another form of double mortise and tenon, made from inch material; differing slightly in detail, and being somewhat more difficult to fit.

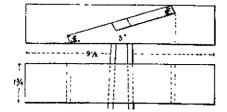
### TENTH LESSON.



OPEN DOVE-TAIL JOINT.

The most elementary form of a dove-tail joint, affording exercise in laying off, and cutting the mortise and tenons at oblique angles.

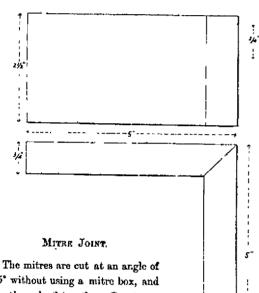
### ELEVENTH LESSON.



KEYED SCARF JOINT.

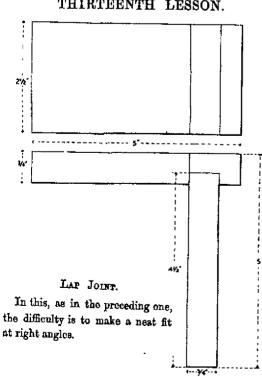
This, on account of its oblique faces and splayed ends, is somewhat difficult to fit. The key forces the pieces into position, and securely holds them there.

### TWELFTH LESSON.

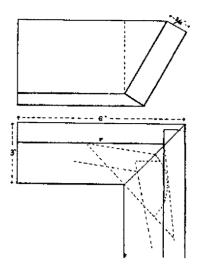


45° without using a mitre box, and are then glued together. Great cere is required to make the glued pieces form a right angle.

### THIRTEENTH LESSON.



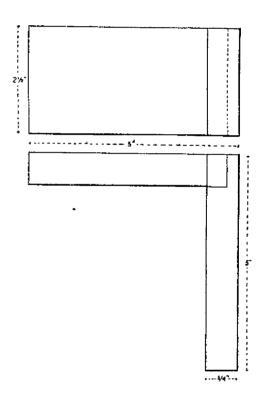
### FOURTEENTH LESSON.



Hopper Lap Joint.

In the drawing but one angle of the hopper is shown, but the student makes the complete hopper. The method of laying off the work, which is somewhat complicated, is fully explained to him, and in no case is he permitted to proceed until it is laid out with precision.

### FIFTEENTH LESSON.

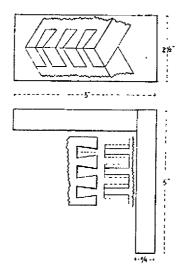


GAINED JOINT.

The inner surface of the gain must be flat and true, in order to produce the proper angle. The joint is glued.

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

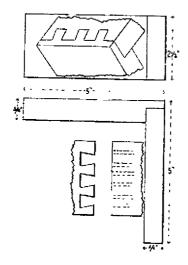
## SIXTEENTH LESSON.



LAP DOVE-TAIL JOINT.

A more difficult form to lay off, cut, and dress.

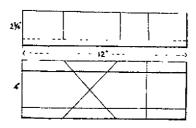
## SEVENTEENTH LESSON.



THROUGH DOVE-TAIL JOINT.

The simplest form of a dove-tail joint at right angles, affording practice in laying off, cutting, and dressing the corresponding parts to exact form and dimensions.

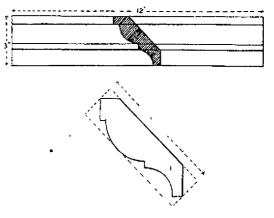
# EIGHTEENTH LESSON.



MITRE BOX.

The box is for subsequent use in sawing mitres, and must be made with great precision, angles, and right angles, and bottoms of uniform width.

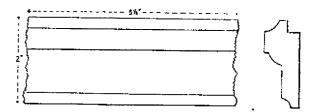
## NINETEENTH LESSON.



Moulding.

In this the work is laid off from an oblique section, as indicated in drawing, but of full size. The drawing of the oblique section is laid upon the material at the proper angle and pricked through, thus marking the lines at which the surfaces change direction. The proper tools are now taken, and the material worked to the desired form. The hollow and rounding planes are used here for the first time.

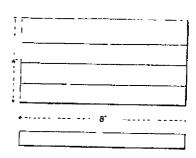
## TWENTIETH LESSON.



Another Form of Moulding.

Much as the former, except here a right section is taken from which to lay off the work, and the marking is done on the end of the piece.

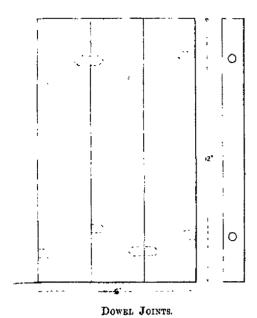
## TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.



GLUE JOINTS.

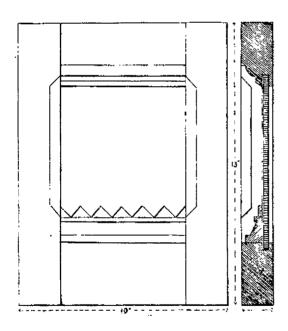
This is made from alternate Cherry and Walnut strips, so that the quality of the work can be seen at a glance.

#### TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.



In this also two kinds of wood are used alternately. The drawing shows the nature of the work.

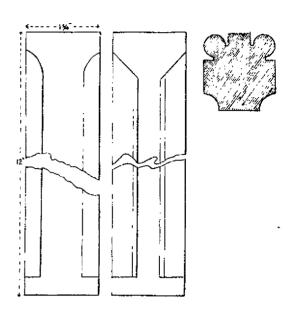
## TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.



## GOTHIC PANEL.

This exercise affords a variety of work. The inner edges of stiles are chamfered, the upper rail has moulding worked upon it, and the bottom of panel is veneered along the top of a piece of moulding placed above the lower rail. The panel and veneer are made of fancy woods, thus presenting a handsome appearance when completed.

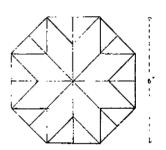
#### TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.



#### WOOD CARVING.

The work is laid off with gauge, after the stick is dressed equare. Templates are made from curves in full size sectional drawings. The cutting is done with chisels and carving tools, the templates being frequently applied in order to keep the moulding of proper shape and uniform size.

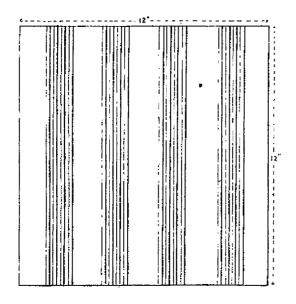
## TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.



#### ORNAMENTAL VENEERING.

The different pieces of vencer are made of different kinds of wood, thus producing a beautiful effect. It requires considerable care to bring the lines of divisions as indicated in the drawing.

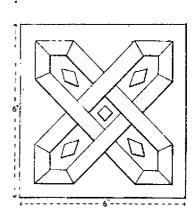
#### TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.



ORNAMENTAL INLAYING.

Seven narrow strips of different kinds of veneer are glued together, so as to form a piece  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide. That is then inlaid in a solid piece of hard wood, as shown in the drawing, a number of them being placed at regular distances apart.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.



MARQUETRY.

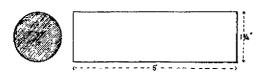
The narrow strips and diamond-shaped pieces are inlaid, and made of different wood from the block into which they are put.

## MACHINE WORK IN WOOD.

The appliances for this work are as follows:--Six wood-turning lathes, strained scroll saw, planer, and circular sawing machine. With each lathe is a set of six turning chisels, a set of six gouges, a parting tool, a pair of calipers, a pair of compasses, a try-square, a two-foot rule, and an oil can.

In this course, not only the use of tools is necessary, but the eye must be carefully trained, as many of the varied forms which arise in wood-turning are tedious and difficult to measure. A skilled workman should, therefore, be able to produce work without measuring the smaller details that shall conform substantially to the drawing.

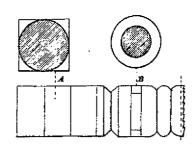
## FIRST LESSON.



#### A CYLINDER.

A piece 9 inches long and 2 inches square is taken. The corners are turned off, and it is worked down to nearly the desired size with the gouge. The chisel is then used to work it to the given dimensions, which is determined by frequent application of the calipers.

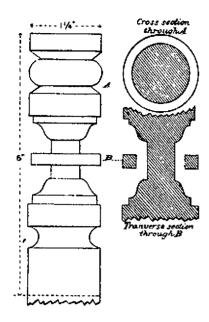
#### SECOND LESSON.



COMMON OUTS IN TURNING.

The drawing represents half the length, the remaining half being a repetition of what is shown. In this the cutting lines are marked, and the depth is gauged by the use of calipers, but the forms of the curves in middle of the piece are determined entirely by the eye.

#### THIRD LESSON.

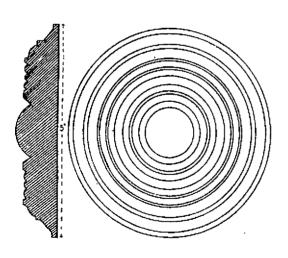


#### ORNAMENTAL TURNING.

In this we have a variety of curves, besides a loose ring to be turned upon the small cylinder, as shown in the transverse section in the drawing. The parts are all worked to given dimensions.

. These pieces represent the elementary part of the work, and the student is kept upon these until he can produce them accurately, and with rapidity.

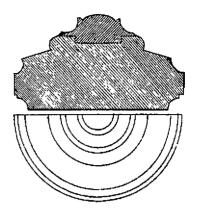
## FOURTH LESSON.



FACE PLATE TURNING.

A piece, 6 inches square, is fastened upon the face plate, from which the rosette, as indicated in the drawing, is to be turned.

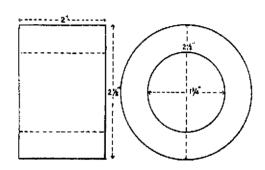
## FIFTH LESSON.



NEWEL POST CAP.

The main part of the cap is made of Walnut. The central resette, which is turned to fit into it, is of Cherry.

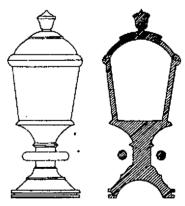
## SIXTH LESSON.



A CYLINDRICAL RING.

This piece is turned, both inside and outside, and consequently requires two chuckings. It is made of either Cherry or Walnut.

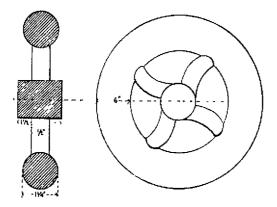
## SEVENTH LESSON.



ORNAMENTAL VASE.

As can be seen in section, the vase is made with a lid which fits neatly upon it. The vase is turned both inside and outside, as in case of the ring, but here the chucking is more difficult, and fitting the lid requires very careful work. There is a loose ring turned on the stem.

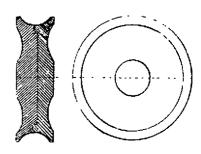
#### EIGHTH LESSON.



HAND WHEEL

The rim and hub are turned. The spokes are cut out with saw and chisel.

## NINTH LESSON.



GROOVED WHEEL.

It is made in two pieces, each of which is turned separately on an arbour. The inner part of one is turned the reverse of the other. When worked to nearly the given dimensions, they are both put upon the same arbour, driven tightly together, and finished in this position.

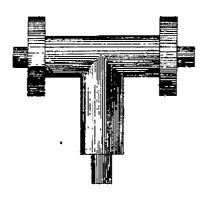
## PATTERN-MAKING.

The student is now ready for pattern-making, in which he will apply the knowledge and skill acquired in both carpentry and wood-turning.

As the applications for patterns extend into nearly every industry, a great variety of forms is required, and from these many courses of equal value might be arranged. In this course, with a few exceptions, we have, therefore, no fixed exercises for each class. After a few preliminary ones, the students are required to make patterns from drawings, previously made, of some machine or part of a machine, which they are to construct later in their course.

The fact that the patterns are to be actually used is an incentive to good work. During the construction the student is shown how the grain should lie in the different pieces forming the pattern; where and what allowance is to be made for warping, shrinking, &c., and in what manner the different forms should be constructed to draw properly from the sand. The following plates are only preparatory to this course:—

## FIRST LESSON.

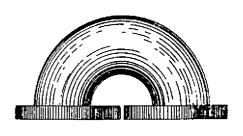


T PIPE.

The pattern is made in halves.

The body and flanges are first completed, the branch is then made and fitted to the body. Care must be taken that the branch is of such length that the fitting will bring to the size desired.

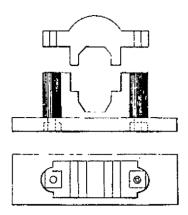
#### SECOND LESSON.



RETURN BEND.

A ring, semi-circular in section, is first turned of such a radius as desired for the bend. As much of this is then taken as required for the pattern. The half flanges are fastened by screws passing through the centre of the pattern into the flange.

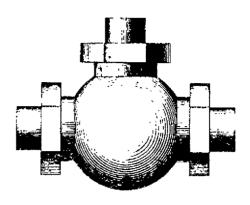
#### THIRD LESSON.



PILLOW BLOCK.

A piece is first prepared for the base of the desired size, allowing for the contraction of the casting in cooling. The pattern is built up from this, as indicated in cut. The student is also required to make the core box.

#### FOURTH LESSON.



GLOBE VALVE.

In this the two pieces of wood are taken of sufficient size, so that when pegged together the ball or body of the pattern can be taken out of them. The branch is then made and fitted to the ball.

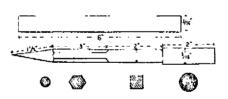
## FORGING.

. For this work there are eight Sturtevant forges, each supplied with blast by a power blower, each provided with an anvil, tongs, punches, heading tools, hot and cold chisels, hammer, and a 2-foot square. There are also in this room four complete sets of swedging tools, set hammers, flatters, fullers, sledges, two large box vices, and a self-feed post drill. A drawing, laid out to the working dimensions, is placed in the forge-room for reference during the exercise. The piece is then forged in detail by the instructor before the class, calling attention to the important points as he proceeds with the work. The student himself is then required to forge the piece, the instructor giving assistance only in case of necessity.

#### THE FIRST LESSON

COMPRISES the building and keeping of forge fires in proper condition, upon which, in forging, so much depends. The student is also shown what degree of heat is necessary, and how to determine when that degree is obtained for the successful working of the various forms.

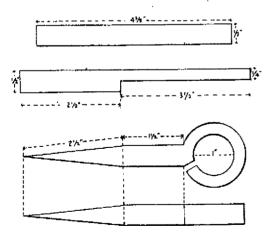
## THIRD LESSON.



DRAWING AND FORMING.

As seen in the cross sections of the finished piece, a portion is round, another is square, another octagonal and the one end tapered to a round point. The student is here shown that a welding heat is necessary in drawing common iron, otherwise its parts are likely to separate lengthwise.

## SECOND LESSON.

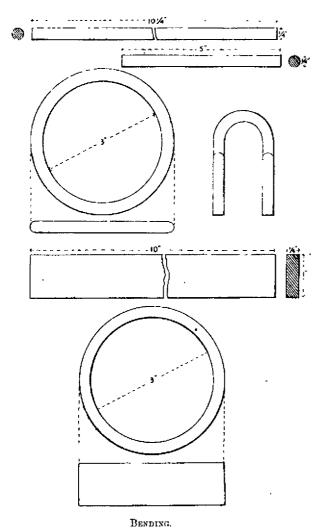


DRAWING, FORMING, AND BENDING.

The successive steps of the exercise are fully explained by the drawing.

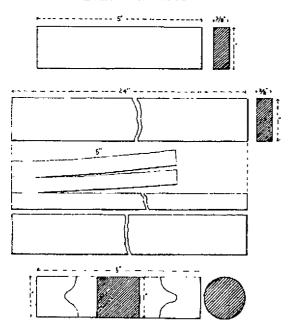
(138-2 T.)

## FOURTH LESSON.



One har each of round and flat iron are bent in circular form and welded. In forming the staples, drawing as well as bending is involved. Whenever possible, useful forms are invariably selected, but the introduction of principles is considered of the first importance, and frequently much time can be saved by taking plain forms.

## FIFTH LESSON.

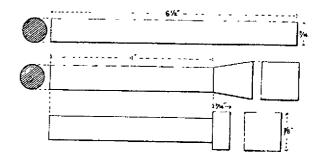


#### FIFTH LESSON :- Continued

#### FAGOT WELDING.

The one piece is two feet long, for the purpose of holding it while welding upon it two 4-inch pipes. In welding and rounding the ends, it is drawn out 1 inch. It is then cut off, and the ends dressed, making the finished piece 5 inches long.

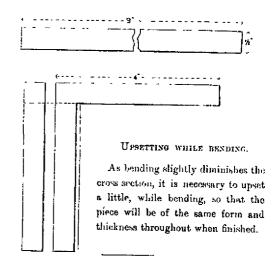
## SIXTH LESSON.



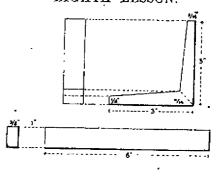
UPSETTING AND BOLTMAKING,

The material is 6 inches long. By upsetting it is diminished in length, while the part upset is increased in cross section, and squared in preparation for the head of the bolt of the finished piece.

#### SEVENTH LESSON.



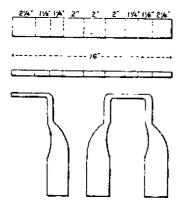
## EIGHTH LESSON.



Upsetting before bending.

This piece is made heavy at the middle, and bent of that point. It makes a much stronger angle than the preceding one.

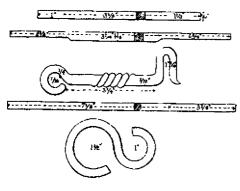
## NINTH LESSON.



BENDING AND TWISTING.

The bar is bent without upsetting. It is a post floor hanger, and is twisted to bring it to the proper shape to receive the timber.

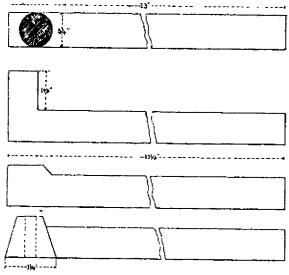
## TENTH LESSON.



DRAWING, BENDING, AND TWISTING.

The ends are drawn out for hook and eye, and made round. The twist in central part is ornamental. The S hook is to accustom the student to forming graceful curves with iron.

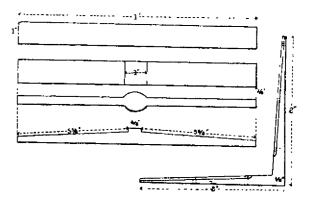
# ELEVENTH LESSON.



Upsetting, Welding, Forming, and Punching.

A tool for making the heads of bolts, &c., called a heading-tool.

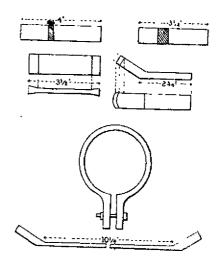
## TWELFTH LESSON.



BRACKET.

This involves upsetting, drawing, bending, chamfering, and punching.

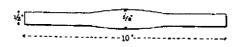
## THIRTEENTH LESSON.



Rixc

The ring is made from 3 pieces welded together. The main part being made of lighter material than the ends and angles.

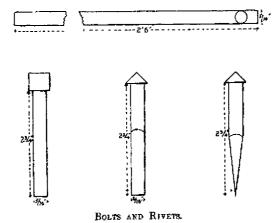
## FOURTEENTH LESSON.



BUTT OR JUMP WELD.

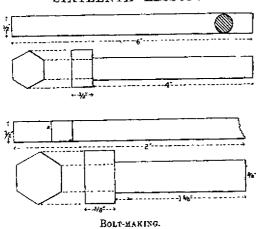
The ends are upset and made square, after which they are welded by butting them together. Instruction is given as to how the weld should be dressed to preserve its strength.

## FIFTEENTH LESSON.



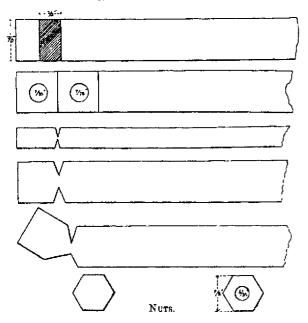
These are formed with the heading-tool made in Lesson Eleven. The principal feature in this exercise is to keep the stem in the centre of the head.

## SIXTEENTH LESSON.



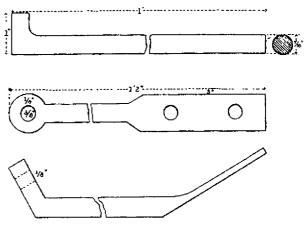
The stock is upset, as in a previous lesson, but in this the head is made hexagonal, instead of square. Great care is necessary to make the head regular, and, as in the lesson above, to keep the body of piece in centre of head.

## SEVENTEENTH LESSON.



The drawing explains the method of making hexagonal and square nuts.

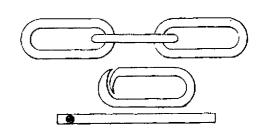
#### EIGHTEENTH LESSON.



EYE STAY OR BRACE.

The two ends are bent so as to be at right angles, to each other while making different angles with the bar. The eye is formed from the hody of the piece, while the tang is formed separately and welded on.

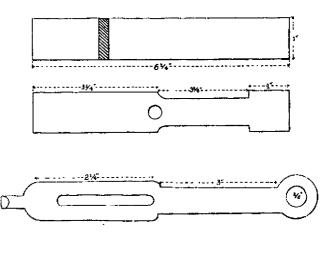
#### NINETEENTH LESSON.



WELDING LINKS.

In this the scarf is somewhat different from that in the ordinary weld. The links are twisted in the finished chain.

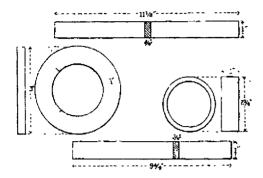
## TWENTIETH LESSON.



HASP.

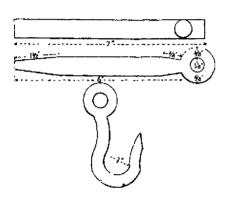
This brings in splitting, in connection with what has been given before.

#### TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.



Same as in a preceding lesson, except one piece is bent on its edge. The two are put together to show difference in the scarfing.

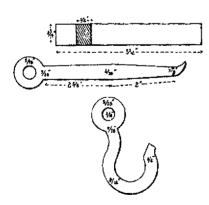
## TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.



Ворв Ноок.

The eye is formed by turning and welding it in such a manner as to give it the appearance of being punched.

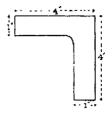
## TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.



CHAIN HOOK.

In this the eye is punched, and the greatest care is taken to give it the maximum strength with the material used.

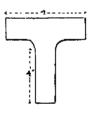
## TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.



WELDED CORNER.

Two pieces welded at right angles, illustrating the kind of scarf necessary for this weld.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.



T WELD.

In this the pieces are welded in the form of a T. The scarf is somewhat different, and the weld is more difficult to make.

## TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.



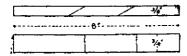
## BLACKSMITH TONGS.

The jaws are made from  $\frac{2}{8}$ -inch square iron, and welded to lighter pieces for the handles. This exercise combines nearly all the principles that have been gone over in former lessons, and closes the course in iron forging.

## STEEL FORGING.

The student has now acquired considerable skill in producing forms, as well as regulating heat in the working of iron. In working steel slight variations are necessary, but he soon becomes familiar with these and is ready to take up hardening, tempering, and annealing, which are of supreme importance in the making of tools, &c.

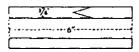
#### TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.



WELDING.

Steel to iron and steel to steel by lap weld.

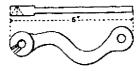
## TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON.



IRON AND STEEL WELDING.

Steel welded to iron by split scarfing.

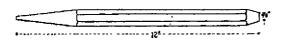
## TWENTY-NINTH LESSON.



WRENCH.

This is formed here, to be finished in the fling course which follows. The student here finds the difference between working iron and steel.

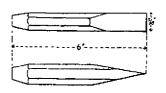
## THIRTIETH LESSON.



BLACKSWITH'S PUNCH.

After forging it is hardened and tempered.

## THIRTY-FIRST LESSON.



FLAT COLD CHISEL.

The forging is a sample form, but it gives practice in tempering.

## THIRTY-SECOND LESSON.



CAPE CHISEL.

Forming and tempering.

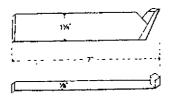
## THIRTY-THIRD LESSON.



DRILL.

Here the form is somewhat more difficult to produce, and is tempered to a dark straw colour, instead of a brown, as in the two preceding lessons.

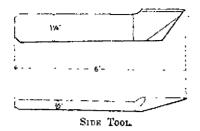
## THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON.



LATHE TOOL.

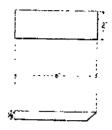
Forged as indicated and properly tempered.

## THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON.



These tools are comparatively easy to form, after the course in iron forging, but close attention is necessary to properly temper them.

#### THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON.



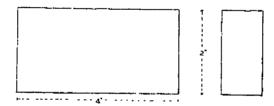
THAN INDA

In the preceding lessons on tempering, the pieces have been hardened on or near the cutting edge, while in this the whole piece is tempered.

## VICE WORK.

For this work the shop is provided with eight swivel vices, and a supply of small tools, as follows — Cold chisels of different forms, chipping hammers, an assortment of files, file cards, try-squares, calipers, scratch gauges, hand vices, &c., &c. This course is intended to give practice in the use of different hand tools for metal, and also to teach the student how to keep them in order. Each lesson is varied in such a manner as to insure the introduction of the different-shaped files. The castings are planed, not true, to remove the rough scales which are so injurious to files.

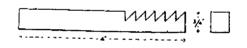
## FIRST AND SECOND LESSONS.



FILING TO LINE.

- I. A plain block of east iron is taken, and one face is filed true. The student is taught how to hold the file and move the arms to produce a true surface.
- 11. An edge and end are filed square with true surface, using a try-square to test the accuracy of the work.

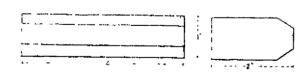
## FOURTH LESSON.



#### RACK-TRETH

This piece shows the different files used to form sharp angles of this kind.

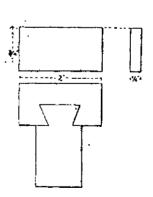
## THIRD LESSON.



#### FILING HALF HEXAGON.

The same casting is used as in Lessons One and Two. The student lays out a half hexagon on the end of the piece, lines it, and then files it to the lines as indicated in the figure.

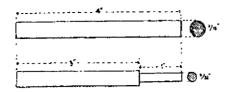
## FIFTH LESSON.



#### DOVE-TAILING.

The piece being of wrought iron, showing the difference of working the two metals. It introduces drilling, sawing, and filing.

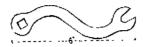
#### SIXTH LESSON.



SCREW BLANK.

This is reduced in size its entire length; then a portion is reduced more than the other, forming a shoulder, the reduced portion being kept round in section, and in the centre of the stock.

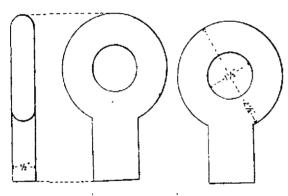
## SEVENTH LESSON.



WRENCH.

The wrench made in the forging course. It introduces inside and outside curves, and a square hole to be filed from a round one.

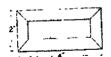
## EIGHTH LESSON.



RING WORK.

The material for this exercise is on the right in the drawing, and two projections of the finished piece are on the left. The object is to make the ring circular in section from the casting, which is square in section, and to make all the surfaces of the tang straight, and at right angles to each other.

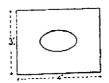
## NINTH LESSON.



CHIPPING BEVEL.

The casting is lined by the student the proper distance from the edge which is to be bevelled. It is cut down to the line, using a hammer and flat cold chisel.

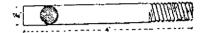
## TENTH LESSON.



OVAL FILING.

A flat piece of cast iron upon which an oval shape is marked out. It is drilled out as near to the marks as possible, and then chipped and filed to the line.

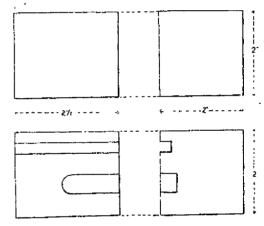
## ELEVENTH LESSON.



THREAD CUTTING

A line representing the thread is marked off twelve times around the piece, the pitch being kept the same throughout. The filing is done by using the half-round and three-cornered files.

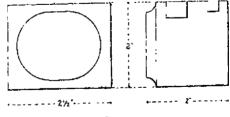
## TWELFTH LESSON.



CHIPPING (WROUGHT IRON).

A rectangular groove,  $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$  inch, is chipped entirely across the face of the piece, and another groove,  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{6}$ -inch, three-eighths of the distance across

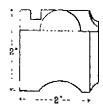
## THIRTEENTH LESSON.



CHIPPING.

Same block is used. An oval is cut upon one side, introducing concave chipping, as is shown in the right-hand projection.

## FOURTEENTH LESSON.



CONVEX CHIPPING.

Here, on same block, is introduced convex chipping, in the form of a half cylinder part way across the face of the piece. Also, more concave cutting.

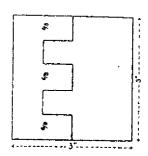
## FIFTEENTH LESSON.



HAND VICE FILING.

A round piece of steel is reduced in diameter its entire length, and filed at one end to a tapering joint.

## SIXTEENTH LESSON.



## PARALLEL FITTING.

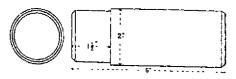
The exciting is lined by the student, and fitted as shown in the plate. The practice which he has acquired is here called into use, as one misstroke of the file may necessitate his beginning a new piece.

## MACHINE WORK IN IRON.

In this course, after a few elementary pieces, the student is required to build some machine. If it is too large for one to complete during his course, more students are put upon it, and in this way a working piece of mechanism is produced, the result of their combined efforts. We hope, by this method, to add to our equipment special machines designed and built by our own students in mechanical engineering. Some little work has already been done by special students. Below will be found a few of the elementary lessons required by all students who enter upon this work.

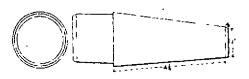
#### SECOND LESSON.

#### THIRD LESSON.



#### PLAIN TURNING.

The piece is centred, put upon the lathe and ends faced up, making it exactly 6 inches in length. It is then turned down its entire length to 2 inches in diameter. A portion of it is then cut down to a smaller diameter, loaving a square shoulder  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the end. The ends are then chamfered. The exercise gives practice in selecting, grinding, and setting the proper cutting tools.



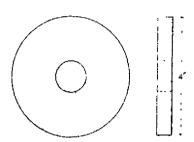
#### TAPER TURNING.

The finished piece of last exercise is taken for the stock of this. The object of this lesson is to show how, by moving the toil stock to the front or rear, any desired taper may be turned.

(138-2U.)

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## FOURTH LESSON.



#### CHECKING AND BORING

The solid blank is centred, and then bored out by placing the drill in the slot of tool posts and using toil stock to force drill through.

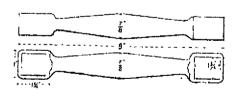
## FIFTH LESSON.



## A HANDER

This lesson gives practice in using the cross feed by hand to produce a given curve, while the longitudinal feed is operated by the lathe.

## SIXTH LESSON.



## CONNECTING ROD.

This involves about all the principles of the preceding lessons, besides some planer work.

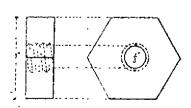
## SEVENTH LESSON



SCREW CUTTING.

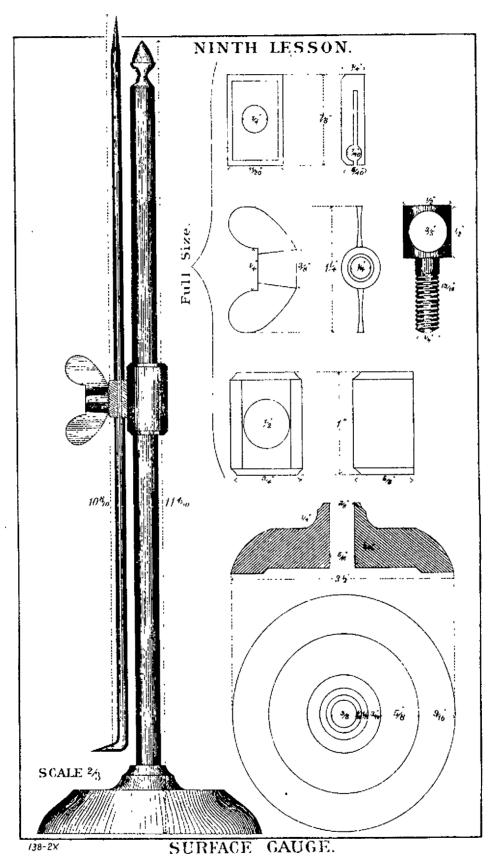
The student is shown how to arrange the gearing for cutting threads of different pitch. He then cuts 12 threads to the inch upon the bolt given him

## EIGHTH LESSON.



INSIDE SCREW COTTING.

The thread is cut for the bolt in the preceding lesson.



MADE BY STUDENTS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

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#### 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1890.)

Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of section 16 of Act 18 Vic., 1854.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 6 July, 1891.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the Proceedings of the Trustees, and of the progress of the school, during the year 1890, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of the "Sydney Grammar School Act."

The Trustees are pleased to be able to report satisfactorily upon the working of the school during the past year.

Several changes have taken place in the teaching staff, mainly necessitated by the reorganisation of the school referred to, in the last Annual Report.

There has not been any falling off in the attendance of the pupils throughout the year, which has been maintained at the high average of 426.

The results of the School and University Examinations have shown that the confidence of the public in the masters and management of the school has been fully justified.

The usual examinations of the pupils by gentlemen not connected with the school took place in December.

The reports of these gentlemen—Messrs, G. F. Vaughan, M.A., E. Trechmann, B.A., Ph.D., and J. W. Jonson—are annexed hereto.

Much success has attended the establishment of a commercial side in the school.

The proportion of boys who have entered these classes being large, and their progress so far being satisfactory.

The new science class-room was completed towards the end of the year, and the necessary apparatus has been procured, with the sum appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

Mr. G. E. Blanch, M.A., Oxford, B.Sc., London, whose testimonials were of a high order, having been appointed to the post of Mathematical Master and Teacher of Natural Science, a regular course of instruction in the science branch has now been instituted.

With the object of making the school play-ground available to its fullest extent, for the boys' recreation, some further improvements are being made, and the Board propose at an early date to commence the erection of a gymnasium.

There have not been any changes in the Board during the year.

Mr. Justice Windeyer and Mr. A. J. Cape continued to occupy the post of Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

The "Salting Scholarship" at the University, which was available on the 1st January, 1891, has been awarded to Mr. A. H. Garnsey, who was head of the school at the December examination.

A statement of the income and expenditure of the school for the past year is forwarded herewith.

W. C. WINDEYER, Chairman.

Submitted.—C.S., 7/7/91. Submit to Executive.—J.H.C., 8/7/91. Ex. Min. prepared.—H.W., 13/7/91.

RETURN

RETURN of the Salaries and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1890.

Office.	Name.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Fees from Pupils.	Tota'.	Remarks.
Inthematical Master  Do do  Master of Lower School  Master of Commercial School  Second Classical Master  Second Mathematical Master  Second Mathematical Master  Do do	Josah Thomas Crook Frank Morris William Henry Catlett	350 0 0 0 250 0 0 0 345 16 8 450 0 0 0 250 0 0 0 250 0 0 0 255 0 0 0 247 18 4 250 0 0 0 116 13 4 4 0 0 0 0	80 0 0 61 1 0		£ s, d, 1,600 10 0 0 250 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	*For residence to 30th June only.
Audited— James C. Taylor, Publi 22 January, 18			·	W. H.	CATLETT Score	

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1890.

Receipts.	Total.	. Disbursoments.	Total.
### S. d. o Balances from 1889, as under:— On fixed deposit in the Commercial Bank   500 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	£ s. d. , 674 14 0 6,105 0 0	By Salaries	£ 8, 6 7,507 12 3 141 13 6 148 14 6
Vote for lectures in Science   240 19 10	72 14 0	Special Prizes   15 0 0	72 14 91 16 914 4
£	10,580 6 10	On fixed deposit. 500 0 0 On current account 854 15 7	1,854 15 10,580 6 1
Audited— JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant. 22 January, 1891.	<u> </u>	W. H. CATLETT, Secretary, 12 January	uary, 1891.

RETURN of the Number of Masters at the Sydney Grammar School, as well as the Number of Scholars for 1890.

Number of Masters.		Number of Scholars.									
Twenty.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year, 426						
			w	. H. CATLETT, Secret	ary, 2 January, 1801. Sydne <b>y</b>						

#### SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, DECEMBER, 1890.

Reports of the Examiners.

Report by Mr. G. F. Vaughan, M.A., late Scholar St. John's College, Oxford, Formerly Headmaster, Maryborough Grammar School, Queensland.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to submit to you my Report upon the work of the Commercial Side of the Sydney Grammar School and upon the English and Latin of the Lower School.

In both Schools papers were set for each Form in its own subjects, and in both alike the industry and interest of the boys in their work was shown by the large number of papers given in as well as by the care with which they had been done.

been done.

In the Commercial School the only exception to the general excellence of the papers was in Euclid II, and, to a less extent, in Algebra II, in both cases, as I think, too much has been attempted, with the result that only the best boys in the class have been successful. Apart from these, the work done was, in all respects, eminently satisfactory: the papers were well written, the answers were well arranged, and the knowledge shown was, as far as it went, thorough and accurate. In Division III however, and, perhaps, to some extent, in Division II, there seemed to be a tendency to allow verbal accuracy in repeating rules to take the place of an intelligent understanding of them, and this detracted a little from the value of some of the papers.

As each class had its own papers they cannot easily be compared together. On the same papers I should expect to find that Divisions II and III, and to a much less extent, Division I, overlap one another more than is desirable; a further subdivision of the classes seems to be called for so as to form a new class that would include the lower part of the Second and the upper part of the Third Division. Division IV is evidently a difficult class to deal with, and cannot, I think, be better arranged than at present.

The whole arrangement and organisation of this School is, as I understand, the work of the past year, so that you

The whole arrangement and organisation of this School is, as I understand, the work of the past year, so that you The whole arrangement and organisation of this School is, as I understand, the work of the past year, so that you are, in my opinion, much to be congratulated, both upon the real excellence of the work that has been done in it, and upon the systematic thoroughness with which it has been arranged. It has in it the promise of much usefulness, but everything will depend upon the spirit in which its further organisation is carried out. For the School has, as I take it, raison d'être in your system unless the spirit of a wider and more liberal education is infused into the mechanical routine which is involved in the notion of Commercial teaching. As a means of ensuring this I think the ground occupied by the School at present must be enlarged: new subjects must be taken up and the present subjects taught in a more liberal spirit; nor should the mechanical accuracy of knowledge that is useful in the lower forms be made the characteristic feature of the highest classes. If I am not much mistaken the general excellence of the work done, especially in the First Class, shows better than anything else that the School is capable of higher work, and this should all be in the direction of general education. English Composition and Literature and French Composition, if not Literature too, are undoubtedly well within the reach of the highest class, and these have a real practical as well as an educational value: whilst Physical Science seems a suitable study to be included in a system of practically useful education, and would be a relief from the monotony of the other work; nor should I omit to add that a wider reading in History ought to take the place of the present text book, and that it should not be confined to English History. If in addition to some such extension of your curriculum the sub-division of classes could be made as I have suggested, you have all the elements of success ready to your hands. your hands.

your hands.

In the Lower School the papers done for me were very satisfactory: they were noticeable for the sound and accurate knowledge they showed of most of the work done. The only comparative failure was in the Latin Composition paper of III B. and in some of the English questions of III A. and B. A very large amount of work was shown up, and all the questions on each paper were well attacked; there was little mere blundering; the answers, for the most part, clear and to the point.

The classes seem well arranged, so as to correspond with real differences in the attainments of the boys composing them, and those, in the different classes, seem to be well together. I was unable to take the forms orally, but, judging from their papers, I think that the amount of work set out, for the higher class at least, is rather small; whether it could be increased without impairing the general efficiency of the form I am hardly in a position to judge; in the English work however, there can be no question, I think, that time should be found for English Composition and Essay writing, and that more attention should be given to the subject matter of the poetry taken in repetition. Spelling, too, seems weak in both forms, but this has already been well looked after.

Mr. E. Trechmann, B.A., Ph.D., Lecturer in Modern Languages at the University of Sydney, reports on French and German as follows:—

Centlemen. have the honor to report to you for the second time on my examination of the Sydney Grammar School in French and German.

French and German.

In consequence of the changes which have taken place since my last report in the arrangement of the French and German classes, I cannot compare the work all through the School with that of 1889; as far as I can judge, however, I think I may say that, in French at least, there is a distinct improvement.

In the first French Division both the translation and prose composition are good, and the boys show an intelligent interest in the subject matter of the prescribed books and their authors. In the Second Division the papers which I set were rather easy, and the average of marks obtained is in consequence high. In the translation from the set books there is a want of exactness; thus out of the fourteen boys nine passed over in silence a little word in the first line of the first piece. Most of the errors are due to carclessness rather than ignorance. Another point which I should like to notice is one which I mentioned in my last report. A very large number of words in the English vocabulary came from the French; of these many have in the course of centuries developed a different meaning or a different shade of meaning in one language or the other, or in both languages. The majority of these words, however, cover one another. Where such changes have taken place it should be the duty of the teacher to point out the difference in meaning. Where no differences exist, it is unnecessary to vary the expression, as many boys systematically try to do, usually for the worse. To them translation must appear more difficult than it is. In rendering modern French prose a plain, straightforward translation is the best; in poetry and plays, especially of the classical age, a little freedom may be permitted.

Amongst the remaining French Divisions the fourth may be commended for uniformly good work. Quality has not been sacrificed to quantity, as so frequently happens when too much is attempted.

The number of boys who learn German is unfortunately very small; in the Upper Division only six. In the Junior Divis

To the Head Master, Sydney Grammar School.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit my Report on the result of the Shorthand Examination in connection with your School. Sixty-three boys presented themselves for examination: thirty-one in the First Division, fourteen in the Second Division, and eighteen in the Third Division. Of these, nine in the First Division, five in the Second Division, and three in the Third Division, pass a rather low standard. The test words given being all taken from the Phonographic Teacher (the instruction-book used), and only one-half of the possible number of marks being taken as sufficient for a pass, I think it will be admitted that the Examiner has not erred on the side of severity; but bearing in mind the fact that Phonography has only recently been introduced into the school as a regular subject of study, and that it would very probably be regarded by many of the boys with disfavour, the result may be considered very satisfactory. A year or two hence, when the study of Phonography has come to be looked upon by the pupils of the "Commercial Side" as a matter of course, the number of passes may reasonably be expected to be considerably greater.

With reference to the number of marks allowed, perhaps I had better explain that I have given one mark for each test-word correctly written, twelve for the vowels correctly pronounced, and one for every five grammalogues.

Enclosed you will find a list of the students, with the number of marks gained by each. To the Head Master, Sydney Grammar School.

I am, &c., T. W. JONSON.

APPENDIX

# $\Lambda_{\tt PPENDEX}$ giving full details of the Examination Work.

I.—CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

VI. Latin, 17 boys.	Subjects,	Average.	1	esults I	Name to
VI.	Subjects,	smgc.	ję,	ī —	Name who
		γĸ	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks.
, , , , , ,	Latin Unprepared Translation.	54	95	32	Two papers excellent, seven good. The style of the translations was generally good, though sometimes too florid. Most boys would have done better to consider more carefully the grammatical construction of the Latin; adverbs and conjunctions were generally omitted or wrongly
	Latin Prose	44	73	20	Two papers excellent, four good. There was considerable accuracy shown in this paper, but some want of power. Co-ordinate constructions were
Greek, 14 boys.	Greek Unprepared Trans- lation.	40	88	11	too generally employed.  One paper excellent, two good. The paper set was too difficult for the lower boys in the form; it was, however, well attempted in many cases, and the work was much more close and accurate than in the
	Greek Prose	40	77	6	corresponding Latin paper.  One paper excellent, five good. Less accuracy shown than in the Latin
	Critical Paper	51	76	32	prose, but more style.  Two papers excellent, five good. There was a want of clearness in the arrangement of some of the answers, and a slight tendency to fill up with irrelevant details.
]	Latin and Greek History	52	77	40	One excellent paper, and three others not much inferior; the rest of the class was well together, and their answers show a very fair knowledge of the subject.
V. 18 boys.	Latin Unseen Translation	59	87	24	The class generally weak in dates, and too apt to give general answers to particular questions.  The meaning was generally apprehended, and in many instances the spirit of the original was reproduced. The Form, as a whole, has a respectable knowledge of vocabulary, a good comprehension of structure supplemented in some cases by good style, and in a few cases, by an
7 boys. 16 boys.	Greek History Greek Unseen Translation	50·5 53	80 78	28 14	appreciation of the distinction between the style of poetry and prose.  Insufficient knowledge of facts.  The work shows, in a few cases, originality, in most cases a very fair knowledge of vocabulary, and a good knowledge of syntax. Four of
	Greek ProseLatin Prose	62 53	90 84	32 44	the papers were bad.  Some excellent work. Four papers very bad, not included in the average.  A great deal of the work is spoilt by far too much inaccuracy, and the
LOWER V. 28 boys.	Sallust—Catiline's Con-	52	1		juncture of the sentence is not noticed.  Translation with only one or two exceptions very well done; though from a certain similarity in the answers, and for other reasons it was
	Composition and Unseen	90	56		apparent that the translation was produced by rote rather than by in- telligence on the part of the boys. Thus much better answers were got for a question of reproduction than for the questions in the meaning of particular words and phrases and peculiar constructions. I think that twenty-four out of the twenty-seven examined could pass the Matriculation Examination in this nather.
ıv.	Translation.	20	,,,		Composition not at all satisfactory; with liberal marking only five boys got more than half marks; false concords abounded; the form failed throughout to translate the English perfect active participle. Unseen translation: the piece set was evidently too difficult for even the best boys, only three grasped the trend of the passage. I consider that not more than ten of these boys are up to Matriculation standard in
	Latin Translation—Ovid Metamorphoses.	68	86	35	composition.  The papers, with one exception, were all thoroughly satisfactory. Three were excellent. The translations showed much careful and accurate work, several boys rising above the ordinary "school-boy" style.
18 boys.	Greek Translation—Xen, Agesilaus.	61	100	31	A very difficult paper; but the way in which it was treated by the form shows that they have thoroughly mastered the subject. Form papers were excellent, one boy obtaining full marks. The reproduction of the English into Greek was good, considering the fact that the form has had so little practice in that line. The parsing was the only part
22 boys.	Latin Prose	63.4	87	33	of the paper that was not well done.  The form, as a whole, is in a highly efficient state. Three excellent papers. In a few cases the inflections were weak, but accuracy was the paper of the contract of th
17 boys.	Greek Prose	51	77	26	the main characteristic. The results show very level teaching.  One excellent paper; six were good. The form, as a whole, display an accurate knowledge of the inflections of the verbs and nouns, and show careful training in the way in which there is no the verbs and nouns, and
UPPER REMOVE.			<u> </u>		show careful training in the way in which they set about their work.  The form is in a thoroughly healthy condition, and great credit is due to
29 boys.	Latin, Composition, and Author.	52	81	17	Composition: Satisfactory. A few very good. A few bad. Result not even. Averge 48 per cent.  Translation: Fair. Structure of sentences as a rule not grasped. Author too difficult. Average 54 per cent.
_	English Author	63·3	84	25	Parsing: Fair. Marks lost through want of thoroughness. Average 54 per cent.  General result spoilt by the presence of five boys who seem to be unfit for the work, and who reduce the general average by nearly 6 per cent. Excluding them, the result of the work was good.  General result good. The repetition was well known, though more attention is required in the matter of punctuation. The parsing was particularly good. Meaning of words and context good. Allusions were not so well done and derivations were inaccurate or incomplete.
Division I. 16 boys.	Greek, Grammar, Transla- tion and Composition.	52·3	81	38	Analysis should have been better. Composition fair.  Result as regards Div. I very satisfactory. Four papers were decidedly good.

<del></del>	Perc	ental I	Result	Hs				
Form,	Subject.	Алегаде.	Highest	Lowest.	Remarks .			
Division II. 8 boys.	Grammar	37	60	21	Div. II was uneven. The form throughout failed in the verbs and inflections of some of the pronouns. Translation was pretty good.			
•	Translation, Grammar, and Composition.	53	   71-	   26 	Composition: Five papers very satisfactory, remainder indifferent to bad. Vocabulary at fault.  Translation: Very well done by the whole form, only one boy getting less than half marks.  Grammar satisfactory; parts of verbs good; parsing good; prepositions			
HIGHER MATHEMATICS. Division I. 14 boys.		40	78	16	The papers included questions on Algebra to Binomial Theorem, Trigonometry to solution of Triangles. One boy took up Analytical Conics			
ARITHMETIC. Division I, It boys.	An	683	   <sub>94</sub> 	41	and Differential Calculus. The standard was not very high; the result however is creditable. One paper was excellent and one very good. A noticeable absence of great gaps in the marks.  A creditable result. The most noticeable faults were inaccuracy, especially in the question on simple interest, too many failures in a simple stock sum, too frequent use of Algebra in elementary questions and a lack of intelligible explanation to connect the steps in the working. Three excellent papers, one being almost perfect. Two weak			
Division II. 18 boys.	All	513	86	36	ones.  A mediocre result. All the Mathematical papers of this division show that it is far from being homogeneous. As in the division above there is a lack of intelligible explanations of the working and too free a use of Algebra, but the lower division is the more accurate. Failed in the			
Division III. 24 boys.	   To Stocks	41	74	8	profit and loss question. Four papers excellent; one good.  The division is sound on the principles involved in elementary questions, weak in profit and loss and stocks, and inaccurate where long working is required. One paper excellent, one good, four bad, one total			
Division IV. 24 boys.	To Profit and Loss	62	89 	   39 	failure.  A very even result. With few exceptions, the work was thorough and careful. The paper was, however, an easy one for this division, and the failure in the questions on mensuration and discount was therefore			
Division V. 27 boys.	To Discount and Profit and Loss.	56	79	<sub>32</sub> . 	somewhat remarkable. Four papers excellent, eleven good. Elementary work and fractions very sound throughout. The general style of work much better than in algebra. The question on mensuration was consistently avoided, and their ideas on discount appear			
Division VI. 29 boys.	To Proportion	43	76	12	either hazy or non-existent. Four papers excellent, eleven good.  Three papers excellent, four good. One third of the division very weak.  A great lack of uniformity of method in the mechanical work, and,			
<ul> <li>Attebra, Division I, 14 boys.</li> </ul>	Progressions	59	93	32	consequently, much inaccuracy through cumbersome and unnecessarily long reductions.  With two exceptions fairly level for the top division. Very little work that was wrong, but too much that was clumsy. The simultaneous			
Division II. 18 boys.	Upper, Progressions Lower, Indices.	50	89	15	quadratic very poorly answered, seeing that it at once resolved itself into one of the commonest types. The only problem of moderate difficulty attempted by only four boys. The book work on surds very indifferently known. Two excellent papers and six good ones. There are practically two divisions, the lower of which would probably have done better in the division below. A distinct weakness in symbolical expression and an inclination to use algebraical artifices rather than straightforward working. One excellent paper and five			
Division III. 24 boys.	Simultaneous Quadratics	31 ½	86	6	good ones.  This division was unfortunate in being grouped with Div. I and II: the paper was evidently beyond their reach. The papers showed distinct weakness in symbolical expression and in fractions. Four, if not seven boys, are quite unfit for the division. One excellent paper, which			
Division IV. 24 boys.	Simultaneous Quadratics, not including problems	49	83	29	would have ranked second in the division above.  The elementary work of this division was very thorough, as is shown by the consistent results for the first half of the paper. It was only when rather more originality was required that any failure was perceptible. On the whole the result is creditable alike to the division and its master. Two excellent papers, three good, the noticeable			
Division V. Upper, 12 boys. Lower, 16 boys.	Harder Fractions Easy Fractions	48 39	92 54	16 15	point being the absence of any total failures.  This division has been necessarily divided into two, thereby naturally increasing the difficulty of instruction. There also appear to be some six boys whose proper place would have been in a lower division. A good deal of inaccuracy appeared in the elementary work, and a general			
Division VI. 30 boys. * EUCLID.	Simple simultaneous equations.	36	100	14	want of fairlity in manipulating factors and fractions. Two papers were excellent and one good.  Work very inaccurate and unsound. The result, with one exception, unsatisfactory.			
Division I. 14 boys. Division II. 18 boys.	Books I-VI		89 75	34 13	Bookwork good. Deductions fair, though very few attempted the one on Book VI. Three excellent papers and four good ones.  Bookwork fair in the upper half of the division. Deductions weak.			
Division III. 24 boys. Division IV. 24 boys.	Books I-III, 25	56 <u>1</u> 57	78 89	25   4	Three excellent papers, four good, two bad.  Bookwork decidedly good. Deductions very weak. Two excellent papers, ten good, one bad.  Bookwork well and intelligently done. The deductions, all but one,			
Division V. Upper, 12 boys. Lower, 15 boys,	Book I	47	81 63	26 26	weak. Four excellent papers, seven good, two very bad.  Bookwork good, deductions weak. One paper excellent, one good, three bad.  Definitions very good; the rest of the bookwork satisfactory. No deduc-			
]	Book I, 26	1	80	10	Definitions very good; the rost of the bookwork satisfactory. No deductions attempted. Two pages good, three bad.  Definitions and propositions good. Failed in the question on the methods of proof employed by Euclid. Six papers excellent, two bad.			

## CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

				csults,	ND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
Earn	į			<del></del> !	Remarks.
Form.	Subjects.	Average	Highest.	Lowest	Romares.
FRENCH.					
Division <sub>]</sub> 1. 15 boys.	Authors Composition	71 63	92 99	29 36	Translation good on the whole. Prose composition good. Grammar not so good.
Division II. 15 boys.	Authors		98 98	70 60	Translation rather inaccurate, but more through carelessness. Good.
Division III. 27 boys.	Author Composition and Gram-	59 52	88 8 <b>£</b>	16 12	Translation good. Composition satisfactory. Irregular verbs weak. Last six or seven boys poor.
Division IV. 20 boys.	Author			42 79	Uniformly very good. Well up in verbs.
Division V.	tion,				)
27 boys. Division VI. 30 boys.	,, ,, ,,	63 59	93	25 39	Very fair average work. Only one bad paper, rather weak in verbs.  Grammar fair, poor in translating French sentences.
GERMAN.					
Division I. 7 boys.	Authors Crammar and Composition.		88 85	28	Four good papers. One poor.
Division II. 15 boys.	i 	55	95	29	One good paper. Three or four satisfactory, the remainder poor.
Division III, 18 boys.	Grammar	17	34	2	An unsatisfactory result.
CHEMISTRY.					
Division 1. 24 boys.	Non-Metals and the more	49	96	12	Four excellent papers were sent up; many were very good, and only three
Division II. 26 boys.	important Metals.	44	71	13	had. Half the Division got over half marks; a few failures.
Division III. 28 boys.	To compounds of Carbon	43	81	16	Some very good papers: answers, as a rule, very well expressed.
Division IV. 29 boys.	with Oxygen. To Ammonia	17	4.5	2	Ten fair papers; the remainder unsatisfactory.
Division V. 30 boys.		39	90	8	A division of beginners. The work sent up was very satisfactory,
2000	7	"	""	"	excepting four papers.
			IJ	r.—c	ommercial School.
Com. I. 28 boys.	English	59	82	38	An unusually good set of papers; average for parsing 78 per cent.
1 absent. 28 boys.	History	1			Answers to grammar questions generally good, in several cases excellent. Papers generally excellent as regards writing, arrangement, spelling, and
2 absent.					the intelligence shown in answering the questions. Many papers show a very thorough knowledge of the subject whilst several are really excellent; but in this respect the papers are of very unequal merit.
28 boys. 2 absent. Com. II.	Geography	57 I	]100 	25	Paper rather too long; some questions received too little attention. Maps generally good; about half of them excellent. Papers generally show
27 boys. 1 absent.	English	60	78	1 26 1	a thorough knowledge of the subject, but there are a few poor ones.  A good average mark gained. Analysis good, but some confusion between principal and subordinate clauses; perhaps a more difficult piece should have been set. Parsing generally good. Answers to grammar
27 boys. 1 absent.	History	   55 	100	20	questions show a very accurate elementary knowledge.  A very creditable set of papers showing an intelligent knowledge of the subject though somewhat too much limited by the class book used.  Most of the papers well written; answers well and carefully shown
27 boys. 1 absent.	Geography	51	76	28	up. Spelling not satisfactory.  Maps generally well done; questions answered rather carelessly on the whole; answers often overloaded with detail, not much to the point;
Com. III. 33 boys. 1 absent.	English	60	85	20	they show a very considerable knowledge of the subject ill applied.  Parsing excellent; analysis good. Writing and arrangement very creditable indeed. Answers to grammar questions neither explicit enough
33 boys. 2 absent.	History	48	100	11	nor generally very accurate.  A carefully written set of papers whose faults are mainly the faults of the class-book used. Papers generally well arranged and well written; spelling good. There are few papers that do not show in some part or
33 boys. 1 absent.	Geography	38	74	111	other that the work has been well done.  Questions fairly answered but both maps very poorly done. Many are so inaccurate as to seem rather the result of carelessness than of want of knowledge.
Com. IV. 26 boys. 2 absent.	English	56 	89	32	Papers very carefully written; dictation fairly well done by about half the class. Grammar very poor and analysis, simple as it was, was
26 boys. 4 absent.	History	42	76	5	even worse.  A very fair set of papers with several very good ones. Papers generally carefully arranged; answers well shown up; writing generally good. Spelling unsatisfactory; in many cases too the ipsissima verba of the
26 boys. 2 absent.	Geography	55	88	16	class-book are used without understanding or intelligence.  Papers generally good. Map especially good in most of the papers. In a few cases, however, the papers are very unsatisfactory.

# Commercial and Lower Schools.

			ıtal R	esults	
Form,	Subjects,	Average,	Highest.	Lowest.	Remarks,
FRENCH.					
Division I. 19 boys.	Grammar and Composition	70	90	55	An excellent set of papers in every way. Grammar rules and conjugations particularly good. A very even class.
	Author	66	87	40	A high average mark, because none of the division have fallen much below the average; but the papers themselves, with two or three exceptions, are not, except in the parsing, equal to the other papers done by the
Division II. 18 boys.		63	98	31	same form.  A few failures, but the papers are generally good, with some excellent ones. Writing and arrangement good all through. Some idiomatic sentences not well done. Grammar questions show a very accurate
Division III. 25 boys.		58	88	24	knowledge.
Division IV. 20 boys.		72	97	45	A high average mark gained by this class. Grammar questions excel- lently answered; sentences well done by about half the class. Writing
Division V. 28 boys. MATHEMATICS.		54	88	12	rather careless. Conjugations not well known; sentences set done very carelessly.
Division 1. 20 boys.	Arithmetic	83	100	58	The division is very well together, and there are few even comparative failures. Five boys gained maximum marks, or very near it. In point of neatness and arrangement the papers were not generally good,
20 boys. 3 absent,	Algebra	61	92 	37	but there were a few papers that were excellently done.  An unusually good set of papers. The average is high, and few boys have fallen much below it. The papers were well written, and care-
	Euclid	61	96	38	fully arranged.  Generally well done. Propositions very accurately written out. Riders attempted with very fair success. Some papers excellent in all points, but rather a large proportion are carelessly written, and too much
Division II. 31 boys. 1 absent.	Arithmetic	65	100	37	abbreviation is used with too much irregularity.  Two papers gained full marks. One paper gained higher marks than any other in the school. Papers generally carefully written, and answers well arranged, but with some exceptions. Vulgar fractions not well
31 boys. 7 absent.	Algebra	43	92	18	done. A very uneven class. A few very good papers, but more than half the class got lower marks than the class average.
Division IIA. 18 boys. 4 absent. Division IIB.	Euclid	38	75	13	Four fairly good papers, but the rest unsatisfactory. Boys would save confusion if they wrote out propositions with less abbreviations.
13 boys. 2 absent.	**********************	54	91	30	Definitions, axioms, and postulates known, and a few boys can write out the propositions more or less accurately. They confuse themselves unnecessarily by signs and abbreviations.
Division III. 28 boys.	Arithmetic	67	100	11	A very uneven set of papers, though the questions set should have been easily within the reach of all. There were a few good papers, but the work generally was deficient in accuracy and in neatness.
Division IV. 32 boys.	Euclid	ł	87   100	16	Definitions generally known, and some boys have written out the propositions fairly well. About four boys have given in good papers.  A few good papers, but many very poor ones. About half the class did
2 absent.		1	F	l TIT	moderately well. Work generally neat, but inaccurate.  -Lower School.
ENGLISH SUBJECTS.	1	ł	]	]	LIONER SUROUL
FORM III A. 27 boys.	Poetry and Grammar	69	92	41	An excellent set of papers on the whole. Repetition and parsing very good indeed. Analysis not quite so good (60 per cent.). Answers on subject matter by no means equal to the rest of the paper. Grammar questions very accurately answered, but the answers seemed somewhat unintelligent.
	Geography—Africa, Aus-	44	73	19	Not a good set of papers. Maps fair.
	tralia. History—Anne—George IV.	45	83	18	General result very unsatisfactory; the form very uneven in this subject, one-third of them being bad. Two papers excellent. Treaties well known.
Form III B. 29 boys.	Poetry and Grammar	62	95	36	A very similar set of papers to III A, from which they differ chiefly in the lower mark gained for analysis (504 per cent.). Subject matter questions rather better done. Grammar and parsing not quite so well
	Geography-Africa, Australia.	50	70	1	A fair set of papers.
	History—Anne—George	56	87	1	Result satisfactory. Categorical answers very good. Spelling very bad.  Three excellent papers. Treatics well known.
FORM II A. 27 boys.	Poetry and Grammar	67	100	30	A very good set of papers. Repetition and parsing generally good, with however one or two careless mistakes in parsing in most of the papers. Writing fairly good; spelling poor. Subject matter of poetry and
	Geography—Africa, Australia.	60	90	<b>2</b> 5 	composition excellent.  An excellent and fairly uniform result. Papers neat; maps generally tidy and accurate. The two last questions, which required a very small amount of intelligence, intelligently answered by a few boys, and left
FORM II B. 27 boys.	Poetry and Grammar	60	94		alone by the rest.  Parsing and analysis not very good; perhaps the passage set was rather above the class. Repetition and grammar questions excellent. Papers rather untidy; spelling not good.
	Geography—Africa, Aus	51	73	9	Maps as a rule bad, papers untidy. Categorical and few other questions well answered. The latter part of the paper poor.
FORM I A. 27 boys.	Poetry and Grammer Geography—Africa, Aus	1	78 70	1	Parsing on the whole good. Papers very neat. Grammar questions, with one exception, good.  Fair result. General questions not well known.
·	tralia.				

## Lower Schools-continued.

	1	Perce	ental F	tesuIts	
Form.	Subjects,	Average.	Dighest,	Lowest.	Remarks.
Form I B. 21 boys.	Poetry and Grammar	l	71	27	A creditable resul; no total failure. Repetition good, parsing well done by some. One excellent paper.
LATIN.	Geography—Africa, Australia.	42	71	10	Result on the whole satisfactory; some very good maps.
FORM III A.	Grammar	60	100	22	A very satisfactory set of papers, including some of exceptional merit; but in many cases they are marred by untidiness, bad writing, and carcless arrangement. It is strange that question 7 should have proved such a stumbling block throughout the school. Prepositions very imperfectly known, except by four or five boys. One paper noted for
	Compesition	59	82	37	special distinction.  Class very well together and the papers generally good; few boys have fallen much below the average. Several very good papers. Sentences generally good, but with some careless mistakes. Use of participles and construction of dependent sentences imperfectly known. Papers
FORM III B.	Grammar	60	79	27	generally well written.  A good set of papers somewhat spoiled by want of neatness and care. In the more elementary work the boys generally are extremely accurate; the parts of verbs and the prepositions however are not so good. Question 7 is hardly worse done than in III A in proportion, and it is
	Composition	57	74	30	not easy to see the reason of this.  Sentences generally well done as far as the class has gone; but vocabularies
FORM II A.	Grammar		88	35	are imperfectly known, and some of the rules are little understood.  Papers up to a certain point very accurate. Verbs, especially the irregular ones, not well known; distinction between active and passive not sufficiently understood.
	Composition	53	74	30	A very carefully written set of papers. Sentences generally good; vocabularies very good.
FORM II B.	Grammar		91	44	Papers wanting in care and neatness. A high average mark for the whole class: some excellent papers. The work generally unusually accurate but it is open to question whether enough has been attempted.
	Composition	1	71	24	A well-written set of papers for the most part. Sentences fairly well done; vocabularies excellent.
FORM I A.	Grammar		92	33	Nouns, adjectives and straightforward questions on the active verbs and sum highly satisfactory. Pronouns not as well known as they might be.
	Composition	_	92	31	A rather searching paper, answered very well indeed on the whole. Result very uniform.
FORM I B. FRENCH. FORM III A.	Grammar and Composition Grammar and Composition		85 81	3 17	A fair result though somewhat uneven. Vocabulary weak, questions on the rules good. Grammar well done; many boys weak in composition. Vocabulary well
FORM III B. FORM II A. FORM II B.	22 32 21	39 51 52	75 78 86	14 25 26	known.  Vocabulary fair. Composition very weak.  Vocabulary excellent. Composition good.  Writing and arrangement of papers not good; otherwise the result is very
ARITHMETIC. Division I.					satisfactory. Question on the verbs very well answered.
29 boys, Division II.	To discount	49	85	20	Much inaccuracy. Too many omissions as the work should have been easily within their range. Their ideas on discount were original and
26 boys, Division III,	To Simple Interest	49 <del>1</del>	64	26	various. Two papers excellent; seven good.  Result fair; though too many seem to have forgotten their early work and not mastered the special work of the division. The work might
25 boys, Division IV, 26 boys.	To Practice To Fractions	~		27	also be more careful.  Result satisfactory; the applied fractions weak while their statement of problems might be much improved.
Division V. 27 boys.	Easy Fractions		81 50	30	Very satisfactory; work well arranged and the attempts at the problems showed a fair amount of common sense.
Division VI. 28 boys.			ĺ	9	Elementary work done well; fractions weak. Only two total failures.
EUCLID. Division I.	Books IIV			.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Division II.	Book I, 15		68	,	The percental result is here misleading as half the division have only done the first book. The advanced boys did fairly well, of the others one was fair, five passable, and seventeen bad.
ALGEBRA.	100K I, 10	3±½	მა	19 1	Elementary work well known but too much has been attempted as the latter half of the paper was hardly touched. The recognition of figures
Division I.	Simultaneous Quadratics,	26	100	0	defined should receive more attention.  This division should have been subdivided. Work extremely uneven, unmethodical and careless, except in two cases which were brilliant exceptions to the rost of the division. Two boys failed to get a single
Division II.	Simple Equations	52	84	27	mark. Work of the upper class not very even, but sound on elementary questions.
Division III.	Division	66	100	13 j	The lower class obtained a very good result two boys getting full marks. The first four questions very well done; weak in division. Three bad
SCIENCE. (Bert's First Year of Scientific Knowledge.)	,				papers.
FORM III A. FORM III B. FORM II A.	Physics Rocks and Stones	55 55 60	85 86 84	25 20 34	Result satisfactory. One excellent paper. No total failures. Result fair. One excellent paper.*  Creditable considering the somewhat uninteresting subject. Seven excel-
FORM II B.	Animals	60	82	23	lent papers.  Hardly so good as the other forms: one paper excellent, two very poor.

1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1890.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir, Sydney, 11th March, 1891. I have the honor to transmit to you the Twentieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, for the year 1890.

- 2. On 1st May the new Library in Macquarie-street, which was completed at the end of the previous year, was opened to the public, and the overcrowding, which had previously caused much inconvenience to readers, has been thereby, for the present, entirely put an end to.
- 3. It is with deep regret that the Trustees have to place upon record the death of Professor William John Stephens, M.A., F.G.S., who was Chairman of the Board from 27th March, 1885, until the date of his death, which took place on 22nd November.
- 4. In recognition of the valuable services which, for twenty-one years, the late Professor Stephens had rendered to the Library, the Trustees, at a meeting held on 10th December, passed a resolution,—"That this Board desires to record its sense of the great loss which has been sustained by the Free Public Library, Sydney, and the Colony at large, in the decease of its Chairman, Professor William John Stephens, M.A., F.G.S., &c. (one of the first-appointed Trustees of the Library), and to express the same to the surviving members of his family."
- 5. At the same meeting the Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C., &c., was unanimously elected President of the Board, as successor to the late Professor Stephens.
- 6. During the year, 3,190 volumes have been added to the Reference Library, 1,189 to the Lending Branch, and 294 to Country Library boxes, making a total number of 4,653. The books worn out, lost, or withdrawn and deducted from the stock numbered twenty-six for the Reference Library and thirty-eight for the Lending Branch, leaving 86,284 as the total number of volumes in the Library, as detailed in Appendix  $\Lambda$ .
- 7. Appendix H contains a list of 756 volumes acquired by donations and 125 volumes supplied under the Copyright Act. The Trustees desire specially to record the handsome gifts from Mr. Drummond Gilchrist, Woollahra, of R. Holinshed's Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland (black letter edition), imp. 8vo., Lond., 1577; with a copy of Plutarch's Lives, translated out of Greek into French by J. Amiot, and out of French into English by Sir T. North, Knt. Fol. Cambridge, 1676. From Mr. Alexander Oliver (Trustee), a special collection of 284 volumes of works relating to the Drink Question, for which a special compartment has been 17-A

reserved in the Library. From Mr. James Barnet, late Colonial Architect, a copper-plate inscription and a glass bottle containing documents, coins, &c., discovered on 28th September, 1887, in the foundation-stone of the old Library building, and placed there in the year 1843. Also, from Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham, a rare and curious illustrated poem in MS., relating to Australasia, by "Stormy Jack." 12mo. (n.p.), 1815-44.

- 8. In consequence of the increased accommodation and conveniences provided for readers, the number of visits to the Library increased to 155,822, being 23,839 in excess of the number recorded for the year 1889.
- 9. The Reference Library has been kept open during the year 358 days, including Sundays, and the Lending Branch 341 days, also including Sundays.
- 10. One hundred and thirty-seven boxes, containing 10,070 volumes, have been lent to Country Libraries, and have travelled a distance of 47,737 miles, while the demand for boxes is still in excess of supply. A detailed statement of the Institutions to which the books have been lent will be found in Appendix E. The excess over last year's issue being forty-two boxes issued, 3,951 books lent, and 10,832 miles travelled.
- 11. In the Appendices A to I will be found statistics giving full information as to the working of the Library for the past year, and shows highly satisfactory results as to the benefits conferred upon the students and readers who frequent the Library.

I have, &c.,

JAMES NORTON,

President.

APPENDIX A.

Number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1890.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	For Country Libraries.	Total,
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. Periodical and Scrial Literature Jurisprudence Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works. Works of Reference and Philology Duplicates and unbound Volumes Pamphlets Books for the Blind.  Total Number of Volumes.	5,630 4,041 5,775 16,537 3,227 3,547 2,072 4,653 4,135 1,604	3,243 2,826 3,383 3,110 748 1,223 718 4,886*	808 946 1,118 768 	11,031 9,402 8,542 9,653 16,537 4,050 4,880 2,895 9,874 4,136 1,604 3,083 598

Books worn out and lost during the year, deducted from the stock. Reference Library, 26; Lending Branch, 38.

\* Including 2,245 vols. of Prose Fiction.

## APPENDIX B.

Number and average of visits of Readers to the Library, the number of days the Library was open to the public, and the average number of volumes used on Sundays and on Week-days, from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

Number of visits for the year-									
To the Reference Library To the Lending Branch	•••			•••	***	•••	***	102,279 53,543	
		Total	l	•••	***	•••	***	155,822	
Total visits to the Reference Library of Total visits to the Lending Branch on Daily average of visits to the Reference Daily average of visits to the Lending	Weck e Libr	days arv on W	 ek-da	 lays ys	97,801 51,338 320 176	On On	Sunday Sunday Sunday Sunday	s	4,478 2,205 86 45
Total number of days that the REFERE	NCE I	ABBARY V	vas op	en (in	cluding	Sunday	rs) .		358
Total number of days that the Lendin	G BRA	NCH Was	open	(inclu	ıding Su	ndays)			341
Average number of Volumes used	d on S	UNDAYS-	<del>-</del>						
Reference Library (from 2 to Lending Branch (from 2 to 6	6 o'c	lock n.m.	)	•••	•••	•••			105 54
		Total		•••	•••	•••			159
Average number of Volumes use	d on V	Veek-day	′s—						
Reference Library (from 10 o Lending Branch (from 10 o'c	o'eloek :loek a	a.m. to 1 m. to 9 o	0 o'el 'clock	lock p. c p.m.	.m.) )	***			710 211
		Ţotaļ	ļ	•••	***	-++		• •••	921

# Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869-1890.

1869	(three n	onths—1	Oct	, to 31 D	ec.)	<b>17,006</b>	1880	***			444		134,462
1870		<b></b>			.,,	59,786	1881		***		•••	•••	$136,\!272$
1871		***				60,165	1882	(eleven	months)				133,731
1872		•••	•••	411		48,817	1883	`		•••	•••		155,431
1873		411		•••		76,659	1884	(eleven	months)		•••		161,877
1874		months)		•••	•••	57.962	1885	`				•••	165,71 <b>5</b>
1875	`				•••	66,900	1886		***			***	168,685
1876		•••		***	•••	72.724	1887	(closed	three mo	nths	for movi	ing)	139,203
		g Branch				124,688	1888	***			***	•••	149,425
1878		_		· openow)		117,047	1889					•••	132,983
		ion open)	}	•••		152,036	1890	•••	***		***	***	155,822

# APPENDIX C.

Classes of Books borrowed from the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes issued.	Daily average of Vols. issued, including Sundays.
341	4,651	53,543	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. Jurisprudence Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature Prose Works of Fiction  Total	9,886 1,257 2,251 1,969	20·132 18·956 20·613 28·991 3·686 6·601 5·775 31·533 52·736

## APPENDIX D.

CLASSES of BOOKS READ, the NUMBER of VOLUMES USED, and the NUMBER of VISITS to the LIBRARIES, on SUNDAYS, during the year 1890.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.	Reference Library.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.
52	4,478	86	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. Periodical and Serial Literature Jurisprudence Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works. Works of Reference and Philology	825 441 572 730 1,178 206 93 267 753 419	15.865 8.480 11.000 14.038 22.654 3.966 1.787 5.134 14.480 8.057
<b>49</b>	2,205	45 {	Lending Branch.  Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. Jurisprudence Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature Prose Works of Fiction  Total	284 308 288 406 54	5-796 6-286 5-877 8-286 1-102 2-326 1-939 8-163 14-592

## APPENDIX E.

Number of Boxes of Books borrowed from the Free Public Library, Sydney, by Country Libraries, with miles travelled, during the year 1890.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Miles travelled.	Town.	Institution,	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. Issued.	Miles travelled
Adamstown	Mechanics' Institute	2	97	202	Mudgee	Mechanics' Institute	1	62	190
Auburn	School of Arts	ī	88	24	Murrumburrah		Ī	80	460
Bathurst	School of Arts	ī	97	288	Murrurundi	School of Arts	ī	60	434
Berrima	School of Arts	2	169	368	Moss Vale	School of Arts	ī	63	172
Berry	School of Arts	ĩ	62	174	Narrabri	Mechanics' Institute	ï	79	321
Boat Harbour	School of Arts	2	166	1.134	Newcastle	School of Arts	ī	92	75
Bombala	School of Arts	3	213	1,590	Nowra	School of Arts	3	153	351
Bourke	Mechanics' Institute	ĭ	89	503	N. Willoughby.	School of Arts	ī	88	5
Bowral	School of Arts	2	149	240	O'Connell	Literary Institute	ī	90	378
Branxton	Mechanics' Institute	ĩ	60	268	Orange	School of Arts	3	272	960
Bulli	School of Arts	ī	92	84	Pilliga	School of Arts	1	90	768
Bungendore	School of Arts	î	60	354	Plattsburg	Mechanics' Institute	3	232	425
Canowindra	School of Arts	ī	69	446	Pt. Macquarie		1	68	550
Cobar	School of Arts	3	118	1,482	Quirindi	School of Arts	1	80	243
Cooma	School of Arts	2	122	771	Randwick	School of Arts	3	272	20
Coraki	School of Arts	1	66	698	Robertson	School of Arts	2	160	930
Cudgellico	Literary Institute	2	124	1,101	Richmond	School of Arts	2	129	114
Cundletown	School of Arts	ī	97	460	St. Mary's	Mechanics' Institute	1	92	29
Deepwater	School of Arts	ī	88	882	Sherbrooke	School of Arts	2	122	265
Dungog	School of Arts	1	92	858	Tamworth	Mechanics' Institute	3	270	1,410
Eugowra	School of Arts	ī	97	240	Tarec	School of Arts	1	60	224
Fairfield	Mechanics' Institute	1	78	518	Temora	School of Arts	1	58	342
Gilgandra	School of Arts	1	60	652	Tenterfield	School of Arts	8	236	2,400
Glen Innes	School of Arts	2	150	1,278	Tingha	School of Arts	1	80	836
Gosford	School of Arts	2	121	200	Ulmarra	School of Arts	3	224	1,710
Grafton	School of Arts	3	235	1,750	Uralla	Literary Institute	1	61	640
Granville	School of Arts	3	139	35	Walcha		2	177	927
Gulgong	Free Library	3	252	1,035	Wee Waa	School of Arts	2	130	1,128
Gundagai	Literary Institute	2	142	1,445	Wellington		2	166	$\{-992$
Gunnodah	School of Arts	2	131	795	Wickham	School of Arts	2	169	312
Hamilton	School of Arts	2	133	300	Wilcannia		2	161	2,178
Helensburgh	School of Arts	2	170	81	Windsor		2	128	136
Hornsby	School of Arts	1	80	42	Wingham			61	464
Inverell	School of Arts	3	255	2,340	Wolumla			121	755
Islington	Mechanics' Institute	2	183	300	Woodburn			140	1,011
Kenthurst	School of Arts	4	230	203	Woonona			226	300
Manilla	School of Arts	3	200	1,545	Wyndham	School of Arts	.  2	152	1,032
Milton		1	63	159	1		<u> </u>		<u></u>
Mittagong	School of Arts	3	240	385					]
Morpeth	School of Arts	1	89	120	1	Total	.1137	110.070	47,737

## APPENDIX F.

#### Trustees.

- Professor W. J. Stephens, M.A., F.G.S. (President of the Board until 29th November, 1890—Deceased).
   The Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. (President of the Board from 10th December, 1890).

- 3. The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.C. 4. The Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns, M.P.

- 5. Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.6. His Honor Sir J. George L. Innes, Knt.
- The Hon. Sir W. Macleay, Knt., F.L.S., M.L.C.
   Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.
   The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.
   His Honor Mr. Justice Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.

Number of Board Meetings held during the year 1890-twelve; with the number of attendances of the Trustees thereat, as under :

		40 14			
1.	***************************************	10	1 6	***************************************	2
2	***************************************	8	7	**************	0
8	************************	0	8		5
4	*****************	7	9	***************************************	11
5		9	10	[+] -=	8

#### Officers.

Principal Librarian and Secretary: -Robert Cooper Walker. cipal Librarian and Secretary:—Robert Cooper Was
Assistant Librarian and Compiler:—D. R. Hawley.

Cataloguing Clerk:—Orlando Stevens.

Second Assistant Librarian:—George H. Gifford.

Overseer:—John F. Gannon.

Assistant:—Hugh Wright.

Entry Clerk:—William H. Gifford.

## LENDING BRANCH.

Assistant Librarian :--Alfred Augustus Richardson. Librarian: - Michael F. Cullen. Hawley. Registrar for Country Libraries:—David Weir. Assistant:—Michael O'Loughlin. Entry Clerk :--- Edward Hawley.

London Agents: - Mossrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill.

#### APPENDIX G.

## AMENDED REGULATIONS.

Conditions upon which books in boxes, each containing lots of about 60 volumes, will be lent by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to Libraries in Country Districts of New South Wales :-

1. Books will be lent only to Trustees or Committees of Free Libraries, Schools of Arts, Mechanics' Institutes, or Libraries of Municipalities, that may be beyond the boundaries of the City of

Sydney.

2. All books authorized to be lent under these conditions shall be bound in good strong binding, placed in boxes constructed of nearly uniform size, and numbered from one upwards. Each box shall

contain about 60 volumes, according to its catalogue, in which no alteration can be made.

3. Printed catalogue slips of the contents of each box, stating the value of each book, together with forms of application for loans, will be forwarded, free of charge, on application being made to the Principal Librarian.

4. Trustees or Committees of Country Libraries, &c., wishing to obtain books on loan, must make application in writing, stating which particular box of books they desire to borrow; and their application must be accompanied by an undertaking in the form approved by the Trustees of the Free

application must be accompanied by an undertaking in the form approved by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to indemnify them against loss.

5. Borrowers, in their applications, must give a full description of the Library, room, or building in or from which it is proposed to deposit or lend the books, and must specify the time for which they desire to retain the use of the books. They must also submit, for the approval of the Trustees, the conditions or regulations under which it is proposed to lend any books so obtained from the Trustees, who reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

6. No charge will be made for the loan of any box of books to cover the cost of freight, packing, and collating; but no receipt will be given for any books returned until they have been collated, and an adjustment made for any loss or damage that may be discovered.

adjustment made for any loss or damage that may be discovered.

#### APPLICATION TO BORROW BOOKS.

Sir, 188 We are desirous of borrowing the books enumerated in your catalogue slip No. on behalf of which the names of the\* of the

It is proposed to retain the books for months from the date of their despatch from Sydney, and to keep them (while not lent under the conditions mentioned below) in the building of which a full description is attached, in order that you may effect an insurance on the said books to cover risk against fire so long as they remain in the said building.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the regulations under which we propose to lend the books, and we agree to sign an undertaking in the form required by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney.

We have the bases to be Sir.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants.

The Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, Sydney.

\* Trustees or Committee.

Undertaking to be signed by Borrowers of Books from the Free Public Library, Sydney, for use of Libraries, &c., in Country Districts.

In consideration of the books enumerated in the Catalogue hereunto arnexed, together with the box containing the same, having this day been delivered to us by Robert Cooper Walker, the Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the use of the situate at we, the undersigned, undertake and agree with the said Robert Cooper Walker, and also with the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and each and any two or more of them as follows:—

them, as follows:

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said

1. The said Free Public Library, Sydney, and the public will be permitted to use the same during such hours only as shall be determined by the Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be), but may be lent by such of the said Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be) under the same Regulations as shall apply to books belonging to the said institution.

2. The said books and box shall be returned to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the date of despatch from Sydney, in good condition, allowance being made for reasonable wear.

3. We undertake to pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the time being of the Free Public Library:—

(1.) The value of every book not returned

(1.) The value of every book not returned.

- (2.) The estimated value of the injury done to any volume, work, set, or series, or box, of which value the Trustees for the time being of the Free Public Library, or any two of them, shall be the sole judges.
- (3.) The value of the whole work, set, or series, in case any volume or part thereof shall not be returned within the time above mentioned.
- 4. In case default shall be made in the observance or performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, we will pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library. Sydney, for the time being, the sum of £50 (fifty pounds) as liquidated damages. day of 18

Witness to the signature of the said-

Witness to the signature of the said-

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                                                List of Donations during the year 1890, received from the following:-
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                                                                                                                 Report on Vital Statistics of Sydney, &c., 1888; by T. A:
                                                                                                                            Coghlan.
                                                                                                                 Report of Commissioner for N.S.W. to Adelaide Exhibition.
                                                                                                                 Report by the Executive Commissioner for the Centennial Exhibition, Melbourne, 1888-90.
                                                                                                                 Seven Colonies of Australasia; by T. A. Coghlan.
The Jenolan Caves; by J. J. Foster.
Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, N.S.W.
Second Session, 1889.
                                                                                                                 Wattles and Wattle Barks; by J. H. Maiden.
Wealth and Progress of N.S.W., 1889-90; by T. A. Coghlan.
Wealth and Progress of N.S.W., 1889-90; by T. A. Coghlau.
Greville, Edward. The Year-book of Australia for 1890.
Griffin, J. G. The Island of Lord Howe; by W. Clarson.
Halloran, H. In Memoriam—Elizabeth Henrietta Halloran, of Mowbray, Ashfield Park.
Hamlet, W. M. Action of Metallic Salts in the Development of Aspergillus nigrescens; by W. M. Hamlet.
Action of the Nepean Water on Tubes and Boiler Plates, &c.; by W. M. Hamlet.
Anthrax in Australia; by W. M. Hamlet.
On the Presence of Fusil Oil in Beer.
Higinbotham and Robinson. Maps of Macdonaldtown, Newtown, Randwick, Waverley, Waterloo, &c.
Maps of Concord, Drummoyne, Dundas, Ryde, Five Dock, and Woollahra:
Hill, M. S. Pictorial Map of the City of Sydney.
Hood, Drs. T. S. and J. Medical Facts and Attestations.
Hunt, J. I. Hunt's Book of Bonanzas.
Hunt, J. I. Hunt's Book of Bonanzas.

Jacobs, G. S. The Masonic Guide of New South Wales.

Knaggs, R. C., and Co. The Newcastle Nautical Almanac Directory.

Lee, E. Our Young People's Magazine. No. 1.

Lees, S. E. Fragmentary Thoughts; by Sir H. Parkes.

Levvy, Miss. Band of Mercy, New South Wales. Vol. 3, Nos. 1-12.

Maclardy, W. M. The Parthenon, 1890.

Mathews, R. H. Handbook to Magisterial Inquiries and Coroners' Inquests in N.S.W.

Maxwell, C. F. Companies Acts of 1874 and 1888; by Rolin and Rich.

Noice, C. S. Trades Directory of City and Suburbs, 1890.

O'Connor and Cox. Map of Peak Hill Township.

Proprietors. Australasian Builder's and Contractor's News, 1890.

Australian Christian World, 1890.
 Hunt, J. I. Hunt's Book of Bonanzas.
                                     Australian Mining Standard, 1890.
Australian Record, 1890.
              79
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                                     Australian Star, 1890.
              11
                                     Australian Vigneron, 1890.
Australian Workman, 1890.
                                      Centennial Magazine, 1890.
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                                     Democrat, 1890.
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                                     Engineering and Building Journal, 1890.
Freeman's Journal, 1890.
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                                     Illustrated Sydney News, 1890.
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                                     Protestant Standard, 1890.
               ,,
                                    Sydney Mail, 1890.
Sydney Quarterly Magazine, 1890.
Trade Report of the Trade Protection Institute, 1890.
               ,,
                                     Truth, 1890.
 Robjohns, H. Plan of the Illawarra Coalfield. (3 sheets.)
, Coal Properties in the Newcastle District. (2 sheets.)
Map showing Gold-mining Leases, and Township of Peak Hill.
Sands, J. Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory, 1890.
Savings Bank of N.S.W. Annual Statement of Accounts, 1889.
Shine, T. Engraving of Sir James Martin.
Engraving of the Hon. Sir F. Forbes.
Smith, C. Profitable Uses for Surplus Fruits and Vegetables.
Stott and Hopea Australia in Shorthand Laurend. Now socies, 1890.
 Stott and Hoare. Australasian Shorthand Journal. New series, 1890. Tebbutt, J. Report of Tebbutt's Observatory for 1889.
                                  Report of Tebbutt's Observatory for 1889.
 Turner and Henderson. Federal Government of Australasia: Speeches delivered by Sir Henry Parkes.
Turner and Henderson.

Federal Government of Australasia: Specches delivered by Sir Henry Parkes.

Jenolan Caves; by C. Haviland.

Lady Cordelia; or, Federation; by W. J. Wilshire.

New South Wales Municipal Directory and Local Government Blue Book, 1890.

Personal Reminiscences: a Lecture by W. Walker.

The New Utopia; or, Progress and Prosperity; by A. W. Johnston.

The Pastoralist, 1890.

United Service Institute of N.S.W. Journal and Proceedings. Vol. 1. (2 copies.)

Vindin, D. A., and Co.

White, F. W. The Municipal Association of N.S.W.: Proceedings at the Eighth Session.
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#### APPENDIX I.

#### List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1890.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 1.60 D-Clemens's New Pilgrim's Progress. H. Buker, Little Author and Title of Book. West-street, Darlinghurst.

1.83 D—Trollope's New South Wales and Queensland. P. W. Riley, Alfred-street, St. Leonards.
 1.132 C—Carlyle's Sartor Resartus. D. Bell, Cumberland-

3.111 H-Benson's Remarkable Trials. A. Fencher, Marrick-

4.90 D—Irving's Astoria. F. Smith, Kent-street.
5.22 C—Strickland's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. J. Hale, Palmer-street.

5.108 D-Wright's Marco Polo. W. Grant, Lord's Road,

Botany. 5.133 B—Cobbett's Porcupine's Works. F. Stevens, Castlereagh-street, Redfern.

H.—Grimm's Fairy Tales. Mrs. H. E. Broughton,

Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
8.70 H—Chambers's Miscellany. A. Higham, Cowper-street,

Waverley.
9.13 E—Carey's Past, Present, and Future. J. O. M'Namara,

Drummoyne.

10.113 'C—Miller's My Schools and Schoolmasters. W. Harris, Crown Road, Ultimo.
 13.152 H—Poe's Tales of Mystery. S. L. Wallace, George-

street. 14.90 G-Shakespeare's Dramatic Works. P. L. Wedd.

Copeland-street, Alexandria.
15.60 H.—Half-hours with French Authors. G. R. L. Cork, Albert-street, Petersham.

16.95 H-Lytton's Strange Story. C. Leslie, Edith-street, Leichhardt.

16.126 H—Thackcray's Kickleburys on the Rhine. G. R. Lee, Neutral Bay.
17.1 D—Story's Roba di Roma. J. Green, Australian Club.
17.42 H—Haliburton's Sam Slick's Wise Saws. J. E. Allely,

Manly Beach.

17.51 A—Darwin's Origin of Species. J. H. Bath, Suttorstreet. Alexandria

20.8 E-Brassey's Work and Wages. T. Bertram, Alicestreet, Newtown.

20.135 H—Story's Castle of St. Angelo. A. Finch, Elizabeth-

20.178 F-Johnson's Willing Hearts. W. Dickenson, Cook's

20.178 F—Joinson's Willing Hearts. W. Dickenson, Cook's River Road, Tempe.
21.162 A—Davidson's Pretty Arts. S. J. W. Culman, Murlborough-street, Surry Hills.
23.143 B—Lee's Sketches of the Reformation. G. R. F. Nobbs, Phillip-street.
24.104 H—Hopewell's Legends of the Missouri. A. Aloo, Pedform

Redfern.

26.98 D—Pictures of Travel. G. Pitts, Jamieson-street. 27.7 H—Dickens's David Copperfield. Miss Ghig

Miss Ghiggins, Brougham-street.

27.11 H .- Dickens's Hard Times. A. Robin, Pitt-street 27.20 H-Dickens's Tale of Two Cities. Mrs. J. Dickson,

Hunter's Hill. 27.56 H-Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. T. O. Kelsey, Georgestreet.

27.63 A—Ingliss' Book-keeping. Mrs. E. A. Ross, Illawarra Road, Marrickville.
27.188 D—Baker's Perso-Turkoman Frontier. J. Auld,

Davies-street, Surry Hills.
28.104 A—Parson's Vital Magnetism. G. Shepherd, Kent-

28.104 A—Farson's Thanksers, Street, So.25 H—Thackeray's Henry Esmond. J. P. Bradley, Lyndhurst-street, Glebe.
30.85 H—Thackeray's Vanity Fair. J. Currie, Goodsir-street,

30.86,87 H—Thackerny's Pendennis. J. C. Gill, Fairfield. 32.94 H—Lytton's Falkland and Zicci. J. Haywood, Forest Lodge.

33.76-78 H-Bird's Hawks of Hawk Hollow. J. Wilkinson, Murray-street, Pyrmont.
33.126,127 H—Melville's Holomby House. B. Pike, Brough-

ton-street, Paddington.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 34.19.20 H--Lytton's My Novel. G.W. Francis, Edinburgh Road, Marrickville.

34.35 H-Lytton's Leila, &c. J. J. Green, Jones-street, Ultimo.

34.104 H.—Lytton's Pausanias. J. M. Kelly, Palmer-street.
36.57 H.—Stowe's Tales of New England Life. C. H. P. Lane, Ebley-street, Waverley.
36.132,133 H.—Thackeray's Virginians. J. F. Kosten, Campullations.

bell-street, Paddington.

36.183,184 H—Scott's Woodstock. P. Harris, Begg-street,

Paddington.
37.21 H—Kingsley's Yeast. C. Newland, Albion-street, Annandale

37.25 H-Lytton's Zanoni. H. P. Burt, Rowntree-street, Balmain.

37.25 H-Lytton's Zanoni. Mrs. S. L. M'Ternan, Darlinghurst.
37.194 H—Macdonald's Orts. G. Sherring, Woodville Road,

Guildford.

38.31 B—Manu's Zulus and Boers. F. Brakkel, Manly. 40.79 B—Beloe's Belt and Spur. N. Rosenfeldt, Foveaux-street, Surry Hills.

40.96 A.—Buckton's Town and Window Gardening. A.
Buchanan, Harris-street, Pyrmont.
42.193 D.—Gillmore's Travel, War, and Shipwreck. G.
Poole, Rose-street.
43.180 B.—Mommsen's History of Rome. R. M. Kidston,

Newtown.

45.45 G—Tennyson's Poetical Works. J. Morgan, Grown Road, Ultimo. 45.131 H—Beaconsfield's Vivian Grey. J. Currie Brickhill,

Balmain.

46.31 C—Collins's Helena Modjeska. W. C. Danne, Spring-street, Arneliffe.
49.157 H—Disraeli's Amenities. T. A. Fitzroy, Woolloomco-

loo-street.

100-street.
49.28 A—Armitage's Lectures on Painting. A. W. March, Albion-street, Paddington.
49.115 H—Dickens's Mudfog Papers. W. Wardell, Ciayton-street, Balmain.
51.140 C—Chapman's Notable Women. Miss C. Casey,

King-street.

52.180 H—Thackeray's Four Georges. W. H. Peters,
Rosebank-street, Darlinghurst.

53.55 H—Arrom's Bird of Truth. M. F. Albert, Emmore
Road.

55.179 H-Simcox's Episodes in the Lives of Men. C. Brack, Woolloomooloo-street.

56 9 H - Nicholson's Adventures of Halek. F. W. Bastian, Wentworth Park Road. 57.78 G-Jones's Earl of Essex. P. O'Doherty, Mary-stree',

Newtown. 58.165,166 D-Grey's Journal in New South Wales, &c. H.

Best, Day-street, Drunmoyne.
5 G—Swinburne's Lochrine. D. Ward, Norton-street, Leichhardt.

60 107 D-Huntly's Travels in East Europe. T. Ockerby, 257, Sussex-street. 60.185 C—Daudet's Literary Life in Paris. J. S. Green,

Manly.
63.196 C—Durand's Napoleon and Marie Louise. H. M. Webb, Spring-street, Waverley.
65.13 B—Bryce's Canadian People. W. M. Foote, Bligh-st.
68.86 C—Adams's Celebrated Englishmen. E. Vaughan,

68.86 C—Adams's Celebrated Englishinen. 12. valgami,
Botany-street, Redfern.
70.104 A—Sachs' Sleight of Hand. E. Clark, Newtown.
72.69 D—Bayly's Sea Life. C. Wilkins, Gipps-street.
73.85 H—Dickens's Little Dorrit. C. S. Gaud, George-street.
73.199,200 D—Wells's Exploring Brazil. W. Densham,
Destinaturet

Darlinghurst. 74.162 C-

-Irving's English Actors. Miss Robinson, Elizabeth Bay. 77.19 D—O'Rell's Jonathan and his Continent. H. Berthon,

Macquaric-street.

## List of Books reported missing from the Lending Branch during 1889, returned in 1890.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by
3.81 B—Lamartine's French Revolution. E. G. Froam, 4,
Victoria Chambers, Elizabeth-street.
5.1 H—Warner's Wide Wide World. H. A. Sheen, 149,
Elizabeth-street, Redfern.

5.191 H.—Bunec's Cloudland. Mrs. F. M. Ellis, Smith-street, Balmain. 10.137 F.—Studies of Man. A. Willmott, Mill Hill-street,

street, Baimain.

10.137 F—Studies of Man. A. Willmott, Mill Himstreet, Waverley.

14.66-68 H—Froude's Short Studies. M. Small, Ryde.

14.69 D—Young's Nyassa. L. Jaap, 55, Womerah Avenue, Darlinghurst.

No. Author and Title of Book. 15.36,37 C-Barker's French Society. Borrowed by W. J. Hamill, 373, Crown-street.

16.128 H-Thackcray's Paris Sketch-book. Mrs. Bolingbroke, 99, Palmer-street. 17.88 C-Helps' Life of Columbus. F. W. Blackshaw, 79,

Stanley-strect.

21.7 D.—Speke's Discovery of the Source of the Nile. C. Browne, Rochester Cottage, Stanmore.
22.80 H.—Warren's Now and Then. J. W. V. Sterenon, Ranger's Road, Neutral Bay.

No.

Borrowed by

G. Brown.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 22,169 H.—Thackeray's Book of Snobs. F. Walden, Johnstreet, Woollahra,

27.2 H—Dickens' Barnaby Rudge. Miss M. O'Connor, Junction-street, Forest Lodge.
30.35 H—Thackeray's Irish Sketch Book. J. C. Gill, 71,

Lower Fort-street.

30.51 H-Thackeray's Newcomes. B. Mackinnon, Gowree,

Waverley.
31.15 H—Lockhart's Adam Blair. Miss S. Campbell, 219, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

32.189 H—Trollope's Framley Parsonage. F. White, Malcolm-street, McDonaldtown.
 34.51 H—Hugo's Slave King. W. Duncan, 181, Devonshire.

street, Surry Hills.

35.100 H—Romances of Chivalrie Ages.
University-street, Camperdown.
37.61,62 H—Fielding's Amelia. L. R. Jarre L. R. Jarrett, Australia. street, Woollahra.
39.118,119 C—Hingston's Genial Showman. E. A. Gillett,

Author and Title of Book.

71, Bathurst-street

48.138 A-Circle of Science. Navigation, &c. J. Read, 59, Argyle-street. 3 K-Blackle

66.83 -Blackley's Thrift Independence.

R. Shackell.

McArthur-street, Granville.

66.164 D—Barneby's Life in the West.
Dobroyde-street, Summer Hill.

72.123 E—MacColl's Home Rule. C. Mc
street, Darling Point. C. Mould, Cameron.

## LIST of Books missing from the Lending Branch during previous years.

#### 1885.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 2.98 A—Amour's Iron and Heat. E. G. Huie, 201, Bourkestreet.

3.168 C-Mackenna's Brave Men, &c. Frank H. Gibson, 741,

George-street.
4.149 H.—Enquire Within. W. Chudzy, Wentworth Court.
16.39 H.—Gait's Provost. F. Canvin, 33, Collins-st., Surry Hills.

16.99 D—Atherton's Adrift. H. Budd, 67, Cumberland-st. 18.190 A—Roberts's Anthropometry. J. W. Terry, 15, Mac-

13. 150 A—Rocerts's Anthropometry. J. W. Terry, 15, Mac-quarie-place.
22.103 G—Great Book of Poetry. R. P. Hall, 183, William-st.
22.161—Thackerny's Vanity Fair. M. J. Richardson, 36, Wynyard Squere.
23.14 D—Burnaby's Ride to Khiva. W. C. Crowley, 64, Womeruh Avenue.

23.152 C-Life of Robert Bruce. W. Drewett, 80, Denham-

street, Glebe. 24.142 H.—Roweroft's Tales of the Colonies. W. Morris,

Dawes Battery. 25.120 D—Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay. G. Moorcroft, Dar-

25.120 D—Banantyne s Hucson's Bay.

ling-street, Balmain.
25.188 D—Cumming's Five Years in South Africa. C. U.
Stuart, Denham-street, Glebo.
27.7 H—Dickens's David Copperfield. R. Wiesendanger, 13,

Little Macquaric-street.

27.11 H-Dickens's Hard Times. R. Webber, 76, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

27.13 H - Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit. L. Jenkinson, 23, Macquarie-street

27.18 H-Dickens's Pickwick Papers. A. Benson, Simmonsstreet, Newtown. 27.20 II—Dickens's Tale of Two Cities. J. A. Boyd, Brskine-

27.21 H—Dickens's Uncommercial Traveller. J. Stoddart, Paddington-street.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borr 27.125, 126 C—Souvenirs of Madame v. le Brun. Borrowed bu

more, Auburn. 30.51 H—Thackeray's Newcomes. T. R. W. E. Gilpin, Cumberland-street.

31.97 H-Dickens's Battle of Life. J. Collins, 282, Elizabethstreet.

32.195 H-Marryat's Frank Mildmay. H. L. Bacot, Miller-

strect, St. Leonards. 33.192-4 H-White's King's Page. M. Bourke, 204, Bourke-

street. 33.195-7 H.—Frazer's Kuzzilbash. J. Duncan, Jones-street,

34.24-6 H-Trollope's La Vendée. M. Newman, Cook's Road, Marrickville.

35.9, 10 H—De Foe's Captain Singleton. W. Ackland, 33, Goodhope-street, Paddington. 35.28, 26 H—Dickens's Mutual Friend. M. C. Sloan, Gros-

35.28, 26 H—Dickens's Mutual Frienc. M. C. Sloan, Grosvenor-terrace.
36.113 H—Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. J. E. Browne, Park Road, Paddington.
36.166, 167 H—Scott's Kenilworth. J. Campbell, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
36.190, 191 H—Scott's Count Robert of Paris. W. H. Prideaux, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
40.4 B—Ferguson's Popular History of Scotland. J. L. Hanchett, 5, Hopewell-street, Paddington.
47.53 A—Odling's Lectures on Animal Chemistry. W. A. Shaw, 201, Macquarie-street.
47.96 D—Juke's New Guines. R. J. Orrell, 45, Albion-st.
53.4 H—Gilbert's Original Plays. R. W. Belford, Hill-street, Leichhardt. Leichhardt.

54.61 C—Smith's Speeches of John Bright. W. Lyons, Church-street, Parramatta. 58 101 B—Griffiths's Chronieles of Newgate. Vol. 2. J.W.

Nicsigh, 177, Cumberland-street.

#### 1886.

18.1 II-Poe's Works. H. Valentine, 491, Elizabeth-street South.

18.10 D - Forbes's Fiji. W. Miller, Campbell-street, Milson's Point. 27.1 D-Dickens's American Notes. A. W. Plummer, 3,

Napier-street, Paddington.

27.11 H—Dickens's Hard Times. T. Evans, M'Donald-street, Paddington.

27.12 H—Dickens's Little Dorrit. H. H. Norton, Simmons-

street, Newtown,
27.14 H—Dickens's Old Cariosity Shop. J. Collins, 74,
Cooper-street, Surry Hills.

28.161 D-Whitecross and the Bench. T. W. Downer, 719,

Bourke-street. 32.56 H-Reade's Course of True Love. C. Bydder, Pyr-

mont Bridge Road. 33.162-164 H-Cameron's James of the Hill. E. Vance, Elliott-street, Balmain.

34.33, 34 H—Lover's Legends and Stories of Ireland. J. B. Bartley, Collinon-street, Pyrmont.

34.43 H-Dumas' Isabel of Bavaria. T. D. Bottomley, 11, Bourke-street.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 34.103-105 H-Lytton's Lucretia. A. Fitzgeruld, 8, Miltonterrace, Dawes Point.
34.195 H—Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. J. Jewell, 299, Liver-

34.195 H.—Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. J. Jewell, 299, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.
34.196, 197 H.—Gaskell's North and South. J. C. Clegg, 28, Young-street, Redfern.
36.145 H.—Trollope's Warden. H. Hawkins, 28, Regentstreet, Paddington.
37.20 H. Brontö's Wuthering Heights. H. Franks, 231, Gastrant freat

George-street.
49.112 H—Dickens's Speeches: Literary and Social. J. Cun-

ningham, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

50.188 H—Reynolds's Engine-driving Life. W. Heathwood,
517, Cleveland-street, Redforn.

517, Cicyciant-street, Regions.
51.161 C—Bayne's Browning and Brontë. H. Rowley, 8, Bowman-street, Chippendale.
51.188 A—Workshop Companion. W. W. Gilberthorpe, Wellington-street, Balmain.
57.9, 10 H—Blackwood, Tales from. H. J. Goodman, Jesson-street, Alexandria.

59.175 G—Brown's Barbarossa. J. Dooley, 86, Brisbane et. 59.177 H—Ingram's Haunted Homes of Britain. R. Cain, Pitt-street, Redforn. 71.41 C—Rosented Form.

71.41 C-Burnaby's Life and Times. W. E. Lovett, Wynyard Square.

#### 1887.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by .3.180 E-Fawcett's Political Economy. A. Bailey, 5 Queen-st., Woollshra.

3.191 H-Hughes's Tom Brown at Oxford. A. M'Affer, Leichbardt.

4.146 H .- Beverley's Romantic Life. J. F. Howes, Garden-st., Waterloo.
7.170 H.—Ballantyne's Under the Waves. E. Rose, 31,

Clarence street.

9.163 D.—Bird's Sandwich Islands. Miss D. Avenol, G.P.O. 12.84 B.—Grant's British Battles. C. Young, Redfern. 13.144 D.—Mantell's Many Tales. W. J. Franklin, 366, 13.144 D -Mantell's Many Tales.
Riley-street.

14.6 H-Collins's Dead Secret. F. A. Turner, Temora-terrace, Pyrmont-street.

14.112 H.—Greenwood's Low Life Depths. H. Bocquet,

Ebbey-street, Waverley.

18.38 H—Warburton's Merchant Prince. A. Totterdell, 13, Tudor-street, Surry Hills.

19.9 B-Malleson's French Struggles. J. Jones, 77, Barcom-

street.

19.187 H—Alcott's Works. L. Mark, Redfern-street. 22.1 D—Stillman's Golden Fleece. W. Whewel, Croydon. 22.172 .H—Thackeray's Christmas Books. C. Croft, 92, Denham-street, Glebe. 24.10 A—Krefti's Australian Snakes. C. Grandemange, 23,

24.161 H—Yorke's Cottage Homes. W.R. Webster, Crownstreet, Surry Hills.
27.1 D—Dickens's American Notes. J. N. Lamont, 317,

Crown-street.

27.10 H—Dickens's Great Expectations. T. Thompson, 7, Spring's Buildings, Waverley.
27.14 H—Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop. P. G. Day,

Chippendale. 27.16 H—Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby. D. Pringle, 76,

Duke-street. 28.39 H.—Stephenson's New Arabian Nights. R. Brennan, Renwick-street, Tompe. 29.172, 178 C.—Lennox's My Recollections. J. Robb, 5,

Olivette-terrace, Darlington.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 30.141, 142 A-Andrés Mining Machinery. M. Jackson.

418, George-street.

31.156, 157 H—Radeliffe's Romance of the Forest. T. C. Ashwin, 3, Rennie-street, Paddington.

32.155 H—Carleton's Father Butler G. Steedman, Palace-

street, Petersham.

32.177-179 H—Yates's Forlorn Hope. E. Corray, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

35.1 H-Carleton's Neal Malone. W. M'Nevin. 67. Foveaux-street.

38.127 H—Aguilar's Vale of Ccdars. E. E. Ward, Norton-street, Leichhardt.
42.186 D—Sala's Twice Round the Clock. M. Biddell,

Mackenzie-street, Waverley.

43.68 D—Verne's Exploration.

43.137 B—Newman's Sketches.

44.112 D—Bell's Travels in America. W. Shoobert, Marrickville.

47.1 C—Tegg's Napoleon. J. Andrews, 372, Crown-street. 47.171 H—Van Brouwer's Akbar. H. J. Aldrick, Cowper-47.171 H-

street, Glebe.

48.109 A.—Westropp's Pottery. F. Well, 290, Dowling st.
49.21 A.—Le Pileur's Human Body. D. Davis, 119, Pulmer-

51.189 B-Longman's Frederick the Great. C. Johnson,

51.189 B—Longman SOA, Pitt-street.
53.179 H—Houghton's Evenings at Home. J. Croft, Catherine-street, Leichhardt.
55.169, 170 H—Lytton's The Student. S. Symonds, Weststreet. St. Leonards.
55.169 E Williams's Religion. C. Crawley, 132, Bourke-street.

58:32 F-Williams's Religion. C. Crawley, 132, Bourke-street. 67.115 C-Jennings's Lord Tennyson. W. Gray, Botany Road.

68.28 G - Greaves's Irish Songs. J. Moore, 10, Thomas-street, Rodfern,

68.66 H.—Kingsley's Hypatia. D. Johnston, Cooper-street. 69.1 H.—Tuer's Quads. W. Squire, North Shore. 69.85 H.—Verne's Kerraban. G. Huggard, 62, Palmer-street. 72.133 A.—Bach's Singirg. R. M. Thomas, Palace Hotel, George-street.

#### 1888.

- No. Author and Title of Book. Borr 1.33 H-Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny. Borrowed by C. Ľeslic.
- Arthur-street, Moore Park.

  2.70 H—Haddon's Book-keeping. F. S. Napthali, Point Piper Boad, Woollahra.

17per Road, Woosianra.

3.178 H.—Hammerton's Intellectual Life. Miss A. Argles,
31½, Walker-street, Redfern.

4.112 H.—Wilson's Tales of the Borders. T. Crampton,
Halleybury Cottagê, Double Bay.

6.97 H.—Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. D. Loise, Charlottelang Sydner.

6.97 H—Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. D. Loise, Charlottelane, Sydney.
7.121 B—Cox's Campaigns of the Civil War. J. Leonard, 24, Francis-street, Hyde Park.
9.62 H—Knight's Half-hours with Best Authors. J. Hartley, 45, Bayswater Road.
10.148 H—Hüghes's Tom Brown's Schooldays. J. Edgar, Union-street, Pyrmont.
10.162, 163 H—Kohl's Travels in Canada. S. Norman, 60, Dowling street Paddington

Dowling-street, Paddington.

11.175 A—Jones's Evolution of the Human Race. A. Thomas, 604, Harris-street, Ultimo.

12.51 D—Wilkinson's Sunny Lands. T. Mitchell, Hunter's

13.147 B-Story of Waterloo. O. Kelly, Rose-street, Darlington. 17.103 D Jerrold's at Home in Paris. A. H. Couldery, "Aubyn," Stammorc.

-Yountt's The Horse. A. J. Kent, 53, Lewis-street,

Redfern.

25.171 B—Journal of the Plague Year. J. C. Sayers, Victoria Cottage, Edward-street, North Shore. 26.4 A—Gore's Scientific Discovery. H. J. Gibson, St. Aubyn terrace, Ridge-street, North Shore.

26.43 H—Beeton's Household Amusements. K. D. Moore, 31, Wigram-street, Forest Lodge. 26.58 C—Celebrated Men. W. H. Jeffreys, 2, Brent-street, Balmain.

26.189, 190 C-Alger's Life of E. Forest. H. Cooke, 129, Liverpool-street, Sydney.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by
27.76 H—Benjamin's Wrinkles and Recipes. G. Mathieson,
36, Wells-street, Redfern.
27.77 C—Barnum, Life of. S. Hornby, Survey Office.
27.80 D—Barnard's Three Years' Cruise. R. O'Neilt, 21,

Little West street, Darlinghurst. 29.122 A-Arnold's Dairying. J. Sherrington, 2, Denison-

street, Woolfahra.
30.86, 87 H—Thnekeray's Pendennis. Miss E. Williams,
Trafalgar-termee, Petersham.

32.133-135 H-Martineau's Romance. J. Waus, 23, Botanystreet.

32.166-168 H—Ollier's Ferrers. H. Stewart, 594, Kent-st.
33.169-171 H—Tabor's Janita's Cross. W. Harvey, Andreas-street, Petersham.
40.168-170 G—Swift's Works. J. Sheideaux, 441, Bourke-

street. 41.140 A-Gore's Electro-deposition. R. Gibson, St. Aubyn's

Terrace, North Shore.
41.157 F—Parker's Collected Works. G. Shaw, 65, Pitt-st.
45.152 A—Miller's Lockwood's Price-book. E. Phillips, 50,
Macquarie-street South.
45.157 A—Anderson's Persia. A. Roy, 208, Pitt-street.
47.2 B—Keightley's Mythology. T. Mozzal, 7, Erskineville

Road. 48.96 G-Kendall's Leaves from Australian Forests.

Hungerford, 146, Phillip street.
52.180 H—Thackeray's Four Georges. R. M'Grath, 114,

Dowling-street.

57.87 G—Bell's British Theatre. J. G. Neale, Cannon Grove, Hurstville.

58.117 D-Knox's Boy Traveller. R. O'Neill, 35, Barcom-

street, Durlinghurst.

71.124 C—Davitt's Prison Diary. J. Molloy, 32, Princes-st.

73.102 H—Harris's Coaching Age. R. Logan, Pitt-street, Redfern.

73.184 C—Pycroft's Oxford Memories. J. A. Howison, 441, Darling-street, Ultimo.

- Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 3.81 B-Lamartine's French Revolution. E. G. Froam, 4, Victoria Chambers, Elizabeth-street.
- 5.1 H—Warner's Wide Wide World. H. A. Sheen, 149, Elizabeth-street, Redfern. 5.191 H—Bunce's Cloudland. Mrs. F. M. Ellis. Smith-
- street, Balmoin.
- 8.143 F.—Hughes's Economy of Thought. J. J. Golden, 14, Bennett-street, Moore Park. 10.148 H.—Hughes's Tom Brown's School Days. E. Goodwin,
- 83, College-street, Camperdown.
  10.167 F—Studies of Man. A. Willmott, Mill Hill-street, Waverley.
- 13.81 A-Dolbear's The Telephone. H. Hendy-Pooley, 60, Macleny-street, Potts Point
- 13.188 D-Drayson's Han's Sterk. Mrs. E. Kensit, Gerald-street, Marrickville.
- 4.66-8 H-Froude's Short Studies. M. Small, Ryde.
- 14.69 D-Young's Nyassa. L. Jaap, 55, Womerah Avonue, Darlinghurst.
- 15.36-7 C-Barker's French Society. W. J. Hamill, 373, Orown-etreet.
- 16.76 H-Haliburton's Attaché. J. Johnson, 119, Victoriastreet, Darlinghurst.
  16.128 H—Thackeray's Paris Sketch-book. Mrs. Bolingbroke,
- 99, Palmer-street.
- -Helps's Life of Columbus. F. W. Blackshaw, 79, 17.88 C-
- Stanley-street. 18.76 G-Milton's Poetical Works. C. J. Smith, 101, Bourke-
- street, Woolloomooloo.

  18.167 D—Jackson's Sketches in the Sweet South. A. Scottbroad, St. Mary's Terrace, Woolloomooloo.

  20.7 D—Prime's Around the World. H. G. Flint, 98, Dow-
- ling-street, Surry Hills.
  21.7 D—Speke's Discovery of the Source of the Nile. C.
- Browne, Rochester Cottage, Stammore. 22.80 H-Warren's Now and then. J. W. V. Stevenson, Ranges Road, Neutral Bay.
- 22.169 H.—Thackeray's Book of Snobs. F. Walden, Johnstreet, Woollahra.
  22.174 B.—Wilson's Cleopatra's Needle. A. Hartley, Uni-
- versity-street, Camperdown.

  23.49 D—Tilley's Japan, the Amoor, &c. Miss A. Wray, 801,
  Darlington Road.

  24.137 C—Gardiner, Story of. Mrs. S. Burne, 53, Douglas-
- street, Redfern.

  27.2 H—Dickens's Barnaby Rudge. Miss M. O'Connor,
  Junction-street, Forest Lodge.

  27.3 H—Dickens's Bleak House. H. La Grange, 175, William-
- street, City.
  28.151 B—Schmitz's Ancient History. P. Lyons, Carrington
- Road, Waverley.
  4 B—Thackeray's Christmas Books. C. Hammond, 93,
- 30.24 B-Paddington-street, Paddington.

- Author and Title of Book. No.30.35 H—Thackeray's Irish Shetch Book. J. C. Gill, 71, Lower Fort-street, City. 30.51 H—Thackeray's Newcomes. B. Mackinnon, "Gowree,"

- Waverley.
  31.15 H.—Lockhart's Adam Blair. Miss S. Campbell, 219,
  Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
  32.189 H.—Trollope's Framley Parsonage. F. White, Malcolm-street, Macdonald Town.
- 33.166-8 H—Smith's Jane Lomax. J. Eager, 4, Elizabeth Square, Paddington.
  34.51 H—Hugo's Slave King. W. Duncan, 181, Devenshire-
- street, Surry Hills.
  35.100 II—Romances of Chivalvic Ages. G. Brown, Uni-
- versity-street, Campordown. 37.61-2 H.-Fielding's Amelia. L. R. Jarrett, Australiastreet, Woollahra.

  37.107 H.—Christie's Love Story. E. B. Pearson, 71, York-
- street, City. 39.118-9 C-Hingston's Genial Showman. E A. Gillett, 71,
- 39.118-9 C—Hingston's Genial Snowman. E. A. Gines, ..., Bathurat-street.
  44.124 H—Simpson's Prophecies in the Old and New Testaments. J. M. Foggan, 17, Wilson-street, Newtown.
  45.150 D—Vijn's Cetshwayo's Dutchman. J. Moran, "Queensland Hotel," Erskine-street.
  45.151 H—Melville's Market Harborough. J. Dohorty, Brown-street, Camperdown.
  48.103 B—Croker's History of the Guillotine. L. H. Reddall, 21. Brishane-street.
- 21. Brisbanc-street
- 49.138 A-Circle of Science, Navigation, &c. J. Read, 59, Argyle-street.
  50.83 H—Franc's Golden Gifts. T. Fitz Patrick, Ross-
- street, Parramatto.
  50.146 F—Talmage's Masque torn off. J. Burrows, Unwin's Bridge Road, Marrickville.
- 52.142 A-Farran's Human Voice. L. H. Bond, 34, Holtstreet, Surry Hills.

  53.77 H—Paddock's Fate of Madame la Tour. W. M'Lach-
- lan, 9, Denison-street, Woollahra. 29 D-Warren's Life on the Nile. C. E. Cutlen, 141,
- 56.129 D-Pitt-street, City. 57.89 G-Hill's Zara.

- Pitt-street, City.

  57.89 G—Hill's Zarn. A. Hirst, Sandringbam Road.

  57.136-8 H.—Rowney's Young Zemindar. M. Montgomery, 166, Surry-street. Darlinghurst.

  60.123 A.—Phillips's Explorers' Companion. D. Stansfield, Bathurst-street, City.

  66.83 E.—Blackley's Thrift Independence. J. Cook, M'Arthurstreet, Granville.

  66.164 D.—Barneby's Life in the West. R. Shackell, Dobroyde-street, Summer Hill.

  72.123 E.—MacColl's Home Rule. C. Mould, Cameronstreet, Darling Point.

  75.171 A.—Murray's Marine Engines. J. Boyd, "Bayview," M'Mahon's Point. M'Mahon's Point.

1892.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister of Public Instruction.

STR

Sydney, 9 March, 1892.

I have the honor to transmit to you the Twenty-first Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library for the year 1891.

- 2. The vacancy in the Board, caused by the death of Professor W. J. Stephens in November, 1890, has been filled up by the appointment of Professor Mungo W. MacCallum, M.A., which was gazetted on 28th January following.
- 3. The Trustees, with deep regret, have to report the death of the Hon. Sir William Macleay, Knt., M.L.C., F.L.S., which took place on Monday, 7th December. At a meeting of the Board held on 9th December, it was resolved,—"That this Board desires to record its sense of the great loss which has been sustained by the Free Public Library, Sydney, and the Colony at large, in the decease of the Hon. Sir William Macleay, Knt., M.L.C., F.L.S. (the last survivor of the first ten appointed Trustees of the Library), and to express the same to the surviving members of his family."
- 4. In April last negotiations were entered into with the executrix of the will of the late Professor Stephens for the purchase of the whole of his library, the result of which was that the Board obtained a collection consisting of 1,431 volumes of choice books and 194 pamphlets for the small sum of £450.
- 5. An Australasian Bibliography, being a catalogue of books in the Free Public Library, Sydney, up to the end of the year 1888, relating to or published in Australasia, has been completed, and special authority of the Colonial Treasurer was obtained, through your Department, for printing the same, but owing to the great pressure of Parliamentary and other work, the Government Printer was unable to make a commencement until 1st October last. The volume will contain about 1,000 pages, and will be published in three parts—Part I being a general list of authors, editors, &c., with full titles. Part II books arranged under authors' names separately for each Colony, viz.:—No. 1, New South Wales; No. 2, Victoria; No. 3, South Australia; No. 4, Queensland; No. 5, Western Australia; No. 6, New Zealand; No. 7, Tasmania; No. 8, Polynesia; and No. 9, New Guinea. Part III will be arranged under subjects and titles, with a general index. It is expected that the work will be ready for issue about the end of the year 1892, and that the very large demand for the same will soon cover the whole cost of printing.
- 6. A new catalogue of the Lending Branch having also been prepared, the last sheets are now being printed, and it will be ready for issue in a few weeks. The printing of this work has been delayed for more than two years, owing to the quantity

of official printing in the hands of the Government Printer and to the Trustees not having sufficient funds at their disposal to defray the cost of printing the work at a private establishment.

- 7. For the Reference Library, at present numbering over 65,000 volumes, a new catalogue is in course of preparation upon a complete and concise plan, but the labour of bringing out a work of this character is very heavy, and it could not be fairly commenced until the re-arrangement of the books in the new Library in Macquarie-street, which was completed on 1st May, 1890. It is expected that this catalogue will be ready for issue before the end of the year 1893, but in the meantime the manuscript is available for readers and students.
- 8. The number of volumes added to the Library during the year, as shown in Appendix A is—For the Reference Library, 4,645; Lending Branch, 771; Country Libraries, 245; total, 5,661; and during the year the number of books transferred, worn out, or lost, was 64 for the Reference Library and 81 for the Lending Branch. The total number of volumes in the Library on 31st December was 91,945.
- 9. In the return comprised in Appendix B, the past year shows an excess of 4,520 visits to the Library beyond the highest number for any previous year since the opening of the Institution in 1869; a result which satisfactorily shows that the advantages offered to readers and students are more highly appreciated than ever.
- 10. During the year 133 Country Libraries were supplied, under the special regulations of the Free Public Library, with 19,350 volumes, and the boxes containing these volumes travelled a distance of 45,670 miles. A list of the borrowing Institutions is given in Appendix E, which shows such a highly satisfactory result that the Trustees have ordered sufficient books to fill ten additional boxes, most of which will be ready and put into circulation during the year 1892, the demand for loans of boxes being still greatly in excess of the supply.
- 11. The Reference Library has been kept open during the year on 358 days including Sundays, and the Lending Branch, also including Sundays, on 348 days.
- 12. The Trustees desire to record their thanks to various donors during the year for 556 volumes presented to the Library, a list of which is given in Appendix H. Among these gifts may be specially mentioned "The Jeypore Portfolio of Architectural Details," presented by H.R.H. the Maharaja of Jeypore; and the original Commission, signed by Governor Phillip, appointing Philip Gidley King, Superintendent and Commandant of Norfolk Island, dated February, 1788, which was purchased specially for this Library by Messrs. R. and G. Tangye, of Birmingham, England, and presented by them free of cost. Under the Copyright Act, the Trustees received 130 volumes of books published in the Colony.
- 13. The statistics comprised in Appendices A to I give full information as to the working of the Library, the results of which are quite as satisfactory as those of previous years.

I have, &c.,
JAMES NORTON,
President.

APPENDIX A.

Number of Volumes in the Free Public Library on the 31st December, 1891.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.	Lending Branch.	For Country Libraries,	Total.
Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c Periodical and Serial Literature Jurisprudence Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works. Works of Reference and Philology Duplicates and unbound Volumes Pamphlets Books for the Blind.	6,044 4,237 6,037 17,616 3,669 3,947 2,284 4,920 4,402 1,783 3,143	3,318 2,937 3,491 3,152 875 1,258 746 5,131*	836 990 1,212 808 	11,981 9,971 8,940 10,017 17,616 4,632 5,321 3,137 10,404 4,402 1,783 3,143 598
Total Number of Volumes	65,929	21,506	4,510	91,945

Books transferred, worn out, or lost during the year, deducted from the stock. Reference Library, 64; Lending Branch, 81.

\* Including 2,401 vols of Prose Fiction.

## APPENDIX B.

Number and average of visits of Readers to the Library, the number of days the Library was open to the public, and the average number of volumes used on Sundays and on Week-days, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

To the Reference Library To the Lending Branch				•••			***	114,947 58,258	
		Tot	al	•••	•••	•••	•••	173,205	- 5 -
Total visits to the Reference Library of Total visits to the Lending Branch on Daily average of visits to the Reference Daily average of visits to the Lending	-Week ee Libra	-days try on [	Week-day	 lays	110,015 55,363 360 186	On On	Sunda Sunda Sunda Sunda	ys ys	. 2,889 . 95
Total number of days that the Refere	ENCE L	IBR⊾RY	was op	en (ir	ncluding	Sunday	78)	•••	358
Total number of days that the LENDIN	g Bra	NCH Wa	s open	(inch	ıding Sı	ındays)	•••		. 318
Average number of Volumes use	d on St	JNDAYS							•
Reference Library (from 2 to Lending Branch (from 2 to 6	o 6 o'el S o'eloel	ock p.n k p.m.)	n.) 	•••		•••	•••	··· ··	. 115
		Tota	al		•••	•••	•••		. 181
Average number of VOLUMES use	d on W	EEK-DA	XS-						
Reference Library (from 10 e Lending Branch (from 10 e'c	o'clock clock a.i	a.m. to m. to 9	10 o'el o'eloek	ock p. p.m.)	m.) )	•••			217
•		Tota	al		•••			··· ··	. 997

## Summary of Visits to the Library, 1869-1891.

1869	(three n	nonths—1	Oct	. to 31	Dec.)	17,006	1881			•••			136,272
1870		***		•••		59,786	1882	(eleven	months)		***		133,731
1871		***		443		60,165	1883		***		***		155,431
1872	•••	***				48,817	1884	(eleven	months)		***		161,877
1873						76,659	1885	•	***				165,715
1874	(eleven	months)			•••	57,962	1886			• • •			168,685
1875		•••				66,900	1887	(closed	three mo	nths	for mov	ing)	139,203
1876		***				72,724	1888				***	•••	149,425
1877	(Lendin	g Branch	first	opened	l)	124,688	1889	•••			411		132,983
1878	`				´	117,047	1890	*					155.822
1879	(Exhibit	tion open)				152,036	1891					***	173,205
1880	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••			***	134,462							,

## APPENDIX C.

Classes of Books borrowed from the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, Sydney, from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes issued.	Daily average of Vols. issued, including Sundays.
348	5,002	58,252	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. Jurisprudence Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature Prose Works of Fiction  Total	$\begin{array}{c} 6,836 \\ 11,121 \\ 1,248 \end{array}$	19·710 19·658 19·643 31·957 3·586 6·451 5·212 35·760 53·396

## APPENDIX D.

CLASSES of BOOKS BEAD, the NUMBER of VOLUMES USED, and the NUMBER of VISITS to the LIBRARIES, on SUNDAYS, during the year 1891.

No. of undays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.	Reference Library.	No. of Volunies used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.
52	4,932	95	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c. Periodical and Serial Literature Jurisprudence Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works. Works of Reference and Philology	871 445 516 698 1,322 259 87 331 1,080 404	16·750 8·558 9·923 13·423 25·423 4·981 1·673 6·365 20·769 7·769
			Total	6,013	115 634
			Lending Branch.		
50	2,889	57	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology Biography and Correspondence. Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels. Jurisprudence Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c. Poetry and Drama Miscellaneous Literature Prose Works of Fiction	357 319 323 658 64 108 105 526 852	7·140 6·380 6·460 13·160 1·280 2·160 2·100 10·520 17·040
			Total	3,312	66-240

#### APPENDIX E.

Number of Boxes of Books borrowed from the Free Public Library, Sydney, by Country Libraries, with miles travelled, during the year 1891.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Miles travelled.	Town.	Institution.	No of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Miles travelled.
Auburn	School of Arts	3	263	60	Marrickville	School of Arts	2	160	11
Ballina	School of Arts	2	155	1,092	Milton	Free Library	ī	90	159
Bathurst	School of Arts	ī	92	290	Mittagong	School of Arts	2	152	308
Berrima	School of Arts	1	92	92	Morpeth	School of Arts	2	148	480
Borry	School of Arts	2	159	261	Moss Vale	School of Arts	2	168	261
Boat Harbour	School of Arts	1	89	378	Narrabri	Mechanics' Institute	1	82	702
Bombala	School of Arts	2	150	954	Newcastle	School of Arts	2	160	306
Bourke	Mechanics' Institute	1	63	1,006	N. Ryde		1	97	15
Bowral	School of Arts	1	87	160	Nowra	School of Arts	1	69	98
Brushgrove	School of Arts	2	192	1,014	Orange	School of Arts	2	176	576
Bulladelah	School of Arts	1	93	155	Plattsburg	Mechanics' Institute	2	148	306
Carcoar	School of Arts	2	153	552	Pt. Macquarie	School of Arts	2	129	550
Cobar	School of Arts	2	148	1,635	Queanbeyan	School of Arts	1	100	390
Cooma	School of Arts	1	61	792	Quirindi	School of Arts	3	244	1,755
Coraki	School of Arts	3	258	1,745	Randwick	School of Arts	2	147	16
Oudgellico	Literary Institute	1	61	930	Robbinsville	School of Arts	2	185	160
Cundletown	School of Arts	2	176	920	Robertson	School of Arts	1	89	198
Dungog	School of Arts	3	215	780	Rockley	School of Arts	1	62	332
Glen Innes	School of Arts	1	61	846	Richmond	School of Arts	2	181	142
Gosford	School of Arts	2	125	150	St. Mary's	School of Arts	2	163	87
Goulburn	School of Arts	2	167	402	Stockton	School of Arts		149	228
Grafton	School of Arts	]	60	1,056	Tamworth	Mechanics' Institute	2	149	846
Granville	School of Arts	2	147	39	<u>Taree</u>	School of Arts	1	99	424
Grenfell	Free Library	1	80	287	Temora	School of Arts	2	158	726
Gresford	School of Arts	2	175	432	Tenterfield	School of Arts		140	1,440
Gulgong	Free Library	3	257	1,005	Thornleigh	School of Arts		123	90
Gundagai	Literary Institute	1	89	574	Ulmarra	School of Arts	1	60	1.368
Gunnedah	School of Arts	1	61	885	Wagga Wagga	School of Arts	1	88	1,485
Hamilton	School of Arts	2	150	300	Walcha		3	265	618
Helensburgh	School of Arts	2	176	81	Waratah	School of Arts	1	70	103
Hillgrove	School of Arts	' 1	86	742	Warneton		1	78	318
Hornsby	School of Arts	2	151	84	Warren			70	353
Invereli	School of Arts		123	1,401	Wee Waa	School of Arts	1	60	376
Islington	School of Arts	1	97	204	Wellington			242	1,240
Jerilderie	School of Arts	2	161	1,236	Wickham			62	306
Kenthurst	School of Arts		89 58	56 676	Wilcannia	Atheneum	1	89	2,178
Kiandra	School of Arts	1 2			Wolumla		3	241 97	978 88
Laurieton		3	267 86	1,355	Woonona	School of Arts	1	101	- 00
Lithgow		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	207	927		Total	1 720	10.950	45.670
Manilla	School of Arts	ا ا	207	32/		Total	199	10,000	45,670
	l	l	1	١	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	ι.

## APPENDIX F. Trustees.

- 1. The Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. (President.)
- 2. The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.L.A.
- 3. The Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns.
- Edward Greville, Esq., J.P.
   The Hon. Sir J. George L. Innes, Knt.
- 6. \*The Hon. Sir W. Macleay, Knt., F.L.S., M.L.C.
- Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A.
   The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.
- 9. The Hon. Sir William Windeyer, Knt., M.A., LL.D.
- 10. Professor M. W. MacCallam, M.A.

## \* Died 7th December.

Number of Board Meetings held during the year 1891-twelve; with the number of attendances of the Trustees thereat as under :-

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3	4.4., 5	8		11
4		j 9	***************************************	7
- 5	, 0	10	***************************************	8

## OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian and Secretary:—Robert Cooper Walker.

Assistant Librarian and Compiler:—D. R. Hawley.

Cataloguing Clerk:—Orlando Stevens.

Second Assistant Librarian F. George H. Gifford. Overseer:—John F. Gannon.
Assistant:—Hugh Wright.
Entry Clerk:—William H. Gifford.

#### LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian: - Michael F. Cullen. Assistant Librarian :- Alfred Augustus Richardson. Hawley. Registrar for Country Libraries:—David Weir.

Assistant:—Michael O'Loughlin. Entry Clerk :-- Edward Hawley.

London Agents: - Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London.

APPENDIX G.

#### APPENDIX G.

#### AMENDED REGULATIONS,

Conditions upon which books in boxes, each containing lots of about 60 volumes, will be lent by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to Libraries in Country Districts of New South

1. Books will be lent only to Trustees or Committees of Free Libraries, Schools of Arts, Mechanics Institutes, or Libraries of Municipalities, that may be beyond the boundaries of the City of

Sydney.

2. All books authorized to be lent under these conditions shall be bound in good strong binding.

Each box shall

placed in boxes constructed of nearly uniform size, and numbered from one upwards. Each box shall contain about 60 volumes, according to its catalogue, in which no alteration can be made.

3. Printed catalogue slips of the contents of each box, stating the value of each book, together with forms of application for loans, will be forwarded, free of charge, on application being made to the Principal Librarian.

4. Trustees or Committees of Country Libraries, &c., wishing to obtain books on loan, must make application in writing, stating which particular box of books they desire to borrow; and their application must be accompanied by an undertaking in the form approved by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney, to indemnify them against loss.

5. Borrowers, in their applications, must give a full description of the Library, room, or building in or from which it is proposed to deposit or lend the books, and must specify the time for which they desire to retain the use of the books. They must also submit, for the approval of the Trustees, the conditions or regulations under which it is proposed to lend any books so obtained from the Trustees, who reserve to the mealing the right of referring continuous interval and the reserve to the mealing the right of referring continuous interval. who reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

6. No charge will be made for the loan of any box of books to cover the cost of freight, packing,

and collating; but no receipt will be given for any books returned until they have been collated, and an adjustment made for any loss or damage that may be discovered.

## APPLICATION TO BORROW BOOKS.

Sir. We are desirous of borrowing the books enumerated in your catalogue slip No. of which the names of the\* on behalf of the

It is proposed to retain the books for months from the date of their despatch from Sydney, and to keep them (while not lent under the conditions mentioned below) in the building, of which a full description is attached, in order that you may effect an insurance on the said books to cover risk against fire so long as they remain in the said building.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the regulations under which we propose to lend the books, and we agree to sign an undertaking in the form required by the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Sydney.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servants.

The Principal Librarian, Free Public Library, Sydney.

\* Trustees or Committee.

Undertaking to be signed by Borrowers of Books from the Free Public Library, Sydney, for use of Libraries, &c., in Country Districts.

In consideration of the books enumerated in the Catalogue hereunto annexed, together with the box containing the same, having this day been delivered to us by Robert Cooper Walker, the Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the use of the

we, the undersigned, undertake and agree with the said Robert Cooper Walker, and also with the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and each and any two or more of

them, as follows:—

1. The books will be kept in a suitable apartment of the said to be approved of by the Trustees of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, and the public will be permitted to use the same during such hours only as shall be determined by the Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be), but may be lent by such of the said Trustees (or Committee, as the case may be) under the same Regulations as shall apply to books belonging to the said institution.

2. The said books and box shall be returned to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the time being of the said Eree Public Library. Sydney, at the expiration of months

Librarian for the time being of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, at the expiration of months from the date of despatch from Sydney, in good condition, allowance being made for reasonable wear.

3. We undertake to pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian for the

time being of the Free Public Library:

(1.) The value of every book not returned.

- (2.) The estimated value of the injury done to any volume, work, set, or series, or box, of which value the Trustees for the time being of the Free Public Library, or any two of them, shall be the sole judges.
- (3.) The value of the whole work, set, or series, in case any volume or part thereof shall not be returned within the time above mentioned.
- 4. In case default shall be made in the observance or performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, we will pay to the said Robert Cooper Walker, or other Principal Librarian of the said Free Public Library, Sydney, for the time being, the sum of £50 (fifty pounds) as liquidated damages.

  Dated at this day of 18 this

Witness to the signature of the said-

Witness to the signature of the said-

#### APPENDIX H.

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List of Donations during the year 1891, received from the following:-
    Abramowitch L. Essay on the Genealogy of Jesus of Nazareth, &c.; by L. Abramowitch.

Agricultural Burcau, Adelaide. Horticulture, principally with Irrigation. Address by J. West.

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                                    Protestant Standard, 1891.
              12
                                   Sydney Mail, 1891.
Sydney Quarterly Magazine, 1891.
Trade Report of the Trade Protection Institute, 1891.
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 Rhatigan, J. Lave of Rural A.
Truth, 1891.
Rhatigan, J. Lays of Temporal Freedom.
Rural Australian Publishing Co. The Rural Australian. Vols. 1 and 2, 1889-91.
Sands, J. Sands' Sydney and Suburban Directory, 1891.
Diagram of Safe Loads of Rolled Iron Joists.
Savings Bank of New South Wales Annual Statement of Accounts, 1890.
Scott, J., and Co. Institute of Architects of N. S. Wales: Professional Practice and Charges.
Manual of Reference to Authorities for use of Members of the National Australasian Convention; by the Hon. R. C. Baker.
Shepherd, P. L. C., and Son. Guide to Gardening, 1891-92.
Shine, T. Engravings of Sir James Dowling, Sir A. Stephen, Sir James Martin, Sir F. M. Darley, and Archbishop Polding.
Shine, T. Engravings of Sir James Dowling, Sir A. Stephen, Sir James Martin, Sir F. M. Darley, and Archbishop Polding.

Smith, A. W. Schedule of Prizes for the Lismore Agricultural and Industrial Society's Exhibition, 1892.

Smith, A. E. Official Newspaper Atlas of Australasia; by E. R. Morris.

Stott and Hoare. Australasian Shorthand Journal. New series, Vol. 1, No. 9.

Trivett, J. B. Practical Astronomy, as applied to Land Surveying; by H. S. Hawkins.

Turner and Henderson. Hand-book of Australian Horticulture; by H. A. James.

Addresses delivered before Sydney New Church Society; by H. W. Jackson.

Federal Geography of British Australasia; by George Ranken.

Federation: or, a Machiavelian Solution of the Australian Labour Problem;

by H. V. Haynes.

Australian National Federation on Democratic Lines; by A. Forsyth.

Wealth and Wages in New South Wales; by D. Brown.

Under-
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Under-Secretary for Lands, N.S.W. Map of N.S.W. Railways, showing Coach and other Routes. Two Lithographs of City Detail Survey, Nos. 37 and 68.

White, C. and G. S. Convict Life in N. S. Wales and Van Dieman's Land; by C. White. Wicken, Mrs. The Australian Home.

Young, H. Every-day Heroes, and other Poems; by Charlotte Young.

#### APPENDIX I.

List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during 1891.

- Author and Title of Book. No. 1.61 D—Mark Twain's Innocents Abroad. H. McGrath, Mill Hill Road, Waverley.
  4.68 H—Swift's Gulliver's Travels. W. T. Smith, 103
- Regent-street, Chippendale.
  7.183, 184 F—Spencer's Things New and Old. A. Vivian,
  Marlborough-street, Leichhardt.
- Mantorough-screet, Leichnardt.
  8.52-54 B—Buckle's Civilization in England. J. Ferguson, Church-street, Parramatta.
  10.15 B—Barrow's Mutiny of the Bounty. C. B. Bradley, Elizabeth-street, Ashfield.
  10.15 B—Barrow's Mutiny of the Bounty. F. Baker, 59 Camphall-street, Glaba

- Campbell-street, Glebe.

  11.18 H—Becton's Hero Soldiers. H. Mitchell, 297 Abercrombie-street.

  13.119 B—Might not Right. O. G. Rientis, 299 Clevelandstreet, Redfern.
- 15.20 D--Notable Shipwrecks. S. Seach, 2 Stream-street,

- Darlington.
  15.131 A—Beeton's Garden Management F. Rose, Underwood-street, Paddington.
  20.184 H—Gilbert's Nothing but the Truth. G. R. Sothern, Paddington.
- Bucknell-street, Newtown. 24.149 H—Riddel's Moors and Fens. B. Harriott, Albert-
- Parade, Ashfield.

  25.191 A—Spon's Workshop Receipts. H. J. Hellyer,
  Thornley-street, Leichhardt.

  27.11 H—Dicken's Hard Times. G. Wilson, 31 Gerrard-
- street, Alexandria.

  27.13 H—Dicken's Martin Chuzzlewit. W. C. Dale, 190
- Liverpool-street.
  7 H—Scott's Peveril of the Peak. H. B. May, St 27.57 H-
- 27.57 H.—Scott's Peveril of the Peak. H. B. May, St Aubyn, Denison Road, Lewisham.
  30.63, 64 H.—Thackerny's Adventures of Philip. T. C. Stales, 265 Bourke-street.
  30.63, 64 H.—Thackeray's Adventures of Philip. F. H. M. Nathan, 43 Lower Fort-street.
  30.130 H.—Bell's Klocution. Miss I. Flower, Mercantile Bank, Pyrmont.
  32.93 H.—Lytton's Coming Page W. (Pressure 70 Clabe)

- 32.93 H-Lytton's Coming Race. W. Treasure, 70 Globe Point Road,
- 32.93 H-Litton's Coming Race. J. Clark, Croydon Road, Rockdale.
- 32.39 H-Lytton's Coming Race. J. J. Kellcher, 180

- 32.39 H—Lytton's Coming Race. J. J. Kellcher, 180 Campbell-street.
  32.140 H—Lytton's Eugene Aram. R. Hodson, 73 Botanystreet, Waterloo.
  32 20 H—Lytton's Godolphin. W. Ciark, 61 Ben Boyd Road, Neutral Bay.
  34.16, 17 H—Lytton's Parisians. A. Card, Underchiffstreet, Neutral Bay.
  36.122-124 H—Gleig's Chelsea Hospital. J. Fewer, Rocky Point Road, Rockdale.
  37.34 H—Danenhower's Yovage of the Legactic. B. Nivon.
- 37.34 H-Danenhower's Voyage of the Jeanette. B. Nixon,
- Jesmond Place, Surry Hills.

  38.102 H—Stowe's Queer Little People. Mrs. Wannell, 164 Albion-street.
- 42.41 C-Club Camcos, Portraits. C. Ryan, Station-street, Newtown.

- Author and Title of Book. Borrowed bu
- 42,195 D—Murphy's Sporting Adventures, W. A. Forsyther
   New Canterbury Road, Petersham.
   45,109 B—Voltaire's History of Charles XII. J. M'Glynn,
- 26 Regent-street, City.

  77 A—Cassell's Popular Educator. P. Levy, 183 Underwood-street, Paddington. 46.177 A-
- 48.104 H—Barker's Stories about. R. Harris, 17 Mary-street, Surry Hills.
  49.76 D—Voyage to the Western Coast of Africa. E. Smithers, Park Road, St. Peters.
  50.88 A—Kallos. Scientific Culture. E. W. Blair, Avocastret Park Park

- 50.88 A—Ranos. Scientific Culture. 12. 17. Dian, Avecastreet, Randwick.
  50.121 F—Tulmage's Worried Housekeeper, &c. J. Parker, Silver-street, Marrickville.
  55.80 H—Trowbridge's Three Scouts. A. D'Alpuget, 202 Glemmore Road, Paddington.
  55.188 H—Percentic Stories. J. Shaw 144 Waverley Road.
- 57.188 II-Romantic Stories. J. Shaw, 144 Waverley Road, Woollahra.
- 58.193 B—Marvin's Russian Annexation of Merv. F. Marshall, 211 Glebe Road, Ultimo.
  59.10 H—Baldwin's Story of Roland. A. Pringle, 18 Little
- Arthur-street, Surry Hills.

  62.34 B—Porter's History of the Civil War. T. C. M'Aldon,
  Regent-street, Redfern.

  63.189 A—Page's Animal Anecdotes. A. Martin, Dalkeith,
- Eastwood.
- 66.173 C—Emerson's Man and Teacher. L. M'Ilveen, York Crescent, Petersham. 67.59 D-Williamson's Old Highways in China. S. Scott, 24
- Edward-street, Redfern. 68.13 H—Swinny's Zulu Boy's Recollections. F. Morris,
- Hobb-street, Lewisham. 68.68 H.—Kingsley's Water Babies. Miss Lydia Breakwell,
- 44 Brougham-street.
  68.180 H—Tales of Old Lusitania. J. M'Evoy, 11 Hill-
- street, Surry Hills.
- 69.172 F Herricks Some Heretics of Yesterday. J. M. Costello, 12 Chapman-street.
  70.128 C—Ballantine's The Old World and the New. H. Martin, 15 Little Belmore-street.
  71.130 H—Cleveland's Ocorge Kliot's Poetry, &c. H. Hunt, 41 Pitt-street. Redfern.
- 41 Pitt-street, Redfern.
  73.87 H—Dicken's Hard Times. W. C. Anderson, 109
  Regent-street, Redfern
  77.187 C—Harrison's Lafe of Cromwell. E. Wellesley, 20
- Mary-street, Newtown.

  78.114 D—Churchward's Blackbirding in the South Pacific.
  W. Benson, Warren Road, Tempe.
- 79.37, 38 B-Macaulay's History of England. J. Trimble,
- 72 Stanley-street. 80.2 D-Stanley's In Darkest Africa. J. J. Benson, Emily-
- street, Marrickville.

  0 C—Williams' Leaves of a Life. W. A. Richards, Bur-80.30 C-
- wood Road. 80.79 C—Kebbel's Earl of Derby. E. G. B. Gibson, Bellvue, Erskineville.

List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during previous years, returned in 1891.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 3.180 E-Fawcett's Political Economy. A. Bailey, 5 Queen-

- street, Woollahra
  5.108 D—Wright's Marco Polo. W. Grant, Lord's Road,
- Botany.
- 5.133 B-Cobbett's Porcupine's Works. F. Stevens, Castle-
- 5.133 B—Cobbett's Forcupine's Works. F. Bloom, reagh-street, Redfern.
  7.121 B—Cox's Campaign of the Civil War. J. Leonard, 24 Francis-street, Hyde Park.
  10.113 C—Miller's My Schools and Schoolmasters. W. Harris, Crown Road, Ultimo.
  10.148 H—Hughes' Tom Brown's Schooldays. J. Edgar, Union-street. Pyrmont
- 10.148 H—Hughes Tom Brown's Ochoolusys. C. Daga., Union-street, Pyrnont
  17.51 A—Darwin's Origin of Species. J. H. Bath, Suttorstreet, Alexandria.
  19.187 H—Alcott's Works. L. Mack, Redfern-street.
  20.8 E—Brassey's Work and Wages. T. Bertram, Alicentical Newtons.
- street, Newtown.

- Author and Title of Book. No. Borrowed by 20.135 H-Storey's Castle of St. Angelo. A. Finch, Elizabeth-street.
- 21.162 A.—Davidson's Pretty Arts. S. J. W. Culman, Marlborough-street, Surry Hills.
  27.1 D.—Dickens' American Notes. A. W. Plummer, 3 Napier-
- street, Paddington. 22.103 G—Beeton's Great Book of Poetry. R. P. Hall, 183
- William-street.
- 23-14 D-Burnaby's Ride to Kiva. W. C. Crowley, 64
  Womerah Avenue
- 27.7 H-Dickens' David Copperfield. Miss Ghiggins,
- 27.7 H—Diekens David Copperment.

  Brougham-street.

  27.11 H—Diekens' Hard Times A. Robin, Pitt-street.

  27.20 H—Diekens' Tale of Two Cities. Mrs. J. Die Mrs J. Dickson.
- Hunter's Hill. 31.97 H-Dickens' Battle of Life. J. Collins, 282 Elizabethsteeet.

List

List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during previous years, returned in 1891-continued.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 34.24-6 H-Trollope's La Vendee. M. Newman, Cook's Road, Marrickville.

34 104 II--Lytton's Pausanias. J. M. Kelly, Palmer-street. 34.103-105 H-Lytton's Lucretia. A. Fitzgerald, 5 Miltonterrnce, Dawes' Point. 36.183,184 H—Scott's Woodstock. P. Harris, Begg-street,

Paddington.

43.68 H-Verne's Exploration. W. Jones, Bathurst-street.
43.180 B-Monumsen's History of Rome. R. M. Kidston, Newtown

58.32 F-Williams' Religion. C. Crawley, 132, Bourke-street.

No. Author and Title of Book. Rorrowed by 60.65 G-Swinburne's Lochrine. D. Ward, Norton-street Leichhardt

60 107 D-Huntly's Travels in East Europe. T. Ockerby, 257, Sussex-street

60.185 C-Daudet's Literary Life in Paris. J. S. Green,

Manly.
68.66 H—Kingsley's Hypatia. D. Johnston, Cooper-street.
73.85 H—Dickens' Little Dorrit. C. S. Gaud, George-street.
73.199-200 D—Wells' Exploring Brazil. W. Densham, Darlinghurst.

## List of Books missing from the Lending Branch during previous years.

#### 1885.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 2.98 A-Amour's Iron and Heat. E. G. Huie, 204, Bourke-

street.
3.168 C-Mackenna's Brave Mon, &c. Frank H. Gibson, 741,

George-street.
4.149 H—Enquire Within. W. Chudzy, Wentworth Court.
16.39 H—Galt's Provost. F. Canvin, 33, Collins-st., Surry

Hille. 16.99 D-Atherton's Adrift. H. Budd, 67, Cumberland-st 18.190 A-Roberts' Anthropometry. J. W. Terry, 15, Mac-

quaric-place.

22.161—Thackeray's Vanity Fair. M. J. Richardson, 36,
Wynyard Square.

23.152 C-Life of Robert Bruce. W. Drewett, 80, Denham-

street, Globe. 24.142 H-Rowcroft's Tales of the Colonies. W. Morris, Dawes Battery.

25.120 D-Bull ntyne's Hudson's Bay. G. Moorcroft, Dar-

ling-street, Bulmain.
25.188 D—Cumming's Five Years in South Africa. C. U.

Stuart, Denham-street, Glebe.

27.7 H—Dickens' David Copperfield. R. Wiesendanger, 13,

Little Macquarie-street.
27.11 H.—Dickens' Hard Times. R. Webber, 76, Glenmore Road, Paddington.

27.13 H-Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit. L. Jenkinson, 23,

Macquarie s'rect.

27.18 H—Dickens' Pickwick Papers. A. Benson, Simmons-

street, Newtown.

9 H—Dickens' Tale of Two Cities. J. A. Boyd, Erskine-27.20 H-

street. 27.21 H.—Dickens' Uncommercial Traveller.' J. Stoddart, Paddington-street.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 27.125, 126 C-Souvenirs of Madame v. le Brun. G. Dela-

more, Auburn. 30.51 H.—Thackeray's Newcomes. T. R. W. E. Gilpin, Cumberland-street.

32.195 H—Marryat's Frank Mildmay. H. L. Bacot, Miller-street. St. Leonards.

33.192-4 H-White's King's Page. M. Bourke, 204, Bourke-

street.
33.195-7 H—Frazer's Kuzzilbash. J. Duncan, Jones-street, Ultimo.

35.9, 10 H-De Foe's Captain Singleton. W. Ackland, 33, Goodhope-street, Paddington.

35.28 29 H—Dickens' Mutual Friend. M. C. Sloan, Gros-

venor-terrace.

venor-terrace.

36.113 H.—Stowe's Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin. J. E. Browne, Park Road, Paddington.

36.166, 167 H.—Scott's Kenilworth. J. Campbell, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.

36.190, 191 H.—Scott's Count Robert of Paris. W. H.

Prideaux, Shipwrights' Arms, Lower George-street.
40.4 B-Ferguson's Popular History of Scotland. J. L. Hanchett, 5, Hopewell-street, Paddington.

47.53 A—Odling's Lectures on Animal Chemistry. W. A. Shaw, 201, Macquarie-street.
47.96 D—Juke's New Guinea. R. J. Orrell, 45, Albion-st, 53.4 H—Gilbort's Original Plays. R. W. Belford, Hill-street,

Leichhardt. 54.61 C-Smith's Speeches of John Bright, W. Lyons,

Church-street, Parrametta.

58.101 B—Griffiths' Chronicles of Newgate. Vol. 2. J.W.
Niesigh, 177, Cumberland-street.

#### 1886.

Borrowed by No.Author and Title of Book. 6.64 G-Milton's Paredise Lost. J. Mackintosh, 76, Padding-

ton-street, Paddington.

18.1 H—Poe's Works. H. Valentine, 491, Elizabeth-street S.

18.10 D—Forbes' Fiji. W. Miller, Campbell-street, Milson's

27.11 H-Dickens' Hard Times, T. Evans, M'Donald-street, Paddington.

27.12 II - Dickens' Little Dorrit. H. H. Norton, Simmonsstreet, Newtown.

27.14 H.-Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop. J. Collins, 74, Cooper-street, Surry Hills.
28.164 D-Whitecross and the Bench. T. W. Downer, 719,

Bourke-street.

Bourke-street.

32.56 H.—Reade's Course of True Love. C. Bydder, Pyrmont Bridge Road.

33.162-164 H.—Cameron's James of the Hill. E. Vance, Elliott-street, Batmain.

34.33, 34 H.—Lover's Legends and Stories of Iroland. J. B. Bartley, Collinon-street, Pyrmont.

34.43 H.—Dumas' Isabel of Bavaria. T. D. Bottomley, 11,

Bourke-street. 34.195 H.- Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby. J. Jewell, 299, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 34.196, 197 H-Gaskell's North and South. J. C. Clegg,

28, Young-street, Redfern.
36.145 H.—Trollope's Warden. H. Hawkins, 28, Regent-street, Paddington.
37.20 H. Brontë's Wuthering Heights. H. Franks, 281,

George-street.

49.112 H—Dickens' Speeches; Literary and Social. J. Cunningham, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

50.188 H—Reynolds' Engine-driving Life. W. Heathwood, 517, Cleveland-street, Redfern.

517, Cleveland Street, Redfern.
51.116 C—Bayno's Browning and Brontē. H. Rowley, 8, Bowman-street, Chippendale.
51.188 A—Workshop Companion. W. W. Gilberthorpe, Wellington-street, Balmain.
57.9, 10 H—Blackwood, Tales from. H. J. Goodman, Jessonstreet, Alexandria.
57.09 C. Bayno's Brokessee, J. D. Lee SC Bribbane.

57.98 G—Brown's Barbarosea. J. Dooley, 86, Brisbane-tt. 59.177 H—Ingram's Haunted Homes of Britain. R. Cain, Pitt-street, Redfern.

71.41 C—Burnaby's Life and Times. W. E. Lovett, Wynyard Square.

## 1887.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 3.191 H-Hughes' Tom Brown at Oxford. A. M'Affer, Leichhardt. 4.146 H. - Heverley's Romantic Life. J. F. Howes, Garden-st.,

Waterloo.
7.170 H—Ballantyne's Under the Waves. E. Rose, 31,

Clarence-str-et.

9.163 D -Bord's Sandwich Islands. Miss D. Avenel, G.P.O. 12.84 B-Grant's British Battles. C. Young, Redfern. 13.141 D - Montell's Many Tales. W. J. Franklin, 366,

Riley-street.

14.6 H—Collins' Dead Sceret. F. A. Turner, Temora terrace, Pyrmont-street.

14.112 H-Greenwood's Low Life Depths. H. Bocquet, Ebbey-street, Waverley.

18.38 H — Warburton's Merchant Prince. A. Totterdell, 13,

Tudor-street, Surry Hills.

19.9 B-Malleson's French Struggles. J. Jones, 77, Barcomstreet.

 22.1 D—Stillman's Golden Flecce. W. Whewe'l, Croydon.
 22.172 H—Thackerav's Christmas Books. C. Croft, 92, Denham-street, Glebe. -Krefft's Australian Snakes. C. Grandemange, 23,

Market street.

24.161 H—Yorke's Cottage Homes. W.R. Webster, Crownstreet, Surry Hills.
27.1 D—Dickens' American Notes. J. N. Lamont, 317,

Crown-street.

27.10 H—Dickens' Great Expectations. T. Thompson, 7,

Spring's Buildings, Waverley.
4 H.—Dickens' Old Curiosity Shop.

P. G. Day, Chippendale.

27.16 H—Dickens' Nicholas Nickleby. D. Pringle, 76,

Duke-street. 28.90 H-Stephenson's New Arabian Nights. R. Brennan,

Renwick-street, Tempe. 29.172, 173 C-Lennox's My Recollections. J. Robb, 5,

Olivette-terrace, Darlington.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 30.141, 142 A-Andrés Mining Machinery. M. Jackson, 418, George-street.

31 156, 157 H—Radeliffe's Romance of the Forest. T. C.
Ashwin, 3, Ronnie-street, Paddington.

G. Steedman, Palace-

32.155 H-Carleton's Father Butler G. Steedman, Palace-

street, Petersham. 32.177-179 H—Yates' Forlorn Hope. E. Corray, Devonshire-

street, Surry Hills.
35.1 H-Carleton's Neal Malone. W. M'Nevin, 67,

Foveaux-street.
38.127 II—Aguilar's Vale of Cedars. E. E. Ward, Nortonstreet, Leichhardt.

42.186 D—Sala's Twice Round the Clock. M. Biddell, Mackenzie-street, Waverley.
43.137 B—Newman's Sketches. J. M'Sweeney, Kent-street.
44.112 D—Bell's Travels in America. W. Shoobert,

Marrickville.
47 1 C-Tegg's Napoleon. J. Andrews, 372, Crown-street.
47.171 H-Van Brouwer's Akbar. H. J. Aldrick, Cowper-

street, Glebe.

00 A-Westropp's Pottery. F. Well, 230, Dowling et.

1 A-Le Pileur's Human Body. D. Davis, 119, Palmer-48.100 Astreet.

-Longman's Frederick the Great, C. Johnson, 80A, Pitt-street.

53.179 H—Houghton's Evenings at Home. J. Croft, Catherine-street, Leichhardt.
55.169, 170 H—Lytton's The Student. S. Symonds, Weststreet, St. Leonards.

67.115) C-Jennings' Lord Tennyson. W. Gray, Botany Road.

68.28 G --Greaves' Irish Songs. J. Moore, 10, Thomas-street, Redfern.

60.1 H-Tuer's Quads. W. Squire, North Shore

69 85 H-Verne's Kerraban. G. Huggard, 62, Palmer-street. 72.133 A-Bach's Singing. R. M. Thomas, Palaco Hotel, George-street.

#### 1888.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by

1.33 H—Stowe's Pink and White Tyranny. C. Leslie,
Arthur-street, Moore Park.
2.70 H—Haddon's Book-keeping. F. S. Napthali, Point
Piper Road, Woollahra.

Piper Road, Wooliahra.

3 178 H.—Hammerton's Intellectual Life. Miss A. Argles, 31½, Walker-street. Redfern.

4.112 H.—Wilson's Tales of the Borders. T. Crampton, Halleybury Cottage, Double Bay.

6.97 H.—Andersen's Danish Fairy Tales. D. Loise, Charlotte-

lane, Sydney. 9.62 H—Knight's Half-hours with Best Authors. J. Hartley, 45, Bayswater Road.

10.162, 163 H-Dobl's Travels in Canada. S. Norman, 60,

Dowling-street, Paddington. 11.175 A.—Jones's Evolution of time 604, Harris-street, Ultimo.
12.51 D.—Wilkinson's Sunny Lands. T. Mitchell, Hunter's Rose-street, Dar-

13.147 B-Story of Waterloo, O. Kelly, Rose-street, Darlington. 17.103 D-Jerrold's at Home in Paris. A. H. Couldery,

Aubyn," Stanmore. -Youatt's The Horse. A. J. Kent, 53, Lewis street, 22.38 A-

Redfern. 25.171 B-Journal of the Plague Year. J. C. Sayers, Victoria

Cottage, Edward-street, North Shore.

3 H—Beeton's Household Amusements. K. D. Moore, 26.43 H—Beeton's Household Amusements. K. D. Moore, 81, Wigram-street, Forest Lodge. 26.58 C—Celebrated Men. W. H. Jeffreys, 2, Brent-street,

26.88 C—Celebrated Men. W. H. Schreys, 2, Blein-serves, Balmain.
26.189, 190 C—Alger's Life of E. Forest. H. Cooke, 129, Liverpool-street, Sydney.
27.76 H—Benjamin's Wrinkles and Recipes. G. Mathicson, 36, Wells-street, Redfern.
27.77 C—Life of Barnum. S. Hornby, Survey Office.

Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by

27.80 D—Barnard's Three Years' Cruise. R. O'Neill, 21, Little West-street, Darlinghurst.
29 122 A—Arnold's Darrying. J. Sherrington, 2, Denison-street, Woollahra.
30.86, 87 H—Thackeray's Pendennis. Miss E. Williams,

Trafalgar-terrace, Petersham. 32.133-135 H—Martincau's Romance. J. Waus, 23, Botany-

32.166-168 H.-Ollier's Ferrers. H. Stewart, 594, Kent-st. 33.169-171 H.-Tabor's Janita's Cross. W. Hurrey, Andreasstreet, Petersham.
40.168-170 G—Swift's Works. J. Sheideaux, 441, Bourke-

41.140 A-Gore's Electro-deposition. R. Gibson, St. Aubyn's

Terrace, North Shore.

41.157 F—Parker's Collected Works. G. Shaw, 65, Pitt-st.
45.152 A—Miller's Lockwood's Price-book. E. Phillips, 50,

Macquarie-street South. 45.157 A-

45.157 A—Anderson's Persia. A. Roy, 208, Pitt-street. 47.2 B—Keightley's Mythology. T. Mozzal, 7, Erskineville Road.

48.96 G-Kendall's Leaves from Australian Forests. Hungerford, 146, Phillip-street. 52.180 H—Thackeray's Four Georges. R. M'Grath, 114,

Dowling-street.

57.87 G-Bell's British Theatre. J. G. Ncale, Cannon Grove, Hurstville.

Hurstville.

58.117 D—Knox's Boy Traveller. B. O'Neill, 35, Barcomstreet, Darlinghurst.

71.124 B—Davitt's Prison Diary. J. Molloy, 32, Princes-st.

73.102 H—Harris' Coaching Age. R. Logan, Pitt-street, Redfern.

73.184 C—Pycroft's Oxford Memories. J. A. Howison, 441, Darling-street, Ultimo.

1889.

No. Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 8.148 F.—Hughes' Economy of Thought. J. J. Golden, 14, Bennett-street, Moore Park.
10.148 H.—Hughes' Tom Brown's School Days. E. Goodwin, 83, College-street, Camperdown.
13.81 A.—Dolbear's The Telephone. H. Hendy-Pooley, 60, Markey attack Parts. Point

Macleay-street, Potts Point.

13.188 D—Drayson's Han's Sterk. Mrs. E. Kensit, Gerald-street, Marrickville.

16.76 H—Haliburton's Attaché. J. Johnson, 119, Victoriaeffect, Darlinghurst.

Author and Title of Book. Rorrowed by 18.76 G-Milton's Poetical Works. C. J. Smith, 101, Bourkestreet, Woolloomooloo.
18.167 D-Jackson's Sketches in the Sweet South. A. Scott-

18.167 D—Jackson's Sketches in the Sweet South. A. Scottbroad, St. Mary's Torrace, Woodloomooloo.
20.7 D—Prime's Around the World. H. G. Flint, 98, Dowling-street, Surry Hills.
22.174 B—Wilson's Cleopatra's Needle. A. Hartley, University-street, Camperdown.
23.49 D—Tilley's Japan, the Ameer, &c. Miss A. Wray, 301, Darlington Road. 1889.

#### 1889—continued.

 $N\alpha$ .

Author and Title of Book. No. Borrowed by 24.137 C-Gardiner, Story of. Mrs. S. Burne, 53, Douglasstreet. Redfern.

27.3 H - Dickens' Bleak House. H. La Grange, 175, William-

27.3 H-Dicaris Street, City.
28.151 B-Schmitz's Ancient History. P. Lyons, Carrington Roud, Waverley.
30.24 B-Thackersy's Christmas Books. C. Hammond, 93, Paddington-street, Paddington.

33.166-168 H-Smith's June Lomax. J. Eager, 4, Elizabeth Square, Paddington.

Square, Paddington.

37.107 H—Christic's Love Story. E. B. Pearson, 71, Yorkstreet, City.

44.124 H—Simpson's Prophecies in the Old and New Testaments. J. M. Foggan, 17, Wilson-street, Newtown.

45.150 D—Vijn's Cetshwayo's Dutchman. J. Moran, "Queensland Hotel," Erskine-street.

45.151 H—Melville's Market Harborough. J. Doherty, Brunnstreet Campandayn.

Brown-street, Camperdown.
48.103 B—Croker's History of the Guillotine. L. H. Reddall, 21, Brisbane-street.

50.83 H-Franc's Golden Gifts, T. FitzPatrick, Rossstreet, Parramatta.
50.147 F—Talmage's Masque torn off. J. Burrows, Unwin's

Borrowed by

Author and Title of Book.

Bridge Road, Marrickville. 52.142 A—Farran's Human Voice. I. H. Bond, 34, Holt-

street, Surry Hills.

53.77 H—Paddock's Fate of Madame la Tour. W. M'Lachlan, 9, Denison-street, Woollahra.

56.129 D—Warran's Life on the Nile. C. E. Cutlen, 141, Pitt-street, City.

57.89 G—Hill's Zara. A. Hirst, Sandringham Road.

57.89 G—Hill's Zara. A. Hirst, Sandringham Road.
57.136-138 H—Rowney's Young Zemindar. M. Montgomery,
166, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.

60.123 A—Phillips' Explorers' Companion. D. Stansfield, Bathurst-street, City. 75.171 A—Murray's Marine Engines. J. Boyd, "Bayview,"

M'Mahon's Point.

1890.

- Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 1.60 D-Clemens' New Pilgrim's Progress. H. Baker, Little
- West-street, Darlinghurst.

  1.88 D—Trollope's New South Wales and Queensland. P. W. Riley, Alfred-street, St. Leonards.

  1.132 C—Carlyle's Sartor Resartus. D. Bell, Cumberland-
- street.
- 3.111 H-Benson's Remarkable Trials. A. Fencher, Marrickville.
- 4.90 D-Irving's Astoria. F. Smith, Kent-street. 5.22 C-Strickland's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, J. Hale, Palmer-street.
- 6.33 H-Grimm's Fairy Tales. Mrs. H. E. Broughton, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst. H—Chambers' Miscellany.
- A. Higham, Cowper-street,
- Waverley.
  9.13 E—Caroy's Past, Present, and Future. J. O. M'Namara, Drummoyne.
  13.152 H—Poe's Tales of Mystery. S. L. Wallace, George-
- street.
- 14.90 G-Shakespeare's Dramatic Works. P. L. Wedd. Copeland-street, Alexandria.

  15.60 H—Half-hours with French Authors. G. R. L. Cork,
- Albert-street, Petersham.

  16.95 11—Lytton's Strange Story. C. Leslie, Edith-street, Leichhardt.

  16.126 H—Thackeray's Kickleburys on the Rhine. G. R.
- Lee, Neutral Bay.

  17.1 D—Story's Roba di Roma. J. Green, Australian Club.

  17.42 H—Haliburton's Sam Slick's Wise Saws. J. E. Allely,
- Manly Beach.
  20.178 F—Johnson's Willing Hearts. W. Dickenson, Cook's River Road, Tempe.

  23.143 B—Lee's Sketches of the Reformation. G. R. F.
- Nobbs, Phillip-street.

  24.104 B—Hopewell's Logends of the Missouri, A. Aloo,

- 26.98 D—Pictures of Travel. G. Pitts, Jamieson-street.
   27.56 H—Scott's Fortunes of Nigel. T. O. Kelsey, George-
- 27.68 A-lngliss' Book-keeping. Mrs. E. A. Ross, Hlawarra Road, Marrickville.

  27.188 D—Buker's Perso-Turkoman Frontier.
  Davies-street, Surry Hills.
- -Parson's Vital Magnetism. G. Shepherd, Kent-
- street. -Thackeray's Henry Esmond. J. P. Bradley,
- Lyndhurst-street, Globe.

  30.85 H—Thuckeray's Vanity Fair. J. Currie, Goodsir-street,
- Balmain.

  30.86, 87 H—Thackcray's Pendennis. J. C. Gill, Fairfield.

  32.94 H—Lytton's Falkland and Zicci. J. Haywood, Forest Lodge
- 33.76-78 H-Bird's Hawks of Hawk Hollow. J. Wilkinson,
- Murray-street, Pyrmont.

  33.126, 127 H—Melville's Holomby House. B. Pike, Broughton-street, Paddington.
- 34.19, 20 II—Lytion's My Novel. G. W. Francis, Edinburgh Road, Marrickville.

- $N_{\alpha}$ Author and Title of Book. Borrowed by 34.35 H-Lytton's Leila, &c. J. J. Green, Jones-street, Ultimo.
- 36.57 H—Stowe's Tales of New England Life. C. H. P.
- Lane, Ebley-street, Waverley.

  36.132, 133 H—Thackeray's Virginians. J. F. Kosten, Camp-
- bell-street, Paddington.

  37.21 H—Kingsley's Yeast. C. Newland, Albion-street, Annandale.
- 37.25 H-Lytton's Zanoni. H. P. Burt, Rowntree-street,
- Balmain 37.25 H-Lytton's Zanoni. Mrs. S. L. M'Ternan, Darling-
- hurst. 37.194 H—Macdonald's Orts. G. Sherring, Woodville Road, Guildford.
- 38.31 B-Mann's Zulus and Boers. F. Brakkel, Manly. 40.96 A-Buckton's Town and Window Gardening. A. Buchanan, Harris-street, Pyrmont.
  42.193 D—Gillmore's Travel, War, and Shipwreek. G.

- 42.193 D—Gillmore s. ......,
  Poole, Rose-street.
  45.45 G—Tennyson's Poetical Works. J. Morgan, Crown
  Road, Ultimo.
  45.131 H—Beaconsfield's Vivian Grey. J. Currie, Brickhill,
- 46.31 C—Collins' Helena Modjeska. W. C. Danne, Spring-street, Arneliffe.
  48.157 H—Disraeli's Amenities. T. A. Fitzroy, Woolloomco-
- loo-strect.
- 49.28 A.—Armitage's Lectures on Painting. A. W. March, Albion-street, Paddington.
- 49.115 H-Dickens' Mudfog Papers. W. Wardell, Claytonstreet, Balmain. 51,140 C—Chapman's Notable Women. Miss G. Casey,
- King-street.

  52.180 H—Thackeray's Four Georges. W. H. Peters,
  Rosebank-street, Darlinghurst.

  53.55 H—Arrom's Bird of Truth. M. F. Albert, Enmore
- Road, 55.179 H-Simcox's Episodes in the Lives of Men. C. Brack,
- Woolloomooloo-street,
- 56.9 H.—Nicholson's Adventures of Halek. F. W. Bastian, Wentworth Park Road,
  57.78 G.—Jones' Earl of Essex. P. O'Doberty, Mary-street,
- Newtown.
- 58.165, 166 D-Grey's Journal in New South Wales, &c. H
- 58.165, 166 D— Grey's Journal in New South Wales, &c. H
  Best, Day-street, Drunmoyne.
  63.196 C—Durand's Napoleon and Maric Louise. H. M.
  Webb, Spring-street, Waverley.
  65.13 B—Bryce's Canadian People. W. M. Foote, Bligh-st.
  68.86 C—Adams' Celebrated Englishmen. E. Vaughan,
  Botany-street, Redfern.
  70.104 A—Sachs' Sleight of Hand. E. Clark, Newtown.
  72.69 D—Bayly's Sea Life. C. Wilkins, Gipps-street.
  74.162 C—Irving's English Actors. Mies Robinson, Elizabeth Bay.
- beth Bay
- 77.19 D-O'Rell's Jonathan and his Continent. H. Berthon, Macquarie street.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1890.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 17 Vic. Ho. 2, sec, 9.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,-

The Trustees of the Australian Museum, incorporated by the Act 17 Victoria No. 2, have the honour to submit to Your Excellency in Council, in accordance with the 9th section of that Act, this their thirty-seventh Annual Report.

- 1. The hours during which the Museum was open to the public were as in previous years, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., but in summer till 6 p.m.; except on Sundays, when they were from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Mondays, when the Museum was closed for cleaning. The number of visitors in 1890 was 123,724, being a decrease of 14,766. The largest attendance on one day was on Monday, 13th October—1,589. The largest Sunday attendance was on 22nd June—1,239. The average for the year was 331 on week-days, and 688 on Sundays. No schools have taken advantage of the privilege accorded by the Trustees of using the Museum on Monday afternoons for teaching purposes; but as the Trustees consider it desirable to interest Schools and Country Museums in the study of Natural History, efforts have been continued to induce them to forward specimens for identification and correct nomenclature, and some School Museums have been supplied with named specimens from the duplicates in this Museum.
- 2. The collections are still being steadily increased, although on account of the temperary disarrangement of part of the Museum for building purposes, the Trustees have, to some extent, limited the acquisition of specimens. The principal purchases during the year have been:—

Casts of remains of large extinct American animals.

Skins and skeletons of large foreign animals.

A series of skins and skeletons of Australian animals for exchanges.

Ethnological specimens from New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Guinea, &c.

The most important acquisitions, by exchange, have been :-

Some vory valuable specimens, including a nearly perfect skeleton of the Great Auk, from the United States National Museum.

A collection of Mediterranean Fishes from the Royal Zoological Museum, Florence.

A collection of Fishes from the British Museum.

A collection of Corals, &c., from the Technological Museum, Sydney.

The only collecting expedition of any importance during the year was sent to the River Darling (Mr. R. Helms, Collector) in order to take advantage of the exceptional facilities afforded by the late floods, and resulted in the acquisition of an extensive collection of Insects and other specimens.

3. The Trustees are glad to report that the proposed much needed enlargement of the Museum has been commenced. The work undertaken is the erection of a third story on the original building or "old wing" of the Museum, so as to raise it to the same height as the newer portion. Unfortunately great delay in the building operations was caused by the long continuance of unusually wet weather, and by the discovery, during the progress of the work, of the necessity for various alterations and repairs not provided for in the first specification. Some unavoidable inconvenience and difficulty in carrying on the work of the Museum has been caused by the necessary temporary removal of Library, Board Room, and Curator's and Secretary's Rooms to a galvanized iron building erected in the grounds, and the Trustees have been obliged to withdraw the Geological, Palæontological, and Foreign Mammalian Collections from 50—A exhibition

exhibition and to store them until the completion of the alterations. It was also found necessary to close the upper floor of the Museum, where the collections of Birds, Shells, Insects, &c., are exhibited, for the purpose of repairing the walls and ceiling; but this having been satisfactorily completed, a contract has been signed for the erection of additional wall-cases for the display of portions of the Australian and Foreign Collection of Birds.

- 4. Committees of Trustees having been appointed for the investigation of the Duties and Salaries of the whole of the officers and employees of the Museum, and for the revision of the Standing Rules and By-laws, have devoted a large amount of time to the performance of the duties entrusted to them, and it is hoped that the results of their labours will simplify and facilitate the work of the Institution.
  - 5. The following publications have been issued during the year:-

Catalogue of Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay, supplement to Part 1 Accipitres, and Part 2 Striges.

Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay, Part 1 Echini, new edition. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds, by A. J. North.

Australian Lepidoptera and their tranformations, by the late A. W. Scott, edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. H. Forde, vol. II, part 1.

Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum.

Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay.

Records of the Australian Museum, Nos. 1 to 5.

The following works are in preparation:-

Catalogue of Australian Birds, Parts 3, 4, 5, by Dr. Ramsay. [Part 3 early in 1891.]

Catalogue of Shells, by Mr. Brazier.

Catalogue of Tunicata, by Professor Herdman, Liverpool, England.

Records of the Australian Museum, Nos. 6 and continuation. [No. 6 early in 1891.]

History and Description of the Skeleton of a New Sperm Whale, by W. S. Wall, 1851. Reprint, 1891. [Early in 1891].

Catalogue of Australian Mammals, by Mr. Ogilby.

Catalogue of Reptiles and Batrachians, by Mr. Ogilby.

Australian Lepidoptera, &c., vol. 11, Parts 2 and 3. [Part 2 early in 1891.]

- 6. The appointment of Dr. J. C. Cox as Crown Trustee having caused a vacancy on the Board tho same was filled by the election of Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart.
- 7. It is with feelings of deep regret that the Trustees have to record the death of Professor Stephens, another of the Elective Trustees, who occupied a seat on the Board from 1862 to 1879, and again from 1883 to the time of his death in November, 1890. The vacancy has been filled by the election of Professor W. A. Haswell.
- 8. The offices of Surveyor-General and Colonial Architect having been abolished, the number of Official Trustees has been reduced to seven.

The following Appendices are attached to this Report :-

I .-- Annual Balance Sheet.

II .-- Attendance of Visitors.

III.—Attendance of the Trustees.

IV .-- Summary of Specimens acquired.

V .- Donations.

VI.—Exchanges.

VII.—Departmental Reports by the Curator.

VIII.-Additions to the Library.

1X.—Publications of the Australian Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed by order of the Board this 7th day of July, 1891.

(Signed)
S. SINCLAIR,

(L.S.)

(Signed)
JAMES C. COX, M.D.,

Secretary.

Crown Trustee and Chairman.

APPENDIX I.

BALANCE-SHEET for the year 1890.

					1				
Balance from last year	£ s. d.		8.		B 1 A	£ a. d.	£	8.	d
From the Colonial Treasurer—	**** **** **	1,653	4	4	Purchase of specimens	630 2 6			
Statutory endowment		1 000	_	۸	, books	520 4 1			
Parliamentary appropriation—	1-11-1111	1,000	v	U	Collection of specimens	177 18 4	1 200		11
Curator	600 0 0				Cham and		1,328		
Assistants	1,620 0 0	[			Show-cases			17 15	
Sunday opening	250 0 0	ı			Preparation and printing of catalogues			13	
Collecting and purchasing specimens					Specimen bottles	,.,,,		10	
and purchase of books	1,250 0 0	į			Furniture Freights and travelling expenses	1111111111		7	
Scientific descriptive catalogues of the	1,200 0 0						189		
collections in the Museum, and					Repairs and additions to buildings Contribution to publication of Lenden-		1 100	10	•
printing	500 <b>0</b> 0				feld's "Monograph of Sponges"		200	0	0
Additional endowment	1,000 0 0				Allowance to Curator in lieu of quarters		200	_	-
Travelling expenses	100 0 0				Salaries—	••••	200		٠
Specimen bottles	50 0 0				Curator	600 0 0			
Attendants, &c., in new building	300 0 0				Secretary	400 0 0	1		
Temporary quarters for Curator	200 0 0				Scientific assistants	1,139 19 0			
Cases	500 0 0			•	Ticket-writer and registrar	200 0 0	į.		
Furniture	50 0 0				Taxidermists, Atlendants, &c	1,621 16 8	1		
		6,420	0	0	Police, for night duty		1		
Cechnological Museum—Repsyment of		-,	•	- 1	Expense of opening on Sundays	250 0 0			
travelling expenses	i	5	13	$6^{-1}$	The state of the s		4.467	5	8
Catalogue of Nests and Eggs" for					Miscellaneous expenses—		′ '		Ī
coloured plates	3 3 0			ŧ	Insurance	68 14 0	1		
Australian Lepidoptera," for copies sold	2 5 0 <sub> </sub>			i	Taxidermists' materials, stationery,		ļ		
luides and Catalogues sold	3 17 0				and stores	<b>58</b> 19 <b>4</b>	1		
•		9	5	0 1	Sundries	$76 \ 12 \ 4$	1		
							204	5	8
					Exhibition expenses	******	2	0	0
				ļ	Publication of "Australian Lepidop-				
				ł	tera"	,	40	11	6
				i	Publication of "Records of the				
i				- }	Australian Museum''		55	2	0
J				ľ	ĺ				<del></del>
Į.					73.3		7,389	10	6
				·	Balance—Endowment Fund	891 18 0			
i					"General Fund	806 14 4	1 200	10	
	'.						1,698	12	4
	£	9,088	2 1	0		£	9,088	2	10
							-,0	_	

Sydney, 20th January, 1891.

Examined and found correct,-

ROBERT HUNT.
PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

## APPENDIX II.

	ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1890.											
				Week-days.	Sundays.	Totala.						
January	•••		•••	9,764	2,856	12,620						
February	•••			5,736	1,447	7,183						
March	•••	•••		5,934	4,029	9,963						
April	***		•••	9,376	3,613	12,989						
May	•••	•••		8,694	3,502	$12,\!196$						
June	•••		•••	6,298	4,187	10,485						
July	•••			7,819	2,122	9,941						
August		• • •	***	6,941	3,689	10,630						
September			•••	5,873	2,524	8,397						
October	•••			7,532	2,211	9,743						
November			•••	6,155	3,016	9,201						
December	•••		•••	7,778	2,598	10,376						
Total fo	or the year	r 1890		87,900	35,824	123,724						
Total fo	or 1889		•••	92,858	45,552	138,410						

## APPENDIX III.

# ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1890.

Crown 17	usiec.			
J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S			***	13
Official Tr	ustees.			
His Honor the Chief Justice		•••		0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretar	:y	***	***	0

 The Honorable the Attorney-General
 ...
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 0

 The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer
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 The Auditor-General
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 The Collector of Customs
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 The Surveyor-General
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 The Colonial Architect
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 The President of the Medical Board
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 9

A.1.0 CO.1.00001 0. C -0.01	• • • •						
The Surveyor-General				***		***	5
The Colonial Architect			•••			•••	4.
The President of the Med	ical Bo	ard	•••	•••	•••		9
	Electiv	e Tri	istecs.				
J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.		•••	•••	•••		•••	11
A. Liversidge, Esq., F.R.S.	j. ,			•••		•••	8
The Honorable Jas. Norte	on, <b>M</b> .l	L.C.,	LL.D.	•••	•••		12
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C	c.s., K	nt.					7
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.				•••			12
Robert Hunt, Esq., C.M.C					•••		14
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.				•••		•••	9
C. S. Wilkinson, Esq., F.C		LS.			,		0*
The Honorable P. G. Kin			•••	•••		• • •	10
W. J. Stephens, Esq., M.							10
W. D. Campbell Williams			C.P., Loi	idon, a	£с		10
T. P. Anderson Stuart, E				•••	•••		4*

<sup>\*</sup> Granted leave of absence.

Number of Board Meetings during the year, 12 ordinary, 4 special.

# APPENDIX IV. SUMMARY of Specimens Acquired.

	:	Purchased.	Collected.	Received in Exchange.	Prese	nted.
		Specimens.	Specimens.	Specimens.	Specimens.	
Mammals		33	21	7	16	
Birds (Aves)		80	69	4	82	
Birds' Nests and Eggs		257	<b>2</b>	1	15	
Reptiles and Amphibians		164	425	3	136	
Fishes (Pisces)		41	201	103	61	
Mollusca		$\overline{75}$	343	19	6 and	2 collections.
Insects	•••	482	21,200	17	294 ,	7 ,,
Myriopoda		*****	11		7	
Arachnida		*****			19	
Crustacea		*****	105	1	17	
Worms (Vermes)	• • • •	*****	*****		1 8	
Echinodermata	•••	70	*****	111.	12	
Chalantameta		49	******	193	13	
Polyzoa	•••		,,,,,,	20		
ሽለር: 1		2		90		2 collections.
77	•••	$2\overline{13}$	237	192	308	
43 1 3 746 1-1	•••	2		1		
This - 4 1	••-			$\overline{27}$	13	
Ethnological and Historical	***	473	39	7-4	70	
Human Skulls	•••	210		24		

E. P. RAMSAY, Curator.

APPENDIX

# APPENDIX V.

## DONATIONS.

No. of Speci-	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Donor,
mens.			
		Маммаца.	
1	Echidna		Captain Bonnett.
1	Tiger cat Eared Seal		Mr. E. Bright. Bondi Aquarium Co.
i l		Cavia caprera	Mr. J. Brazier.
î	Mouse	Mus musculus	Dr. J. Wharton Cox.
1			Mr. R. J. Luke.
1	Tiger Cat	Dasyurus maculatus (male)	
l	Tiger Cat	Halmaturus ualabatus	
i	Young Kangaroo		Mr. A. Rose.
I	Jerboa Pouched Mouse	Antichinomys lanigera	Mr. E. Runim.
1		J 2 0 0	Mr. S. C. Smith.
1		Macaco sp	Mr. Stringer. Mr. Obed West.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Native Cat (black var ) Native Cats	•	Mr Obed West.
- '	, 1	37	•
		Aves.	
1		Falco sp	
1	Musk Duck	Biziura lobata	
1		Hieracidea orientalis, female	Mr. John Coward.
$\frac{1}{1}$		Ægialitis nigrifrons Menura superba (juv.)	Dr. J. C. Cox.
î	Java Sparrow	Loxia oryzivora	Mr. A. Cracknell.
1	King Parrot	Aprosmictus scapulatus, male	Miss Blanche Fitz.
1	Cat Bird		Mr. A. E. Flavelle.
1	Nest and two Eggs of Red- eyebrowed Finch.	Estrelda temporalis	Mr. J. Gale.
1		Ptilinorhynchus violaceus	Mr. Hindmarsh.
1	Hybrid between Pennant's and)		Mr. Geo. King.
٦	Rosehill Parrakeets.	and , eximits )	]
1 1	Great Brown Kingfisher! Red-tailed Tropic-bird	Dacelo gigas (Albino var.) Phæton rubricaudra	Mr. D. Touc
3	Eggs of Swift-flying Turnix		36 TE T 36(C)
1	Lyre-Bird	Menura superba (juv.)	
1	Collared Plain-wanderer		34' (2' 1) 34'
1 1	Marsh Tringa Collared Sparrow Hawk	Limnocinclus acuminatus Accipiter cirrhocephalus	3.6 17 37 4
$\overset{1}{2}$	Nests of White-throated Gerygone	Gerygone albigularis	
ī	Nest and Eggs of Yellow-faced	Ptilotis chrysops	Mr. A. J. North.
_	Honeycater.		\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
Ţ	Nest of White-eared Honeyeater		My P II Norton
1 1	Noddy Satin Bower-bird	Anous stolidus Ptilinorhynchus violaceus	Mr. P. H. Norton. Hon. Jas. Norton, LL.D.,
			M.L.C.
1	Brown Honeveater	Stigmatops ocularis	Mr. E. G. W. Palmer.
5	Musky Parakeets	Trichoglossus concinnus	
$egin{smallmatrix} 2 \ 1 \end{smallmatrix}$	Little Grass-birds Smaller Whimbrel	Megalurus gramineus Numenius minor	Mr. E. J. Payten.
î	Australian Barn Owl	Strix flammea (var. delicatula)	
1	Nest of White-throated Gorygone	Garragna albigularia	J. D. Miller. Master Piers Ramsay.
	(with two entrances).		
1	Collared Plain-wanderer	Pedionomus torquatus, female.	13
$_{1}^{2}$	Swallow Dicaums Owlet Nightjar	Dicæum hirundinaceum Ægotheles novæ-hollandiæ	Mr. A. Rose.
${f 2}$	Water-wagtails, or Pied Flycatchers	Rhipidura motacilloides (Al	Mr. T. II. Rowland.
n	Resultiful Commun Final	binocs).	
$^2_1$	Beautiful Grass Finches	Poëphila mirabilis	11 •
i	Gouldian Finch	Poëphila mirabilis (var.gouldiæ	D. H Si1-i-
ī	Beautiful Grass Finch	Poëphila mirabilis, female	. Di. II. Sinciani.
1	Swainson's Parrakect	Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ	-
1	Pennant's Parrakeet	l 10	Mr. A. Smith.
1	Chestnut-breasted Finch	Donacicola castaneo thorax	. DAT. D. ISHIIGH.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>

AVEE—continued.  1 Egg of Painted Quail 1 Black-shouldered Kite 1 Sulphar-crested Cockatoos 2 Rose-breasted Cockatoos 2 Rose-breasted Cockatoos 2 Rose-breasted Cockatoos 3 Spottof-sided Finches 3 Spottof-sided Finches 3 Spottof-sided Finches 3 Spottof-sided Finches 3 Spottof-sided Finches 4 Elamba satisfaria 3 Spottof-sided Finches 5 Elapoptian surva-hollandis 3 Spottof-sided Finches 5 Elapoptian surva-hollandis 5 Elabe-bellied Lorikoete 5 Elacoptian surva-hollandis 6 Elacoptian surva-hollandis 7 Elabe-bellied Lorikoete 8 Elacoptian surva-hollandis 8 Elacoptian surva-hollandis 8 Elacoptian surva-hollandis 9 Elacoptian	No. of Speci- mens.	Common Name.		Scientifie Name.	Donor.
Black-shouldered Kite   Eianus axillaris   Mr. G. Streatfield.				Aves—continued	
1 Sulphur-crested Cockatoos					
Rose-breasted Cockatoos   Cos   Rose-breasted Cockatoos   Cockatoo Parrakect   Calopstates nove-hollandize   Spotted-sided Finches   Calopstates nove-hollandize   Stagonopleura guttafa   Chestunt-eared Pinch   Tzeniopygia castanotis   Tzeniopyg				The state of the s	i <b>⊰</b> *
Barnard's Parrakeet   Calopsittacus nova-hollandize   Stringer   Cackatoo Parrakeets   Calopsittacus nova-hollandize   Stringer   Calopsittacus nova-hollandize   Stringer   Calopsittacus nova-hollandize   Stringer   Calopsittacus nova-hollandize   Stringer   Calopsittacus nova-hollandize   Calopsittacus nova-hollan				1	[ ]
Barnard's Parakect   Cockatoo Parakects   Cockatoo Parakects   Calopstitucus nova-hollandia   Spotted-sided Finches   Stagonopleura guttafa   Tasilopygia castanotis   Tricheglossus nova-hollandia   Sacred King-fishers   Tricheglossus nova-hollandia   Tricheglossus nova-holland					
Cockatoo Parnikeets   Catopisttacus nova-hollandia			•••	,, barnardi	Mr. Stringer.
Chestnut-enred Finch   Teatiopygia castanotis   Source Chickest   Trichoglossus nove-hollanoirs   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus nove-hollanoirs   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus nove-hollanoirs   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus nove-hollanoirs   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus nove-hollanoirs   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus nove-hollanoirs   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus   Sacred King Schees   Trichoglossus   Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Chalcites plagosus   Acaditiza pusilin   Lineated Acanthiza   Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. A. Thorpe, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. Burrowes   Mr. J. Burrowes   Mr. J. Burrowes   Mr. J. Burrowes   Mr. J. Burrowes   Mr. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. Jughers, School   Mr. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. Lakson, Sacred King Pathycophala rufventris   Mr. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. Haynes, Mr. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. J. Hoare, Mr. W. J. Lakson, Slow Worm   Delma sp. Mr. W. J. L				Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ	
Blue-bellied Lorikeets					
Black-faced Graucalus   Graucalus melanops   Rufous-bellied Thick-head   Pachycephala ruffventris   Chalcites plagosus   Little Brown Acanthizas   Acanthiza pusilla   Lineated Acanthiza   Buff-rumped Acanthiza   Geobasileus reguloides   White-throated Gerygone   Gerygone abligularis   Nost and three Eggs of   Musky Parrakect   Trichoglossus concinus   Mr. B. Thorpe.					К
Rufous-bellied Thick-head   Bronze Cuckoo   Chalcites plagosus   Little Brown Acanthizas   Acanthiza pusilia   Buft-tumped Acanthiza   Geobasileus reguloides   White-throated Gerygone   Gerygone albigularis   Nest and three Eggs of   Palewich and three Eggs of   Musky Parrakect   Trichoglossus concinnus   Facunculus frontatus.   Mr. R. Thorpe.      Ruffilla   Ruful   Ru		Sacred King-fishers		Haleyon sanctus	l İ
Bronze Cuckoo   Chalcites plagosus   Little Brown Acanthizas   Acanthiza pusilla   Limeated Acanthiza   Geobasileus reguloides   Gerygone Albigularis   Mr. J. A. Thorpe.	1				
Little Brown Acanthizas   Acanthiza   Lineat					ļļ
Lineated Acanthiza   Buff-rumped Acanthiza   Buff-rumped Acanthiza   Geobasileus reguloides   White-throated Gerygone   Gerygone albigularis   Mister Acanthiza   Compared to the property   Compared to the pro				A cantitiza musilla	
White-throated Gerygone   Gerygone albigularis   Yellow-breasted Robin   Eopsaltria australis   Origma rubricata   Nest and three Eggs of   Trichoglossus concinnus   Mr. R. Thorpe.				., lineata	> Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
Yellow-breasted Robin   Bopsaltria australis   Origina rubricata   Nest and three Eggs of   Musky Parrakect   Trichoglossus concinus   Yellow-breat   Frontal Shrike-tit   Falcuneulus frontatus   Yellow-banke   Mr. R. Thorpe.      Reptilia   Reptilia   Reptilia   Reptilia   Reptilia   Reptilia   Mr. A. Berney.   Mr. A. Berney.   Mr. Win. Boyd.     Blue-tongued Lizard   Tiliqua nigrolutea   Mr. A. Berney.   Mr. Win. Boyd.     Boulenger's Skink   Lygosoma sp.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. F. L. Burrowes.   Mr. Win. Boyd.     Blue-tongued Lizard   Tiliqua nigrolutea   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. F. L. Burrowes.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. F. L. Burrowes.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. F. L. Burrowes.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. S. Butler.   Mr. S. Butler.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. S. Butler.   Mr. Win. Boyd.   Mr. S. Butler.   Mr. Win. Burrowes.   The Principal, Clergy   Daughters' School.   Mr. A. Craig.   Mr. A. Craig.   Daughters' School.   Mr. A. Craig.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. Dangar.   Mr. W. J. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.		Buff-rumped Acanthiza		Geobasileus reguloides	l <b>i</b>
Rock Warbler   Nest and three Eggs of   Musky Parrakect   Trichoglossus concinnus   Mr. R. Thorpe.					1
Nest and three Eggs of		Deale Westster			
Prontal Shrike-tit					j
Blue-tongued Lizard   Tiliqua seincoides   Mrs. Anderson.					Mr. R. Thorpe.
Blue-tongued Lizard   Tiliqua scincoides   Mrs. Anderson.	7 1	rrontal Shrike-tit	•••	Falcunculus frontatus	)
Blue-tongued Lizard   Tiliqua scincoides   Mrs. Anderson.				Reptilia.	
Blue-tongued Lizard	<b>†</b> [	Blue tongued Ligard		Tiliana saineaidea	Mus Andonson
Sea Snake					
Skink	1			Hydrophis sp	
Blind Snake			•••		Mr. F. L. Burrowes.
Samoan Skink		Diad cash		Lygosoma sp	j
1				Lygosoma samoense	
Black Snake	1			" quoyi	
Queensland Crocodile   Skull of Crocodilus porosus   Mr. W. J. Dangar.	. 1		•••	Pseudechis porphyriacus	
Brown Snake   Diemenia superciliosa   Mr. W. Dyce.	,			Skull of Crocodilus porosus	
Blind Snake		Dugues Cualca			Mr. W. Dyce.
Burrowing Snake   Typhlops rueppelli   Mrs. T. W. Haynes.		Blind Snake		Tvphlops sp	Mr. E. Gray.
Black Snake   Bicoloured Sea Snake   Pseudechis porphyriacus   Mr. H. J. Hoare.				Diplodactylus vittatus	Mr. A. P. Hayes.
Bicoloured Sea Snake   Pelamis bicolor   Mr. W. Jackson.	,	D1 - 1. C 1			Mr H J Hoare.
Snake	1				
Gecko   Gehyra variegata   Amphibolurus barbatus   Lesueur's Skink   Lygosoma lesueuri   Mr. J. R. Kiely.		0. 1		Hoplocephalus gouldi	Mr. H. R. Kater.
Bearded Lizard   Lesueur's Skink   Lygosoma lesueuri   Lygosoma teniolatum   Mr. J. R. Kiely.		01		,, բի	3 22. 27. 22. 22.
Lesueur's Skink Yellow-banded Skink Bibron's Toad Burrowing Frog Brown Snake Characteristics C		Decaded Timed			
1       Bibron's Toad       Pseudophryne bibroni         1       Burrowing Frog       Lymnodynastes dorsalis         1       Brown Snake       Diemenia superciliosa juv.         1       Ringed Snake       Vermicella annulata       Mr. W. Lawson.         1       Slow Worm       Delma sp.       Mr. C. A. Learoyd.         1       Brown Snake       Skin of Diemenia superciliosa       Miss E. Lowe.         1       Monitor       Varanus salvator       N.S.W. Zoological Socie         4       Lesueur's Skinks       Lygosoma lesueuri         1       Striolated Skinks       Egernia striolata       Mr. S.W. Zoological Socie         1       MacCooey's Skinks       Lygosoma maccoocyi       Mr. Bouton's Skinks       Lygosoma maccoocyi         2       Peron's Frogs       Limnodynastes peroni       Mr. H. J. M'Coocy.         2       Bearded Lizards       Amphibolurus barbatus       Mr. H. J. M'Coocy.         3       Gecko       Gehyra australis       Mr. H. J. M'Coocy.					i
Burrowing Frog   Lymnodynastes dorsalis   Diemenia superciliosa juv.	t t				Mr. J. R. Kiely.
Brown Snake   Diemenia superciliosa juv.				Tymnodynastes dorsalis	
Ringed Snake   Vermicella annulata   Mr. W. Lawson.		Brown Snake		Diemenia superciliosa juv.	j.
Brown Snake   Skin of Diemenia superciliosa   Miss E. Lowe	1	Ringed Snake		Vermicella annulata	Mr. W. Lawson.
1       Monitor        Varanus salvator        N.S.W. Zoological Socie         4       Lesueur's Skinks        Lygosoma lesueuri          18       Boulgenger's Skinks        Ablepharus boulengeri          11       Striolated Skinks        Lygosoma maccoceyi          14       MacCocey's Skinks        Lygosoma maccoceyi          7       Bouton's Skinks        Ablepharus boutoni          2       Peron's Frogs        Limnodynastes peroni         2       Bearded Lizards        Amphibolurus barbatus         3       Gecko        Gehyra australis          4       Gould's Guana        Varanus gouldi		TD . O 1		Delma sp	Mr. C. A. Learoyd.
4 Lesueur's Skinks Lygosoma lesueuri Ablopharus boulengeri Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi Lygosoma maccocyi		3.6 '1		Varanus salvator	N S W Zoological Society
18 Boulgenger's Skinks Ablepharus boulengeri Egernia striolata		7 1 (0) 1		T 1	•
Tygosoma maccoccy:  Ablepharus boutoni  Peron's Frogs Limnodynastes peroni  Bearded Lizards Amphibolurus barbatus  Gecko Gehyra australis  Gould's Guana Varanus gouldi				Ablepharus boulengeri	
7 Bouton's Skinks Ablepharus boutoni				Egerna striolata	
2 Peron's Frogs Limnodynastes peroni 2 Bearded Lizards Amphibolurus barbatus 1 Gecko Gehyra australis Mr. H. J. M'Coocy. 1 Gould's Guana Varanus gouldi		73 A 2. [Olivin 1			,
2 Bearded Lizards Amphibolurus barbatus Mr. H. J. M'Coocy. 1 Gecko Gehyra australis Mr. H. J. M'Coocy. 1 Gould's Guana Varanus gouldi	2	Peron's Frogs		Limnodynastes peroni	
1 Gould's Guana Varanus gouldi		A = 1	j		Mr. H. J. M'Coocy.
1 Slow Worm Delma fraseri		C. 111. C		Voranus couldi	
n 1 m		Class Warms		Delma fraseri	
	1	Frog			
3 Geckos Diplodactylus vittatus Bibron's Frog Pseudophryne bibroni					
1   Bibron's Frog   Pseudophryne bibroni   Blind Snake   Typhlops nigrescens		Title J. Cuples		Typhlops nigrescens	
[	<u>-</u> _			A K Ex Broscoving ***	·

No. of Speci- mens.	Соштоп	Nan	ie.		Scientific Name.	Donor.
				R	EPTILIA'—continued.	
I	Lace Lizard (alive	(	***		Varanus gouldi	IJ
1	Snake	• • • •	•••		Hoplocephalus (gouldi?) var	
1	Lace Lizard	•••	•••	•••	Varanus gouldi	
$rac{2}{1}$	Slow-worms Lace Lizard	• • • •		•••		
1	Blue-tongued Lize	wd.	•••	• • •	Varanus varius	Mr. H. J. M'Coooy.
ī	White's Skink		•••		Tiliqua nigrolutea Egernia whitii	l i
$ar{f 2}$	Banded ,	•••	•••		striolata	!
1	Skink		• • •		Lygosoma sp	[]:
1.	Ringed Snake		•••		Vermicella annulata	Mr. R. S. Mackenzie.
1	Diamond Snake	•••	***	• • •	Morelia spilotes	
1 1	Burrowing Snake		***	•••	Typhlops nigrescens	
$\frac{1}{2}$	Flat-tailed Gecko   Peron's Frog	•••	•••	•••	Gymnodactylus platurus	Mr. J. F. Morgan.
ī	Tree Frog		•••	•••	Limnodynastes peronii  Hyla peronii	Mr. A. J. North.
ī	Ringed Sea-snake				Diatumna aantutus	Mr. A. Sidney Olliff.
1	Brown Snake		•••	•••	Diemenia superciliosa (young)	ነ <b>ነ</b>
1	Black-headed Snal	κe			Hoplocephalus nigriceps	Mr. Hy. Parker.
1	Slow-worm	•••	•••		Pygopus lepidopus	Mr. A. G. Ralstone.
]. 1	Ringed Snake	•••	•••	• • • •	Vermicella annulata	Mr. S. Reynolds,
$\frac{1}{2}$	Ringed Snake Young Crocodiles		***	***	Crocodilus porosus	Mr. H. A Richardson.
ī	Geeko		111	•••	Claim and Mariful and a second	Mr. J. Robb.
ī	Gecko	•••	•••	• • • •	Cedura marmorata	AC D
1	Snake	•••	•••	••••	Diamonia maticulata	Mr. A. Rudder.
2	Diamond Snakes				Morelia spilotes	76E 40 .
1	Ringed Snako	• • •	***		Vermicella annulata	Mr. G. N. Stevens.
1 1	Grass Lizard Gecko	•••	***	• • •	Pygopus lepidopus	
1	Burrowing Snake	•••	•••	•••		Mr. Wm. Walters.
ī	Gecko		***	•••	Typhlops sp. (young) Œdura robusta	Mr. Geo. West. Hon. R. H. D. White.
$\overline{2}$	Ringed Snakes		***		Vermicella annulata	Dr. J. Zichlke.
1	Leather Jacket			,	Pisces.  Monacanthus hippocrepis	M To I i All
ī	Bull's Eye	•••	•••		Dammhania assurance	Mr. Robert Allen. Mr. W. Brown.
2	Fishes		414			Mr. R. Cameron,
2	Sca-horses		•••	•••	Hippocampus abdominalis	^ ~ .
2 3	Red Mullets	• • •	***	•••[	Mullus tragula	.) _
1	Red Mullets Fish	•••	***		,, signatus	
5	Pipe Fish	•••	***		Priacanthus benmebari Stigmatophora argus	INC LT ALL
4	Leather Jackets	•••	•••		Monacanthus trossulus	DIT. A. F. Contes.
	Leather Jacket		•••		., chinensis	
1	Leather Jacket	•••	•••		" maculosus	j
1	Pipe Fish Sead	•••	•••	•••	Syngnathus tigris	
1	Pipe Fish	•••	**;		Caranx ciliaris Fistularia serrata	Dr. J. C. Cox.
$1\overline{2}$	Herrings	•••		:::	Clupea hypselosoma	Mr. S. Diekson,
1	Perch	•••			Percalates colororum	Fisheries Commissioners
3	Silver-bellies	•••	• • •		Gerres ovatus	f (through Dr. J. C. Cox).
1	Saw-Ray	• • •	•••	• • • •	Pristiophorus cirratus	Mr. Herbert T. Gordon.
$egin{array}{c c} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$	Sea-horse : Fish	•••	**:		Phyllopteryx foliatus Pterois miles	Mr. W. Jackson.
2	Fishes (said to liv	e in	mill cavit	v of	13! P 1	Mr. Wm. Kopsen.
	the pearl oyster	r).	O	, 51	Fleraster nomii	Mr. T. B. Lindley (through Dr. J. C. Cox).
1	Box Fish				Aracana lenticularis	Mr. G. A. Mansfield.
1	Spring Sea Horse				Solenognathus spinosissimus	Mr. Wm. Morton.
1	Whiting Red Rock Porch	•••	•••			)
ĵ	Richardson's Perch		•••		Authias mahandaani	Mr. T. Mulhall.
1	Bull Rout *				Centropogon robustus	)
1	Blenny		•••		Cristicops australis	Mr. F. L. Paul.
1	Star-gazer				Kathetostoma læve	Mr. H. Prince.
$\frac{1}{3}$	Red Rock Perch Trouts	•••	• • •	•••	Sebastes percoides	y
1	Sea Horse	•••	***	•••	Gadopsis marmoratus	Mr. Ed. Scholes.
î	Box Fish	•••	•••		Phyllopteryx foliatus Aracana lenticularis	Alderman Sullivan. Mr. Obed West.
{						Table Cook If Cap.
				,		

No. of Speci- mens.	Comm	on Name.			Scientific Name.	Donor.
					Mollusca.	
•••	Specimens of (	Dysters of	n block	of	Ostrea eucullata	Commissioners of Fisheries.
_	stone, 4 mor				Ostrea cucullata	Dr. Jas. C. Cox.
1 1	Collection of O Broad-ribbed P			- 1	Pectunculus laticostatus	M. W U Unversion
1	Cuming's Modi		· · · ·		Modiolaria cumingiana	Mr. Alexander Morton.
ī	Collection of S	hells on ba	rk		Succinea eucalypti	Mr. A. Sidney Oliff.
1	Imperial Turbo		•••	•••	Turbo imperialis	↑ Mr. John Thomas.
1	Collared Turbo		•••	••	Turbo torquatus Cypræa caput-anguis	1
1 1	Snake-head Cov Cat Cowry	vry	•••		Cypræa felina	Mr. T. Whitelegge.
					Insecta.	•
					Colcoptera.	
1	Larva of Beetle	o	•••	1	Cassididæ	AMr. F. C. Bourne.
ĩ	Stag Beetle	•	•••	• -}	Rhyssonotus foveolatus, Thunb	
7	Beetles	•••			Passalus sp	Miss G. King.
1	Ladybird	•••	•••	•••	Passalus sp Epilachna 28-punctata, Fabr Psalidora sp	Mr. H. J. M'Coney.
3 4	Weevils Beetles		***	 	Rostrichus iesuita, Fao	., MIT, I. IV. BLIECH.
ī	Weevil			• • • • •	Chrysolophus spectabilis, Don	Mr. H. Moore.
20	Beetles					• )
20	Beetles		•••		Homalota sp	Mr. A. S. Olliff.
$\frac{8}{20}$	Rove Beetles Weevils	***			Curculionidæ	
2	Grain Weevils		•••		Sitophilus oryzæ, Linn.	Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
					Or thop tera.	
1	Phasma	***		[	Podocanthus typhon, male .	Mr. R. H. Adams.
ï	Egg-case of Pr	aying Ma	ntis		Mantidæ	Mrs. G. H. Barrow. Mr. Jas. Dawson.
1	Cricket		•••	••	Acripeza reticulata, Guér Extatosoma tiaratum, Burm.	
1	Phasma		***	••	Podocenthus typhon female	
1 1	Phasma		•••	•••	Phasma sp	Mr. R. J. Higgins.
î	Phasma					Mr. R. J. Higgins. Mr. H. S. Howarth.
1	Phasma		***	• • •	Podocanthus typhon, female.	Mr. H. Hill.
į 1	Cricket Phasma	• •••				Mr. W. Jackson.
1 1	Cricket				Acripeza reticulata, Guér	Mr. J. R. Kiely.
ĩ	Mole Cricket					Miss G. King.
4	Crickets		***	•	Wateteenne tienetum Ruem	Mr. W. S. Leigh. Miss Marie Pierce.
1	Phasma			•••	l to to a subscribed a Carón	Mr. R. G. Rivers
$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 1 \end{array}$	Cricket		•••	•	Alectoria superba, B & W.	Mr. W. M. Ronald.
2	Phasma		•••		Extatosoma tiaratum, Burm	Mr. P. B. Selig.
1	Cricket		•••			Mr. Jas. Tiddell. R. Helms.
26	Specimens	• •••	•••	•••		10. Temis.
					Neuroptera.	
1	Dragon Fly		•••			Mr. S. Law. Mr. R. Helms.
46	Specimens	• •••	•••	•••		, Mr. M. Homas
					Hymenoptera.	(Min County Wine
1	Wasp		•••			Miss Georgina King. Mr. S. Law.
1	Wasp		•••		i Dimensi bisalam Wooder	Master A. Wiegall.
1	Wasp		•••		Dittilling picolor, 11 oct 11	;
	•				$Lepidoptera. \  \  $	
1	Caterpillar of	Hawk Mo	oth		Diludia casuarine, Wlk.	Miss Banning.
1	Butterfly				' Heteronympha merope, Fab.	Mrs. G. H. Barrow.
1.	Moth			••	Bombyx, sp	Mr. John Brazier.
3	Pape of Butt		••	•••	T. T.	
1 1	Butterfly Caterpillar of	Hawk Mo	 oth	• •	Levi Tralla	Mr. R. Brown.
	Caterpillar		***		Spilosoma, sp	)   Mr. Royal Brown.
1	Caterpinat				Nyctemera amica, White	34

No. of Speci- mens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Donor.
	Ţz	«SECTA—continued.	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Caterpillar of Hawk Moth Butterfly Small collection of Butterflies Butterfly Caterpillar of Moth Caterpillar of Moth Caterpillars of Hawk Moth Moth Moth Caterpillar of Hawk Moth Hawk Moth Caterpillar of Butterflies Hawk Moth Small collection of Butterflies Hawk Moth Caterpillar Hawk Moth Caterpillar Hawk Moth Moths Caterpillar Hawk Moth Moths Caterpillar Moth Caterpillar Moth Caterpillar Moth Moth Caterpillar of Moth Butterfly Butterfly	Danais plexippus, Linn. Diadema bolina, Linn Cœquosa triangularis, Don Cheleptryx collesi, Gray Chœrocampa oldenlandiae, F Ellopia, sp. Attaeus cynthia, Drury Cœquosa triangularis, Don Diludia casuarinæ, Wlk. Dasypodia cymatodes, Gn. Antheræa eucalypti, Scott  Chærocampa luctuosa, F. Metura clongata Diludia casuarinæ, Wlk. Catocala ricini Cæquosa triangularis, Don Antheræa cucalypti, Scott Nyctemera, sp. Chelepteryx collesi, Gray Acræa andromacha, Fab.	Mr. W. H. Catlett, Captain Champion.  Mr. H. M. Frazer.  Mr. S. King. Miss King. Mr. S. Law. Mr. S. Lees. Mr. F. Mackel.  Mr. J. Stuart Mason. Mr. M. O'Grady. Mr. Theo. Ranft. Mr. Chas. Reeves. Miss Ethel Rodway.  Mr. W. Smart.  Miss N. Smith. Mr. Thom. Mr. J. A. Thorpe.
1 1 56	Water Scorpion   Gigantic Water Scorpion   Specimens	Belostoma indicum	. Mr. T. W. Styles. Mr. Whitnell. Mr. R. Helms.
6 8	Cicadas Leaves of Moreton Bay Fig infested with pupe of Psyllide.	Hemiptera Homoptera.  Cystosoma saundersii, C. & W	Mr. Jas. Hill. Mr. Thos. Whitelegge.
1	Fly	Diptera. Rutilia splendida Bombylius, sp	. Mr. Cork. Mr. Thos. Whitelegge.
	·	Miscellaneous.	
1 1 3	Small collection of insects  Small collection of Coleoptera and Hymenoptera, including a new species of Anoplognathus.  Small collections of insects including Colcoptera, Lepidoptera, Neu roptera, Hymenoptera, and Diptera.		Right Rev. Bishop of Grafton. Bishop of Grafton and Armidale.  Mr. S. Law.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Continuda	Heterostoma sulcidens, New Heterostoma sulcidens, New Julus, sp. Heterostoma sulcidens, New Julus, sp. Julus, sp.	p. Mr. C. Graham. Mr. C. Greenwood. p. Mr. H. Greville. Mr. Jeremiah O'Niel.

No. of Speci- mens.	Common	Name.			Scientific Name.		Donor.
2	Scorpious				Arachnida.  Scorpiodea.  Tityus marmoreus, Koch	···[	} Mr. H. J. M'Cooey.
:				1	{ Scorpio sp	•••{	,
_	~			,	Araneidea.	r	NO NO NE CO Charles
$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	Spider Spider		•••		Poltis sp Mygalidæ		Mr. M. W. G. Clarke. Mr. Cox.
1 1	Poisonous Spider Spider		•••	,	Latrodectus sp	•••	Mr. J. R. Kiely. Miss G. King.
1	Spider	•••			**********		Mr. S. Law.
1 1	Spider Spider	•••	•••	•••	Pholeus sp Epeira sp	•••	Mr. G. Oom.
1	Spider	•••		•••	Gastracantha sp	)	Mr. G. A. Peck.
2 1	Nests of Trap-doc Spider	_			Epeira sp		Master Spencer Roberts. Miss E. Rodway.
1	Spider	•••	•••		Gastracantha sp	]	Mr. Jacob Selig.
1 1	Spider Spider	•••	•••	•	Epeiridæ Gastracantha sp	•••	Mr. Selkirk. Mr. W. S. Scrivens.
1	Large Spider	•••	•••			"	Mrs. Jas. Seymour.
1 1	Spider Spider	•••	***		Hadronyche sp Gastracantha sp	•••	Mr. R. Southby. Miss Weaver.
± (	Spider	,	•••	***	O'merring and a street of the	• • • •	
					CRUSTACEA.		
1	Sun Crab	•••		]	Dorippe callida	•••)	Mr. A. J. Booth.
$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	Prawn Prawn		•••	•••	Palaemon ornatus, Oliver		Master F. Christensen. Master T. R. Gallahoi.
1	Hermit Crab				Pagurus pavimentatus		Mr. W. Jackson.
$\frac{2}{3}$	Specimens of Pea Specimens from the				Pinnotheres villosulus, G.M. Pontonia meleagrinae, Peters		Mr. T. B. Lindley.
1	Prawn				Palaemon ornatus, Oliver		Mr. L. Mann.
3 1	Pea Crabs Prawn	•••	•••	•••	Pinnotheres sp., from Muss Penaeus monodon	eL	Mr. Alexr. Morton. Mr. T. Mullhall.
1	Glass Crab		•••		Squilla nepa		Mr. Lindsay Thompson.
2 l	Hermit Crabs	•••	•••	}	Clibanarius strigimanus		Mr. R. J. Wilson.
					VERMES.		
1	Hair Worm			]	Gordius sp		Mr. E. de C. Irby.
1	Hair Worm		•••		33	•••	Mr. W. Elliott. Mr. R. Helms.
$\frac{2}{2}$	Innd Leeches Planarian Worms		•••		Bipalium kewense		Mr. J. Jagor.
1 1	Planarian Worm		•••		,,		Miss Fanny Light. Mrs. Jas. White.
<b>T</b> 1	Planarian Worm	***	•••	•••	<b>&gt;1</b>	•••[	Mis. 6 as. Willoc.
					Cœlenterata.		
1	Sponge				Placochalina pedunculata		Mr. John Brazier.
$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Zoophytes Aleyonarian Cora	 	***	• • •	Ceratella fusca, Grey Ctenocella pectinata		Mr. A. J. Coates. Mr. Henry Dorhauer.
1	Sponge	•••	•••		Thorecta exemplum		Mr. A. Sturs.
2	Corals	•• •		$\{]$	Madrepora cytherea, Dana ,, conferta, Quelch	3	Mr. A. F. Wolf (through Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G.)
,				-,	. , ,		-
					Echinodermata.		
3	Heart Urchins	•••	***	•	Echinocardium australe	••••	Mr. Alex. Morton.
2 7	Sea Cucumbers Sea Urchins	•••	•••		Cucumaria sp Psolus sp	•••	Sur. Mex. Morwin.
'				1	<u>-</u>		
					Hydroida.		
1	Tuft of Zoophyte		•••		Sertularella divaricata	اا	Mr. Alex. Morton.
		<del>_</del>	<del></del>		<u> </u>		

No. of Speci- mens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Donor.
		l <u></u>	<u> </u>

## MINERALS.

1	Banded auriferous Quartz, with a	Mr. Ed. Andrews.
2	Blue Topazes; Hyaline Quartz	Mr. R. Brown.
1	White and Bluish Topaz Pebble	
1	Serpentine Rock, covered with hydro-	36 77 7 0 13 1
,	silicates of copper, &c.	N. T. (2)
1 1	Nodule of Carbonate of Magnesia	
7	Waterworn Violane, a variety of Pyroxene.	Mr. J. Dale.
•••	Collection of Rocks	Mr. G. F. de Salis.
1	Tin Ore	the cut to
1	Pegmatite, with "palmate" mica	2211 3243 22 253
•	Granite; Granulite; Honeycombed	1
	Quartz, with grossular; Micaccous 1	
	Quartzite, with Magnetite pseu-	Mr. H. G. Gornalle.
	domorphous after pyrites; Radia-	ļ
	ted Red Ferruginous Quartz;	
3	acicular Stibnite; and Siderite.  Iron Clay Concretions	Mr. Thos. Harvey.
ĭ	Pink Pyrophyllite	lank deray a
	Red Oxide Copper, Carb. Lead, and	1
	Native Copper.	222, 5, 22, 65.
1	Red and Yellow Jasper	
• • •	Rocks showing reticulating quartz	Mr. W. T. Keeble.
	veins.	
•••	Specimens of Tin Ore, with Carbon-	
	ate of Bismuth, Quartz, Felspar, and Mica.	man.
20	Specimens of Precious Opal in fossil	Mr. P. Kennedy.
	wood and a felspathic rock.	bil. I. Kennedy.
1	Sample of Gold and Tin from Oban,	Mr. Horatio King.
	New England.	
1	Sample of Cinnabar	
1 .	Quartz, with Pyrites, Limonite, and	
	Gold, showing the succession of	34 307 X
	changes before gold was left free; Rutile in auriferous quartz.	Mr. W. Lovegrove.
1	Rutile and Gold, in quartz	
	Few small Rubies	
1	Piece of Coal, with bands of clay	
1	Gold in quartz	Mr. J. Mitchell.
1	Hornblende	
•••	Siderite in basalt; Olivine; Calcife;	Mr. D. A. Porter.
	Serpentine; Gabbro; Pyrophyl-	
2	Cases of Miscellaneous Rocks	Mrs. E. Ratte.
1	Silver Ore	
1	Quartz Crystal, Cubes of Iron	9.00
	Pyrites.	
$\frac{2}{1}$	Charlie	Mr. E. A. Snow.
4	Pad and Vallow Tonner	
ī	Tin Ore in mica rock from lode	
1	Auriferous Quartz, Lode Tin, Copper,	
	Ferruginous Quartz, and Jasper,	
-	from Wilson's Downfall District.	
1	Specimen of Pottery Clay (fancy)	
1	pottery) from Kogarah. Gossan, supposed auriferous and	Mr. Chas. Wooller.
_	argentiferous, from Kogarah.	
1	Siliceous Sandstone or Quartzite,	1
j	with Graphite, from Kogarah.	{
]	Copper Ore; 3 Red and Yellow	1
	Jaspers; 4 Topazos; 2 Tour-	
Í	malines; and 5 Conglomerate, with free gold.	1
1	Blue Rock (Diamond rock)	Mr. E. G. Woodford,
		**** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

No. of Speci- mens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.	Donor.
!		Fossils.	
	Cretaceous Fossils from North		}
ı	Queensland.	Equisetum (?) E. latum—Teni-	Dr. J. C. Cox.
T		son Woods.	] Dr. J. W. Cox.
4 2	Fragments of Moa bones Remains of Shells		Mr. G. F. de Salis.
$\tilde{8}$	Fragments of Crinoid Stems	15	Mr. B. G. Engelhardt.
•••	Collection or Permo-Carboniferous Fossils from Jamberoo and	1	111, 27, 67, 22, 87
210	Black Head, Gerringong British Fossils, collection comprising 210 specimens.	,,	Prof. A. Liversidge.
1	Euomphalus Clarkei	<b>}</b>	Mr. T. Mitchell.
1	Acidaspis Verneuilii Small Collection of Fossils	Lepidodendron sp	Mr. J. P. Narse.
38	British Fossils, collection comprising	********************	Mr. C. N. Peal.
1 7	38 specimens. Fossil Fern Fragments of Carboniferous Crinoid	Thinnfeldia odontopteroides	Mr. F. A. A. Skuse. Mr. H. L. Webb.
İ	Stems.	   Ethnological:	
1 :	Australian Stone Axe, found at Cape	•	Mr. Hugh Breckenridge.
	Hawke, N.S.W.		Mr. T. Byrne.
$\frac{1}{18}$	Stone Axe-head (tomahawk) Flint Axes, Palæolithic period, from		Mr. J. C. Carnier.
1	Taillebourg, France. "Heliman" or Shield	`	
1	Boomerang		Mr. W. T. Corney
1	Club or Nulla-nulla, ornamented with carvings.		
5	Stone Adzes	1 }	
1 1	Stone Adze, broken Greenstone Axe-blade (Jade)	{ }	Dr. J. Wharton Cox.
1	Piece of Greenstone (Jade) Native Shield with carved front		Mr. H. S. W. Crummer.
l 1	Stone Pounder, used to pound Flax	}	Mr. J. L. D'Arcy Irvine.
. 2	Stone Axe-heads Grass Coffee-berry Bag		Mr. A. P. Goodwin.
1 1	Good Aboriginal Stone Mill	1)	Mr. H. E. Kater.
$rac{4}{2}$	Broken , Small Stone Grinders	! <b>\</b>	Mr. 11. 14, Ixater.
ī	Stone Club, used as a stock-whip	<b> </b>	Mr. P. Kennedy.
1	handle.   Carved Boomerang	15	1
1	Stone Axe-head (tomahawk) Large Boomerangs, grooved on the		Mr. H. Pohl.
2	convex side.		
1 1	Plain Boomerang Boomerang, carved on convex side		Mr. James Rowe.
	with zig-zag markings.		DIL. Sames home.
1	Large double-handed Boomerang with few markings on convex side		
1	Long, plain, flat, Hand-club		Mr. M. W. Walsh.
1 1	Tomahawk		Mr. A. F. Wolf (through
	Island of Manihiki (Harvey's Group), lat. 10:26 S., long	3	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., &c.)
	161 1 E.	1	1
ch	( Dhatagasha	Miscellaneous.	
2		. Sterna fuliginosa }	Mr. A. J. Campbell.
1	(2) Noddies nesting Photo. of piece of modern Maor	.  Anous stolidus } ii)	
т,	Carving, 12ft. long and 2ft. wide	4.	Mr. E. Croix
	part of a ridge pole of a Carve House near Lake Rotuiti.	1	Mr. E. Craig.
1	Photo. of Carving	.Ų	
3	Photographs.— (1) Cane Bridge, N. Guinea		Mr. A. P. Goodwin.
1	(2 & 3) Bowers of N. G. Bird Skull of New Guinea Native	s )	The Superintendent of
1			Technical Education.
2	Photos, of Two-headed Brown Snak	e Diemema superciliosa	Mr. R. W. Young.

No. of Speci- mens.	Common Name.		Sci	entiGe I	Vamo.		Donor.
			ISTORIC	AL.			
1	An old Book, printed in London in 1662.	)' 	*******			•••	Mr. W. Bone,
1	Piece of East Indian Teak of the "Endeavour," beached at Dusky			•••••	*****	•••	Captain Fairchild.
1	Bay, N.Z., in 1795. Old Testament, printed in France in 1664.	e <sup>i</sup>	•••••				Mr. C. P. Hyman,
1	Van Diemen's Land: "Hobar Town Gazette," 25 April, 1829		******	******		•••	Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull.
1	with Duty Stamp of I827. "General Advertiser," March 4, 1803 Philadelphia, U.S.A.	i.	*********				Alderman Usher.
	•		Coins				
4 1.	Penny Tokens, 1861, 1857, 1811 Two Kopecks, Russia, 1860	•')					,
2 4	Turkish Coins	.[)			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	Mrs. Joyce.
$egin{smallmatrix} 1 \ 2 \end{smallmatrix}$	4d. Silver Coin Charles II, 1677 Roman Bronze Coins	. }					Mr. Thos. Piper.
<del></del>							ED. P. RAMSAY, Curator.
	Donations.				<u> </u>		Presented by-
			loors.			<u>_!</u> .	
-	f, 1889–90		300KS, 4	•	•••	(	Free Public Library, Sydney. Curator, Technological
	gue of Wools, &c., A. Hawkesworth ical Register for 1889	(3 60	pies)	***		{	Museum.
Wealtl Turner	h and Progress of New South Wales r's Grasses of New South Wales		•••		•••	{	Government Printer.
Annua	irs of Geological Survey: Palæontolo d Reports for 1888–89 ds of Geological Survey, vol. 1, part :			• • •	•••	}	Department of Mines.
Agricu	Journey from Warrina to Musgroultural Gazette, parts 1 and 2			•••		) }	Director, Department of Agri-
Repor	in No. 1 t of the Government Scientific Exped	ition	to Belle	enden I	 Ker Rai	nge }	culture.
Result Result	s of Rain, &c., Observations, 1889 s of Meteorological Observations, 18	 88	•••		•••	}	Government Astronomer.
	lar for 1890		•••	•••	•••	{	Registrar, University of
Report	t of President, New South Wales	Com	mission	, for	Centen	nial (	Sydney. The Commissioners.
	xhibition. gue of Books, Railway Institute				***	ر 	Commissioners for Railways.
	edings, vol. 4, parts 3 and 4	•••	•••	•••	•••	}	,
Abstra	ata of Proposition		•••	•••	•••	}	Linnean Society of N.S.W.
Journa	al and Proceedings, vol. 23, part 2 .	•••	•••		•••	***	Royal Society of N.S.W.
-	4 for 1990	•••	•••		•••	{	The Principal, St. Catherine's
Catalo	gue of Specimens in Australian Mus	eum,	1837		•••	(	School, Waverley. Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.
Gibsor	n's Conches Catalogue ectus of Butterflies and Moths by J.				•••		Prof. Liversidge. Mr. A. E. Rennie.
Mollu	sca trawled off Merimbula			•••		}	Mr. J. Brazier.
List of	ry of Carved House "Matatua" f Marine and Fresh-water Invertebra Teighbourhood		una of		ackson a	$\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} \dots \\ \text{ind} \\ \vdots \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$	Mr. T. Whitelegge,
Matab	pele Land: Appendix IV, Entomol	ogy,	by Wes	twood,	Olliff,	ind)	
Insect	Pests—The Maize Moth	•••	•••	•••	•••	{	Mr. A. S. Olliff,
Charac Catalo	cter of two new Genera of Pterophor ogue of Minerals for sale, by Geo. I	ridæ, 7. Eng	by Lord glish &	Co., P	ingham hiladel <mark>j</mark>	hia,	Mrs. Rattie.

cherosons near Geolong in search of plants (ak-Ta-Lum beport, Geological Survey for 1889 (br. M. M. Geolong, Mr. W. M. M. Geolong, Mr. W. M. M. Geolong, Mr. W. M. M. Gillivray, M. bourne.  coccedings and Transactions, vol. 5, part 2 (goal Survey of Queensland Branch. Under Scoretary for Argic tare, Brisbane. Shatural History Scotety, Rockhampton. Private Scoretary, for Sir tare, Brisbane. Shatural History Scotety, Rockhampton. Private Scoretary, for Sir liam MacGregor, Admit trator of New Guinea. Royal Society of Tasmania. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart trator of New Guinea. Royal Society of Tasmania. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart Field Naturalists, 1889-89. (br. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart Field Naturalists, 1889-90. (br. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart Field Naturalists, 1889-90. (br. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart Field Naturalists, 1889-90. (br. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart Field Naturalists, 1889-90. (br. Mr. J. Basset Hull, Hobart Field Naturalists, 1889-90. (br. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alalide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alalide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. Government Geologist, Alaide. Mr. J. W. Kirk, Colonial Missum, Mr. J. Wellington, N. Z. Frinting and Stationery I partment, Wellington, N. Z. Station of the New Zealand Coal-fields. Mr. J. Wellington, N. Z. Mr. J. Government Geologist Mr. J. Government Geologist Mr. J. Wellington, N. Z. Mr. J. Government Geologist Mr. J. Govern		Donations.			<u> </u>			Presented by
einus Lectophonus  gord, 1889  gord, 1889  routorous Xoology of Victoria, Decade 20  ransactions, vol. 1, part 2, and vol. 2 new series  cand Systematic Census of Australian Peripatus  natural Reports, 1888 and 1889  ransactions on Australian Peripatus  natural Reports, 1888 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  record Reports, 1889 and 1889  recording and Transactions, vol. 5, part 2  report, Geological Survey for 1889.  report, Geological Survey for 1889.  report, Geological Survey for 1889.  report, Geological Survey for 1889.  report, Geological Survey for 1889.  report, Department of Agriculture, 1889-80  report of Annual Meeting  report of Annual Meeting  report of Annual Meeting  report of Annual Philatelist, vol. 1, No. 2  report of Annual Philatelist, vol. 1, No. 2  recordings, 1889-80  rederal Australian Philatelist, vol. 1, No. 2  report of Committee, 1889-90  recordings, 1889-89.  ransactions, receedings, 1889, vol. 22, fifth of new series.  ransactions and Proceedings, 1889, vol. 22, fifth of new series.  records of the Mines of South Australia  report, Muscum, Adolaid  Fublic Library, Muscum, a Art Gallery of Victoria.  Royal Society of Recordings, 1889-90  records of the Mines of South Australia  report, 1889-90  records of the Mines of South Australia  records of the Mines of South Australia  records of the Mines of South Australia  records of the Mines of South Australia  records of the Mines of South Australia  records of the Mines of South Australia  report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Mines of Report, 1889-90  record of the Min			Books,	&c	-continu	ed.		,
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# APPENDIX VI. EXCHANGES.

BAUDE	ANGES.
Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
British Muse	eum. (12.) Casts:—2 specimens. Mammalia:—12 species—15 specimens. Birds:—29 species—42 specimens. Fishes:—15 species—18 specimens. Reptiles:—2 species—2 specimens.
Mammalia:—1 species—1 specimen.  Bondi Aquar	rium. (29.) Ethnological :—Several specimens.
Books. Dr. R. Blanchar	d, Paris. (39.) Leeches:—3 species—13 specimens.
Mr. J. Connelly,	, Dubbo. (13.) Minerals:—50 specimens.
Clergy Daughters' School, St. Reptilia:—3 species—3 specimens.	Catherine's, Waverley. (28.) Minerals, Insects, Reptiles, &c.:—various specimens named.
Mollusca:—2 species—19 specimens. Dr. J. C. Cox, S	Sydney. (35.) Mollusca:—2 specics—2 specimens.
Mr. John Copp, D Ethnological:—6 specimens.	arlington. (38.) Ethnological:—2 specimens.
Professor Collett, C Mammalia:—2 species—2 specimens.	Christiania. (45.)
Canterbury Museum,	Christchurch. (54.) Birds:—1 species—1 specimen.
Mr. Deane, D. Minerals:—12 specimens.	rake. (17.) Minerals:—25 specimens.
Dr. Doderlein, Museu	m, Strasburg. (21.) Echinodermata:—10 species—45 specimens.
Mr. B. G. Engelhards Fossils:—70 species—188 specimens.	t, Jamberoo. (27.)
Free Public Librar, Book. 2 vols.	y, Sydney. (26.) Book. 1 vol.
Mr. G. W. Griffin, Consul for	
Mr. R. Helm Minerals:—3 specimens. Fossils:—4 specimens.	ns. (2.) Mollusca:—54 species—106 specimens.
Prof. A. C. Haddo Photographs:—27 specimens.	n, Dublin. (7.) Photographs (in 1889).
Mr. Thos. Horton	, Drake. (18.) Minerals:—37 specimens.
Hawaiian Lega	tion. (42.) Mammalia:—2 species—2 specimens.
The Hospital, Gla Mammalia:—1 species—1 specimen. Birds:—1 species—2 specimen. Fishes:—2 species—2 specimens.	ndesville. (56.) Mammalia:—1 species—1 specimen.
Imperial Museum	t, Vienna. (4.) Ethnological:—122 specimens.
Mr. W. Kershaw, Mr. Lepidoptera:—16 specimens.	-
Mr. E. Lovett, Croyde Ethnological:—68 specimens.	on, England. (10.) Ethnological:—8 specimens.
Museum of Archæology, Ca Ethnological specimens (in 1885).	ambridge, England. (5.) Ethnological: —8 specimens—16 photographs.

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Specimens forwarded.
                   Spieimens received.
           Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (14.)
                                                                Reptilia:—17 species—28 specimens.
Fishes:—33 species—58 specimens.
Fishes: -70 species-85 specimens.
                                 Macleay Museum, University, Sydney. (30.)
| Cast:-1 specimen.
                                                                ourne. (22.)
Mammalia:—2 species—2 specimens.
                                     National Museum, Melbourne.
                                                                 Birds: -23 species-34 specimens.
                                             Mr. A. S. Olliff.
                                                                  (20.)
                                                                 Book.
                 Department of Public Instruction (for Hurlstone Training School.) (16.)

| Mammalia:—12 species—12 specimens.
| Birds:—24 species—24 specimens.
                Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. (34.) (44.)
                                                                 Casts:—2 specimens.
Cast:-1 specimen.
Birds:—1 species—2 specimens.
                                                                 Ethnological:—1 specimen.
Egg:—1 specimen.
                                     Mr. H. Parkinson, New Britain. (49.)
| Book:-3 Vols.
Skulls:-24 specimens.
                            Mrs. Seymour, North Sydney (per Mr. F. Ratte.) (19.)
                                                                 Mineral:-1 specimen.
Minerals: -2 specimens.
                                            Dr. W. Schewiakoff. (31.)
                                                                 Drum of Spirits of Wine.
                            Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, Sydney. (33.) (40.)
                                                                 Ethnological :-13 specimens.
Sponges:-6 species-10 specimens.
Entomological:-1 specimen.
                                    Mr. H. Suter, Christchurch, N.Z. (46.)
                                                                 Mollusca: -54 species-140 specimens.
Mollusca (in 1889.)
                                       Tasmanian Museum, Hobart. (3.)
                                                                  Ethnological: -261 specimens.
 Mammalia: -2 species -3 specimens.
Crustacea:—1 species—1 specimens.
Minerals:—25 specimens.
                                                                  (36.) (37.) (55.)
Sundries:—14 specimens.
Sundries:—3 specimens
                             Technological Museum, Sydney.
 Polyzoa:—12 species—20 specimens.
 Echinodermata:—13 species—111 specimens.
 Corals, &c.: -99 species-183 specimens.
                                      United States National Museum. (1.)
| Fishes:—30 species—44 specimens.
 Birds:—1 specimen—1 species.
Fishes:—15 specimens—15 species.
                                           University of Sydney. (24.)
| Mammalia:—2 vertebræ.
                                                                  Reptilia:—1 species—1 specimen.

Myriopoda:—1 species—6 specimens.

Sundries:—2 specimens.
                                        Mr. T. Whitelegge, Sydney. (41
                                                                  aney. (41.)
Book:—I Vol.
 Book :-1 Vol.
                                        Zoological Society, London. (23.)
                                                                          -2 species-4 specimens.
                                                                  Aves:-
                                                                                           E. P. RAMSAY,
                                                                                                          Curator.
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#### APPENDIX VII.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS BY THE CURATOR.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,-

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith Reports of the different Departments for the year 1890; and in doing so, I desire to record my thanks for leave of absence granted to me during the year for medical treatment, and specially during the months of May, June, and July, when Mr. R. Etheridge, junr., by your appointment, performed the duties of Curator:—

Mammals.—Owing to the alterations and additions to the Museum, a large portion of the collections has been withdrawn from public exhibition, and has been housed in temporary buildings in the grounds. This has rendered it injudicious to greatly increase the collection, except in cases where valuable or unique specimens have been offered. Some of the most interesting acquisitions are:—Northern scals, Cystophora cristata; twenty-four skulls of natives of New Britain; a number of specimens of Macropus rufus; stuffed specimens of Epyarus melampus and Cerous pardus; a skeleton of the pronghorn antelope.

Birds.—

Birds.—The collections of birds have been increased by 235 specimens, the most worthy of notice being a nearly perfect skeleton of the great auk, from the U. S. National Museum, and a rare bird of Paradise, Dyphyllodes guglielmi iii, from New Guniea, and fine adult. The upper floor of the Museum in which the bird collections are exhibited was closed for about four months for repairs to walls and ceiling. It has now been reopened, and a contract has been made for the erection of additional wall cases. Work has been continued at the "Catalogue of Australian Birds," the part containing the Psittaci\* being now ready for the press.

REPTILES, BATRACHIANS, AND EISHES.-Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby, Assistant in Zoology in these Departments, severed his official connection with the Museum towards the end of 1890, and a successor has not yet been appointed. He left the collections under his charge in good order, and he has since been employed by contract in writing and completing catalogues.

In the present condition of the Museum buildings, already referred to, not much new work has been attempted during the year, but the collections have been gone over, as usual, and carefully attended to.

Some of the most interesting acquisitions have been of lizards—Lygosoma monotropis, Blg., and Lygosoma atrogulare, sp. nov.; Batrachians, Hyla macgregori, sp. nov., from New Guinea; of snakes—Acanthophis axis from New Guinea; two large Indian pythons (Python reticulatus); and ever 400 specimens collected during the late floods at the Darling River.

The work of arranging, describing, naming, and labelling the fishes was steadily continued during the year, but want of space has prevented several large collections being placed on view. A few interesting exchanges have been made with other Museums, and we have received, among others, valuable collections of Brazilian fishes, by exchange from the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., and of North American fishes from the U.S. National Museum. Some of the more important single specimens acquired are Tetrodon aurantius, sp. nov.; Polynemus verekeri, sp. nov.; Harpodon translucens, sp. nov.; a Sword fish (Histiophorus brevirostris); and a large Murray River Cod (Oligorus macquariensis), which has been mounted as a skeleton.

Mollusca.—(Mr. John Brazier, Conchologist.) During the year 343 specimens of land and fresh water mollusca were collected on the Darling River, N.S.W. 111 species of marine mollusca were obtained by the Museum staff during a dredging excursion in the Harbour. Two small collections of shells have

been purchased.

Show cases are much required for the effective display of the marine, land, and fresh-water shells in the Museum.

Mr. Brazier has been occupied during a great part of his time determining, naming, and cataloguing. A portion of the catalogue will be ready for publication early in 1891.

INSECTS.—Mr. A. S. Olliff, formerly Assistant in this department, resigned his position, and Mr.

F. A. A. Skuse was appointed his successor.

The total number of acquisitions in this department during the year amounts to about 22,000 specimens, chiefly Micro-colcoptera. Of these, about 20,000 specimens (comprising more than 200 species) were collected in May and June during the latter part of the Darling River floods at Bourke and Wilcannia, containing a large number of rare and new forms. A miscellaneous collection, principally consisting of Micro-lepidoptera, from Benalla, Victoria, and numbering 482 specimens, was purchased, and 294 specimens have been received from various other sources. It is to be regretted that only one exchange was effected, namely, in the acquisition of sixteen specimens of Victorian Lepidoptera (chiefly Heterocera).

Mr. Skuse, since his appointment, has been busy examining, cleaning, arranging, and making himself acquainted with the collections preparatory to their being placed on view in the new gallery after

building operations are completed.

MARINE INVERTEBRATA-(Mr. T. Whitelegge).-The registrations amount to 445 specimens, representing 193 species, of which 31 species and 51 specimens are donations, the remainder having been acquired by purchase and exchange.

The different sub-kingdoms are represented as follow: -

			Species.	Specimens.
 	 		 6	6
 	 	4 - 1	 14	20
 	 		 19	27
 	 		 20	128
 			134	264
•••	 		 	14 19 20

The most important addition made in the year 1890 was a series of Corals, Echinoderms, and Polyzoa, which originally formed part of the collection of the late Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods. specimens were obtained by exchange, and are mostly from the Great Barrier Reef. There are, however, some from Port Jackson and other parts of the coast of New South Wales. Amongst them are several type specimens and many rare species new to the Museum collection.

During the year about three-fourths of the very large duplicate collection of spirit specimens have been examined with a view to reducing the size and the number of bottles, in order to economise the

space, and arrange them in systematic order, so as to render the specimens more easy of access.

Minerals.—Not very much new work has been attempted in this department during the past year, principally because of the necessity to close the part of the Museum where the mineral collections were displayed and to store away the specimens, and also because of the death in the early part of the year of Mr. F. Ratte, late Assistant in Mineralogy, whose place has not yet been filled up.

The collections have been increased by about 200 specimens received as donations, 90 specimens

as exchanges, and a few specimens purchased.

Palæonfology—(Mr. R. Etheridge, junr., Palæontologist).—The specimens registered during 1890 number 1,068, comprising as follows:-

Presented				 		***	30S
Exchanged	***		• • •	 	***		301
Purchased		***	***	 ***	1.4	4++	213
Museum collect	ing			 ***		• • •	237
Old collections				 			9
				•			1,068

Tho

The chief presentations were made by Professor A. Liversidge, F.R.S., and the Rev. Dr. Jeffreys, already acknowledged in last year's report. The former gave a very good set of miscellaneous British secondary and tertiary fossils, including some rare forms. The exchanges represent permo-carboniferous fossils from the Jamberoo District, from Mr. Engelhardt, Public School, Jamberoo; and similar organism from Mulbring, near Maitland, forwarded by Mr. S. Dodds. The chief purchases include additional remains of Meiolania, from Lord Howe Island; Pleioscene fruits, from the deep gold leads of Haddon, Victoria; Wenlock fossils, from Lilydale, Victoria; and casts of Phenacodus primævus and Hyracotherium ventricatum, from America. The specimens obtained by Museum collecting are from the Shoalhaven District and from Lilydale, Victoria, collected by Mr. A. J. North.

As already noticed, Mr. Etheridge filled the post of Acting Curator for three months, when his attention had to be given to the removal of specimens from a portion of the Museum to a store to make room for building operations. This work required special attention, and, with the general oversight of the Museum which devolved on him, delayed for a short time the work of his own department.

The following official papers were published during 1890:-

- 1. General Notes made during a visit to Mount Sassafras, Shoalhaven.
- 2. Descriptions of Upper Silurian Fossils from the Lilydale Limestone, Upper Yarra District, Victoria.—Records Australian Museum, 1890, I, pt. 1, p. 27; pt. 3, p. 60.

Ethnological Collections.—(Mr. J. Brazier). During the year 320 specimens have been purchased, the most important being a fine lot of greenstone axes and old clay cooking-pots from New Caledonia; fine-made mats, baskets, hats, native hair lines and fishing hooks, from Gilbert and Kingsmill Group; necklaces, drums, and otherrare articles of native dress, from British New Guinea; clubs, spears, cava-bowls, and food-baskets, from Viti or Fiji; stone-headed spears, from Bathurst Island. Torres Straits. By exchange seventy-four specimens have been acquired, the most important of which is a valuable collection of Neolithic worked flints from the Chalk Hills, South Downs, England; worked flints, from the River Thames; Paleolithic worked flints, from the river gravels, near London; polished basalt celts, from Iroland; celt socket, formed of the base of the red deer, from Swiss Lake dwellings; old English flint and steel, from Yorkshire; modern French peasant's pipe-lighter, flint, and steel; iron lamp, or "cruzie," in use since Roman times in Scotland: brass lamp, being a modification of the "cruzie," from Antwerp; cornelian arrow-tips, from Arabia; photographs of Hindoo pipes; illustrated art derived from natural objects, from Mr. E. Lovett, Croydon, England.

The following is a summary of the Ethnological specimens, registered in 1890:-

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	By Pu	RCHASE			!	PRESENTED.	
Gilbert or K	ingsmill G	roup		• • • •	42	New Zealand	11
Marshall Gr		•••		• • •	G	New South Wales	23
Caroline 1sla			•••	•••	1 '	Island of Manihiki, Harvey Group	1
Nicu or Sava		•••		•••	1	France	18
Samoan Isla		• • •			4 '	<u>-</u>	
New Caledon			• • • •		144		53
New Britain		•••	• • •		13	By Exchange.	
New Hebrid			• •		17		00
Solomon Ish	· · · · ·	• • •	• • •	• • •	8	England New Hebrides	68
British New	-	• • •	***	• • •	120		
Admiralty Is	3		••	• • •	1	Samoan Islands	6
New Zealand		•••	• • •		17	New Caledonia (	
Queensland.		• • • •		• • •	1.4	Fiji)	7.4
New South Viti or Fiji I		•••		• • •	14		74
Bathurst Isl		. Ctualtu	•••		44   17	By Museum Collectors.	
Danis	•	somus	• • • •			1	
India			• • •	•••	8	North Queensland	39
Malacca		• • •			1		
вынасса .		•••	• • •	•••	1.		
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NUMISMATICAL AND HISTORICAL SPECIMENS (Mr. J. Brazier).—In this department, show cases are required to display the large collections of coins, medals, and tokens that are put aside in boxes. During the year the presentations have been 1 silver four-penny, Charles II, 1677; 1 penny token, Walsall, England, 1811; 1 penny token, Day and Mieville, merchants, Dunedin, New Zealand, 1857; 1 penny token, S. Hague Smith, merchant, Auckland, New Zealand, 1861; 2 Roman coins, 2 Turkish, 1 Russian, 2 kopecks

Five historical presentations have been received, viz.:—A copy of the New Testament in French, printed in France, 1664; the Hobart Town Gazette, Van Dieman's Land, 25 April, 1829, with duty stamp of 1827; General Advertiser, March 4, 1803, printed in Philadelphia, United States of America; "The Almost Christian discovered, or the false Professor tryed and cast," being the substance of seven sermons preached at Sepulchers, London, 1661, printed for John Tims, at the "Cross Koys," in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1662; a block of East Indian teak wood of the ship "Endeavour," East Indiaman, beached at Duskey Bay, New Zealand, in 1775.

I have, &c , E. P. RAMSAY, Curator

# APPENDIX VIII. ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

v	ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.
Reg. No.	Book.
3875	Natural History of Victoria. Prodromus of the Zoology of Victoria; or Figures and Descriptions of the living species of all classes of the Victorian Indigenous Animals. Vol. II (Decades XI to XX), by Fred. McCoy. 1 vol. 4to. Melbourne, 1890.
3876	Colonial Museum and Geological Survey of New Zealand. Reports of Geological Explorations during 1887-88, 1888-89. 1 vol., 8vo. Wellington, 1888-90.
3877	Index to Reports of the Geological Survey of New Zealand, 1866-85. 1 vol., 8vo. Wellington, 1887.
3878 (3600) (3686)	Catalogue of the Colonial Museum Library. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1890. Studies in Biology for New Zealand Students, No. 4. The Skeleton of the New Zealand Cray Fishes (Palinurus and Peranephrops), by T. Jeffrey Parker. 1889. Colonial Museum and Geological Survey of N.Z. Twenty-fourth Annual Report,
3879	1888-89 (1890). Sydney Quarterly Magazine. Vol. VII. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890.
(3492) 3880	School of Mines, Ballarat. Annual Reports for 1888 and 1889.  Board of Technical Education of New South Wales—  Declarate Annual Address by Norman Salfo 28 March 1887.
	President's Annual Address, by Norman Selfe, 28 March. 1887. Sydney Technical College and Suburban and Provincial Technical Schools. Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, 1888.
	Sydney Technical College Annual Meeting and President's Annual Address, by Norman Selfe, 29 February, 1889.
(0.10())	Report of the Board of Technical Education of New South Wales for 1888, and Calendar of Sydney Technical College for 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1887-89.
(3486) 3881	Auckland Institute and Museum. Reports 1888-89. 1889-90.  Official Catalogue of the Natural and Industrial Products of New South Wales forwarded to the International Exhibition of 1876 at Philadelphia. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1876.
3882	New South Wales Government Railway Institution. Catalogue of Books. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890.
(3494)	Sydney Free Public Library. Reports 1888-89 and 1889-90.
(3496)	Public Library, &c., of Victoria, Reports 1888 and 1889.
(3502)	Tasmanian Museum and Botanical Gardens. Report of Trustoes for 1888.
(3498)	South Australian Public Library, &c. Report, 1888-89. (1889.) Report of Journey from Warrina to Musgrave Ranges. H. Y. L. Brown. Adelaide, 1890.
(3499)	Geological Map of the Tertiary Deposits of the Hundred of Barossa, with Explanatory Notes. H. Y. L. Brown. Adelaide, 1889.
(3501)	Report of the Hodgkinson Gold-field. R. L. Jack. Brisbane, 1884.
	Report of the Burrum Coal-field. W. H. Rands. 1886. Report of the Geology and Mineral Resources of the Districts of Kilkivan and Black Snake. W. H. Rands. 1886.
	Geological Observations in the North of Queensland, 1886-87. R. L. Jack. 1887. Coal Discoveries on the Flinders. R. L. Jack. 1888. Mount Morgan Gold Deposits. Second Report. R. L. Jack. 1889.
	Tarangauba Gold-mine. R. L. Jack. 1889. Annual Progress Report of the Geological Survey for 1889.
(3495)	Queensland Museum. Report, 1888.
(3602)	Edinburgh Museum. Report for 1889.
(3508)	Cambridge Antiquarian Museum. Report, 1889.
(3603)	Museum of Comparative Zoology. Report, 1888-89.
(3509)	Government Central Museum, Madras. Reports, 1880-81, 1887-88.  "" 1888-89, 1889-90.  Queensland. Department of Mines. Annual Report of the, for the Years 1884-85-86.
3883	in 1 vol. fol. Brisbane, 1885-87.  Annals and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology.
3884-85 3886	Vol. V and Vl. Sixth Series, 1890. 2 vols. Svo. London, 1890.  Geological Magazine, or Monthly Journal of Geology, with which is incorporated The
	Geologist, Nos. 107 to 118. New Series, Decade III. Vol. VII, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
3887	The Entomologist. An Illustrated Journal of general Entomology. Vol. XXIII. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1890. Entomologist's Monthly Magazine. Second Series. Vol. I (26). 1 vol. 8vo. London,
3988 3889	1890. The Ibis. A Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Vol. II, 1890. Sixth Series. 1 vol.
3890	8vo. London, 1890, Deutsche Entomologishe Zeitschrift. Jahrgang, 1889 12 Heft, and Berichte über
	die Wissenschaftlichen im Gebiete der Entomologie, 1888. (Crustacea, 1887.) 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1889.
$\frac{3891}{3892}$	American Naturalist. Vol. XXIII. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1889.  Comptes Rendus hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences. Tome CX,  Language 1890. 1 vol. 4to. Paris 1890.
. 3893	JanJun, 1890. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1890.  Nature. A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. Vol., XLII. May-Oct., 1890.  1 vol. 4to. London, 1890.
3894	Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Journal No. 1 (Aug., 1887), No. 2 (Aug., 1888), in 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1887-88.

Reg. No.	Book.
3895–96	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Proceedings, 1888-89. 2 vols. Svo. Philadelphia, 1889-90.
3897 3898	Linnean Society. Journal—Botany. Vol. XXIII. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1886-88.  Manchester Microscopical Society. Transactions and Annual Report, 1889. 1 vol. Svo. Manchester, 1889.
3899 3900	Geological Survey of India. Memoirs of. Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta. Journal of the College of Science, Imperial University, Japan. Vol. III. 1 vol. 4to. Tokyo, 1890.
(3510) $(3280)$	South African Museum. Reports, 1861-4, 66, 74-6, 1878, 80, 81, 87, 88, 89. Zittel Handbuch der Palaeontologie. Lief, 7-8-9.
3901 3902 3903	Zoologischer Anzeiger. Register, Jahrgang, 1x. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1889. Bergens Museums. Aarsberetning for 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. Bergen, 1889. Challenger. Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of. Zoology. Vol.
	XXXII. Contains— 1. Report on the Antipatharia, by Geo. Brooke. 2. Supplementary Report on the Alcyonaria, by Prof. T. Studer. 3. Report on the Deep-sea Keratosa, by Prof. E. Haeckel.
3904	1 vol. 4to. London, 1889. Hudson (C. T.) and Gosse (P. H.). The Rotifera; or Wheel Animalcules, both British and Foreign. Supplement. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1889.
3905	Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie et Paléontologie, Tome VII. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1889.
3906	Comision del Mapa Geológico de España. Boletin, Tomo XV. 1 vol. 8vo. Madrid, 1888.
3907 3908	Smithsonian Institution. Report, part I, 1885-86. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1889. California State Mining Bureau. Eighth Annual Report of the State Mineralogist, 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. Sacramento, 1888.
3909	Department of Mines, New South Wales. Annual Report for 1888. 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1889.
3910	Reusch (Hans H.) Silurfossiler og pressede konglomerater i Bergensskifrene. 1 vol. 4to. Kristiania, 1882.
3911	Brogger (W. C.) Die Silurischen Etagen 2 und 3 im Kristianiagebet und auf Eker, 1 vol. 4to. Kristiania, 1882.
3912 <b>3</b> 913-5	Kirk (T.) The Forest Flora of New Zealand. 1 vol. fol. Wellington, 1889. Liverpool Biological Society. Proceedings. Vols. I, II, III. 3 vols. Svo. Liverpool, 1887-89.
3916 3917	British Museum. Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the British Museum. Part VII, by A. G. Butler. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1889.  Whitelegge (Thomas). List of the Marine and Fresh-water Invertebrate Fauna of Port Jackson and Neighbourhood. Royal Society, New South Wales, 1889. 1 vol. 8vo.
3918	Sydney, 1889.  Lumboltz (Carl). Among Cannibals, an account of Four Years' travels in Australia, and of Camp Life with the Aborigines of Queensland. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
3919 3920	Hickson (Sydney J.) A Naturalist in North Celebes. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1889. Dunman (Thos.) and Wingrave (V. H. Wyatt). Glossary of Anatomical Physiological and Biological Terms, by Thos. Dunman, edited and supplemented by V. H. Wyatt Wingrave. 1 vol. 8vo. London and Sydney, 1889.
3921	Smith (II. Percy). Glossary of Terms and Phrases, new edition. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1889.
3922 3923	Kirby (W. F.) European Butterflies and Moths. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1882. Stevens (Edward T.) Flint Chips. A Guide to Pre-historic Archæology as illustrated in the collection in the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1870.
3924 3925–6	Bennett (George). Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1860.  — Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, &c., being a Journal of a Naturalist in those countries during 1832-34. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1834.
3927	<ul> <li>Walker (Francis).—</li> <li>Notes on Chalcidæ, parts I to VII. London, 1871-72.</li> <li>Characters of Undescribed Lepidoptera Heterocera. London, 1869.</li> <li>List of Hymenoptera collected by J. K. Lord in Egypt, &amp;c., with Descriptions of the new Species. London, 1871.</li> <li>List of Coleoptera collected by J. K. Lord in Egypt, &amp;c., with Characters of the undescribed Species. London, 1871. In 1 vol. 8vo.</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> 928 3929	Koch (Gabriel). Indo-Australische Lepidopteren Fauna. 1 vol. Svo. Leipzig, 1865. Felder (C. and R.) Species Lepidopterorum hucusque descriptæ vel iconibus expressæ in seriem systematicam digestæ. Vindobon, 1864. Diagnoses Lepidopterologicæ (contains 7 papers), circ. 1862. In 1 vol. 8vo.
3930-1	Nicholson (H. A.) and Lydekker (R.) A manual of Palæontology for the use of Students, with a general introduction on the principles of Palæontology. 3rd edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1889.
3932	Trimen (R.) assisted by Bowker (J. H.) South African Butterflies; a Monograph of the extra-tropical Species. Vol. III, Papilionida and Hesperida. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1889.
3933	Murray (Jas. A. H.) New English Dictionary. Part 5, cast-clivy. 1 vol. 4to. Oxford, 1889.
39345	Edwards (George). A Natural History of Uncommon Birds, and of some other rare and undescribed Animals. In four parts (not quite complete). 2 vols. 4to. London, 1743-51.

Reg. No.	Book.
3936	Mueller (F. von). Second Systematic Census of Australian Plants with Chronologic, Literary, and Geographic Annotations. Part I, Vasculares. 1 vol. 4to. Melbourne, 1889.
3937	Konigliche Museen zu Berlin. Fubrer durch die Sammlungen des Museums für Volkerkunde 4te Auflage. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1890.
3938	Technological Museum, Sydney. Descriptive Catalogue, No. 1—Raw Wools, and Specimens to illustrate the Woollen Manufacture, by Alfred Hawkesworth. 1 vol.
3941	Svo. Sydney, 1890.  Henderson (John). Observations on the Colonics of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1832.
3942	Australian Museum. Catalogue of Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities deposited in the Australian Museum. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1837.
3943	Memoria de la Secretaria de Gobernacion, Policia y Fomento. 1 vol. Svo. San Jose, Costa Rica, 1889.
3944	New York State Museum of Natural History. 42nd Annual Report of the Trustees, for the year 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1889.
3945	Trimen (R.) and Bowker (J. H.) South African Butterflies. Vol. III. (Another copy, see No. 3932).
3946	Archiv für Naturgeschichte. 53 Jahr., II. Band. 1 vol. Svo. Berlin, 1887.
3947 3948	Australian Handbook. For 1890 (Gordon and Gotch). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890. Department of Mines. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of New South Wales. Palæontology No. 3. Geological and Palæontological Relations of the Coal and Plant-bearing Beds of Palæozoic and Mesozoic Age of Eastern Australia and Tasmania; with special reference to the fossil Flora, by Ottokar-Feistmantel. 1 vol. 4to. Sydney, 1890.
3949	Matheron (Philippe). Recherches Paléontologiques dans le midi de la France. (Incomplete.) 1 vol. 4to. Marseilles, 1878.
3950	Loriol (P. de) and Cotteau (M.) Monographie Paléontologique et Géologique de l'Etage Portlandien.
	<ol> <li>Description des Fossiles, par P. de Loriol.</li> <li>Etude Géologique, par M. Cotteau.</li> <li>(Bul. Foc. Sci. Hist. Nat. de l'Yonne, 2 Ser., T. 1.)</li> <li>1 vol. 8vo. Auxerre, 1868.</li> </ol>
3951	Eudes-Deslongehamps (J. A.) Essai sur les Plicatules Fossiles des Terrains du Calvados. (Mem. Soc. Lin. de Normandie, V. XI.) 1 vol. 4to. Caen, 1858.
8952	Linnean Society of N.S.W. Proceedings (Second Series), Vol. IV, 1889. Parts iii and iv, and Index. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890.
8953	Société Française de Minéralogie. Bulletin. Tome XII. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1889.
8954 8955	Entomological Society of London. Transactions for 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1889. Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus den Sitzungsberichten. Jahrgang, 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1889.
3956	Royal Society of Tasmania. Papers and Proceedings for 1889. 1 vol. 8vo. Hobart, 1890.
3957	Lock (C. G. Warnford). Practical Gold-mining: A Comprehensive Treatise on the Origin and Occurrence of Gold-bearing Gravels, Rocks, and Ores, and the Methods by which the Gold is extracted. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1889.
3958	Donovan (E.) Natural History of the Insects of India, new edition. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1842.
395 <b>9</b> 3960	Linnean Society. Journal—Botany. Vol. XXV. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1890.  Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. Vol. XXX, new Series. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1890.
3961	Morphologisches Jahrbuch. Eine Zeitschrift für Anatomie und Entwickelungsgeschichte.  Herausgegeben von Carl Gegenbaur. Band XV. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1889.
3962	Challenger. Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of.  Physics and Chemistry, Vol. II, contains:—
	<ol> <li>Physical Properties of Fresh-Water and Sca-Water, by Prof. P. G. Tait.</li> <li>Atmospheric Circulation, by Alex. Buchan.</li> <li>Magnetical Results, by Staff Com. S. W. Creak.</li> <li>Rock Specimens collected on Oceanic Islands, by Prof. A. Renard.</li> <li>1 vol. 4to. London, 1889.</li> </ol>
3963-4	Reeve (Lovell). Elements of Conchology; an introduction to the Natural History of Shells and of the Animals which form them. 2 vols. Svo. London, 1860
<b>3965–67</b>	Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada. Annual Report. New series. Vol. III. Part 1: Reports A, B, C, E, F, 1887-88. Part 2: Reports H, J, K, M, N, R, S, T, 1887-88; maps, &c. 3 vols. Svo. Montreal, 1889.
3968	Government Central Museum, Madras. Notes on the Pearl and Chank Fisheries, and
3969	Marine Fauna of the Gulf of Manaar, by Edgar Thurston. 1 vol. 8vo. Madras, 1890. Geological Survey of Victoria. Report of Progress by the Secretary for Mines, with Reports on Geology, Mineralogy, Mining, the Physical Structure of various parts of the Colony, &c. No. VI, and VII, in 1 vol. R. 8vo. Melbourne, 1880-84.
<b>3</b> 970-71	Anderson. Anatomical and Zoological Researches; comprising an account of the Zoological Results of the two Expeditions to Western Yunnan in 1868 and 1875; and a Monograph of the two Cetacean Genera, Platanista and Orcella. 2 vols. 4vo. London, 1878.

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0070	Manager and the second
3972	Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. Bulletin. Vol. XVIII. 1 vol. Svo. Cambridge, 1889.
3973	California Academy of Sciences, Proceedings. Second series, vol. I, 1888. 1 vol. 8vo. San Francisco, 1889.
3974	Journal de Conchyliologie. 3° Séric. Tome XXIX. Vol. XXXVII. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1889.
3975	Zoological Record for 1888; being vol. XXIX of the Record of Zoological Literature. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
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5059	Rennie (James). A Conspectus of the Butterflies and Moths found in Britain. 1 vol. 12mo. London, 1832.
50 <b>60</b> 506 <b>1</b>	Linnean Society. Journal—Zoology. Vol. XX. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1890. Statistical Register, N.S.W., for 1889 and previous years. Compiled from official returns by T. A. Coghlan. 1 vol. Svo. Sydney, 1890.
5062-63	Indiana. Geological Survey of— Second Roport, 1870. E. T. Cox, State Geologist, assisted by J. Collett and G. M. Levett. Third and Fourth Annual Reports, 1871 and 1872. E. T. Cox, State Geologist, assisted by J. Collett, B. C. Hobbs, R. B. Warder, and G. M. Levette.
5064	2 vols. Svo. Indianopolis, 1871 and 72.  Indiana. Department of Geology and Natural History. Eleventh Annual Report, 1881.  John Collett, State Geologist. 1 vol. 8vo. Indianopolis, 1882.

Reg. No.	Book.
5065	Minnesota. Geological and Natural History Survey of— Third Annual Report, 1874. N. H. Winchell, State Geologist. Fourth Annual Report, 1875. N. H. Winchell, State Geologist, assisted by M. V. Harrington.
5006	Fifth Annual Report, 1876. In 1 vol. 8vo. St. Paul, 1875-77.  Thirteenth Annual Report, 1884. N. H. Winchell, State Geologist. 1 vol. 8v St. Paul, 1885.
5067	Minnesota. Geological and Natural History Survey of. The Geology of Minnesot Vol. II of the Final Report, by N. H. Winchell, State Geologist. 1885-1888. 1 vo.
5068	4to. St. Paul, 1888. Wisconsin. (Geology of.) Survey of 1873-77. Vol. II. Part 1-Historical; Part 2-Eastern Wisconsin; Part 3-Central Wisconsin; Part 4-Lead Region. 1 vo. R. Svo. Wisconsin, 1877.
5069	Atlas to accompany above. 1 vol. Imp. fol. 1877.
5070	Wisconsin. Report of the Geological Survey of the State of. Vol. I. Jas. Hal General Geology and Palæontology; J. D. Whitney, Upper Mississippi Lead Region 1 vol. R. Svo. Wisconsin, 1862.
5071	United States Geological Survey of the Territories (F. V. Hayden)— Vol. V. Zoology and Botany. Acridide, by C. Thomas. I vol. 4to. Washington 1873.
5072	Vol. VII. Contributions to the Fossil Flora of the Western Territories. Part
5073	Tertiary Flora, by Leo Lesquerreux. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1878.  Nebraska. Final Report of the United States Geological Survey of Nebraska an portions of the adjacent Territories. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1872.
5074	California Academy of Sciences. Proceedings, 2nd series, vol. II, 1839. 1 vol. 8v. San Francisco, 1890.
5075	New York (State of)—  1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reports of the State Geologist (Jas. Hall), 1881, 1882, 1883.
5076	In 1 vol. Svo. Albany, 1883-4. 5th and 6th Reports of the State Geologist (Jas. Hall), 1885, 1886. In 1 vol. Svo. Albany, 1886-7.
5077 5078-84	New York State Museum. 41st Annual Report, 1887. 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1888.
	New York, Geological Survey of the State of. Natural History of New York Palæontology. Vol. V. part 1. Lamellibranchiata, 1; Monomyaria, 2; Dimyaria, By Jas. Hall. 2 vols. 4to. Albany, 1844-5.  ———————————————————————————————————
5085	Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College. Memoirs, vol. XVI.
5086	1 vol. 4to. Cambridge, 1887-89.  American Museum of Natural History. Bulletin, Vol. II. 1887-90. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1890.
5087	K. Preus. Academie der Wissenschaftliche Sitzungsberichte. Jahrgang, 1889. 1 vo 8vo. Berlin, 1889.
5088	Japan. Sixteenth Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education for the twenty-first year of Meiji (1888). Translated and published by the Department of Education. 1 vol., 8vo. Tökyö, 1890.
5089	Blanchard (Raphael). Notice sur les Titres et Travaux Scientifiques. 1 vol. 4to Lille, 1890.
5090-95	Victorian Naturalist: the Journal and Magazine of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria. Vols. I to VI. 1884-90. 6 vols. 8vo. Melbourne, 1885-90.
5096.	Whitelegge (Thos.) Marine and Fresh Water. Invertebrate Fauna. (Dup. copy
5097 5098	Coghlan (T. A.), Wealth and Progress of New South Wales. 1889-90. Fourth issu 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890,
5099	Department of Agriculture, N. S. W. (Bulletin, No. 1.) Report of the Conference of Fruit Growers and Vine Growers, together with Appendices. October, 1890.
5100	vol. Svo. Sydney, 1890, British Museum. Catalogue of the Fossil, Reptilia, and Amphibia in the Britis Museum. Part IV. Anomodontia, Ecaudata, Caudata, and Labyrinthodontia, ar supplement. By R. Lydekker. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1890.
5101	British Museum. Guide to the Exhibition Galleries of the Department of Geolog and Palæontology in the British Museum. Part I: Fossil Mammals and Bird
5102	<ul> <li>Part II: Fossil Reptiles, Fishes, and Invertebrates. In 1 vol., 8vo. London, 1896</li> <li>British Museum. Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum.</li> <li>Vol. XIII. Passeriformes or Perching Birds. Sturniformes, containing the families Astamidæ, Sturnidæ, Ploceidæ, Alandidæ; also the families Atrichiid and Menuridæ, by R. Bowdler Sharpe. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.</li> </ul>

Reg. No.	Book.
5104	- Vol. XVIII. Picariæo Scansones, containing the family Picidæ, by Edward
	Hargitt. 1 vol. Svo. London, 1890. Rand (Silas Tortius). Dictionary of the Language of the Miamac Indians. 1 vol. 4to.
<b>51</b> 05	Halifax, N.S., 1888.
5106	Turner (L. M.). Contributions to the Natural History of Alaska. Results of investigations made chiefly in the Yukon District and the Alcutian Islands, conducted under the auspices of the Signal Service, United States Army, May, 1874, to August, 1881; prepared under the direction of General W. B. Hazen. (No. 2, Arctic Series of publications, Signal Service, U.S. Army). 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1886.
5107	Nelson (Edw. W.). Report upon the Natural History Collections made in Alaska between the years 1877 and 1881. Edited by H. W. Henshaw. (No. 3, Arctic Series of publications, Signal Service, U.S. Army). 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1887.
5108-11	<ul> <li>Du Val (Jacquelin—Camille). Manuel Entomologique. Genera des Coléoptères d'Europe.</li> <li>Tomes I, II, par Jac. du Val; Types dessinés et peints, par Jules Migneaux, 1857-59.</li> <li>Tome III, par Jac. du Val, et L. Fairmaire; Types dessinés et peints par Jules Migneaux, 1859-63.</li> </ul>
	Tome IV, par Jac. du Val, et L. Fairmaine; Types dessines et peints par Jules
5112	Migneaux et Théophile Deyrolle. 1868. 4 vols. Svo. Paris, 1857-68. Van Beneden, (P. J.) Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés des Mers d'Europe. 1 vol. Svo. Bruxelles, 1889.
5113	Musco de la Plata. Rapide Coup d' (Eil sur la Fondation et son Développement, per Francisco P. Moreno. 1 vol. 8vo. La Plata, 1890.
5114	New Guinea. Annual Report on British New Guinea, from 1st July, 1889, to 30th June, 1890, by Sir Wm. Macgregor (Parliament of Queensland). 1 vol. fol. Brisbane, 1890.
5115	Turnor (Fred.) A Census of the Grasses of New South Wales, together with a popular description of each species. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1890.
5116	South Australia. Record of the Mines of South Australia, prepared under the authority of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, by Hy. Y. L. Brown.
5117	Specially prepared for the Mining Exhibition. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1890.  Department of Agriculture, Queensland. Report of the Government Scientific Expedition to Bellenden Ker Range upon the Flora and Fauna of that part of the Colony. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1889.
5118	Skuse (F. A. A.) Diptera of Australia. Parts I to VIII (Proc. Lin. Soc., N.S.W., 1888-89-90). Supplement I (Proc. Lin. Soc., N.S.W., 1890). Supplement II (Proc. Lin. Soc., N.S.W., 1890). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1888.
5119	Wagner Free Institute of Science. Transactions of the. Vol. III, August, 1890. 1 vol. Svo. Philadelphia, 1890.
5120	Royal Society of Canada. Proceedings and Transactions of the, for the Year, 1889 Vol. VII. 1 vol. 4to. Montreal, 1890.
5121-25	Liverpool Geological Society. Abstract of the Proceedings. Sessions 1-10, 1859-69; Sessions 11-15, 1869-74. Proceedings of the. Vol. 111, Sessions 16-19, 1874-78. Vol. TV, Sessions 20-25, 1878-84. Vol. V, Sessions 26-29, 1884-1888. 5 vols. 8vo. Liverpool. 1859-88.
5131	Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burmah, published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Edited by W. T. Blandford. Reptilia and Batrachia, by George A. Boulenger. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5132	Brauns (David.) Geology of the Environs of Tokio (Memoirs of the Science Department, University of Tokio, No. 4). 1 vol. 4to. Tokio, 1881.
5133	Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board of Regents. Part II. Report of the U.S. National Museum for the year ending 30th June, 1886. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1889.
5134-35	Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the Board of Regents, for the year ending June 30, 1887. Part 1. Part 11. Report of the U. S. National Museum. 2 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1889.
5136	United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. The Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States, by George Brown Goode, and a staff of Associates. Section 11. A Geographical Review of the Fisheries, Industries, and Fishing Communities for the year 1880. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1887.
5137	Engineer Department, U. S. Army. Report of the United States Geographical Surveys west of the one hundredth meridian, in charge of Capt. George M. Wheeler. Vol.
5138	I., Geographical Report. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1889.  State of Michigan. Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, from July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889.
5139-40	vol. Svo. Lansing, 1889. United States Geological Survey. J. W. Powell, Director. Monograph XV: The Potomac or Younger Mezozoic Flora, by Wm Morris Fontainc. Part I: Text.
5141	Part II: Plates. 2 vols. 4to. Washington, 1889. Monograph XVI: The Paleozoic Fishes of North America, by John Strong Newberry.
5142-43	1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1889. United States Geological Survey. Eighth Annual Report, 1886-87. Parts I and II. 2 vols. 4to. Washington, 1889.

Reg. No.	Book.
5144-47	Bureau of Ethnology. First, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Annual Reports to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1879-80. J. W. Powell, Director. 4 vols. 8vo.
5148	Washington, 1881.  Biological Society of Washington. Proceedings of the. Vol. V. February, 1888, to January, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1890.
5149-59 5160	Bonn University. Inaugural Dissertations, 1889, in 9 vols, 8vo. and 4to.  Fayrer (J.) The Thanatophidia of India; being a description of the Venomous Snakes of the Indian Peninsula, with an account of the influence of their poison on life, and a series of experiments. 1 vol. fol. London, 1872.
5161	Pennington (Arthur S.) British Zoophytes: an Introduction to the Hydroida, Actinozoa, and Polyzoa found in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1885.
5162	Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, Cambridge. Bulletin, Vol. XIX. 1 vol. Svo. Cambridge, Mass., 1890.
5163-65	United States Geological Survey. Bulletins—Nos. 37-41. Vol. VI. 1887. 42-46 VII. 1887-8. 47-54 VIII. 1888-9. 3 vols. Svo. Washington, 1887-9.
5166	Fouille des Jeunes Naturalistes— Revue Mensuelle. 18 <sup>me</sup> Année. 1887-8.  " 19 <sup>me</sup> " 1888-9.
5167	Feuille des Jeunes Naturalistes. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque—  1 <sup>re</sup> Année. Fascicules I-III.  2 <sup>me</sup> "IV-VI.  2me" "NILIV" fold al 2 me Point 1007 00
5168	Société Imperial des Naturalistes de Moscoe. Bulletin. Annéo 1889. Nouvelle série. Tome III. 1 vol. 8vo. Moscoe, 1890.
5169	Congrès International de Zoologie. Paris, 1889. Rapports présentés au Congrès International de Zoologie. Par R. Blanchard, H. Filhol, P. Fischer et Ed. Perrier. 1 vol. 8vo. Lilie, 1889.
5170	Societa Adriatica di Scienze naturale in Trieste. Bolletino, Vol. XI.; Bolletino, Vol. XII. In 1 vol. Svo. Trieste, 1889-90.
5171	Amtliche Berichte aus den Königlichen Kunstsammlungen. Achter Jahrgang, 1887; Neunter Jahrgang, 1888; Zehnter Jahrgang, 1889; Elfter Jahrgang, 1890. In 1 vol. fol. Berlin, 1887-90.
5172	Vereines für naturwissenschaftliche Unterhaltung zu Hamburg. Verhandlungen, 1883-1885. 1 vol. 8vo. Hamburg. 1887.
5173	Vereines für Naturkunde zu Cassel. Berichte XXXII-XXXV. (1884-88). In 1 vol. Svo. Cassel, 1886-89.
5174	Königlichen Museums für Naturkunde in Berlin. List der Autoren Zoologischer Artbegriffe zusam mengestellt für die Zoologische Sammlung des Museums für Naturkunde in Berlin. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1888.
5 <b>175–77</b>	Kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar. Bihang. Band XII. Band XIII. Afdellning III. Botanik. 2 vols. 8vo. Stockholm, 1887-8. Band XII, XIII. Afdelning IV. Zoologi. In 1 vol. 8vo. Stockholm, 1887-8.
5178–79	K. K. Zoologisch-Botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Verhandlungen. Jahrgang, 1888. Band XXXVIII. Jahrgang, 1889. Band XXXIX. 2 vols. 8vo. Wien, 1888-89.
5180-S1	Naturhistorischen Vereines der Preussischen Rheinlande, &c. Verhandlungen. 43. Jahrgang, 5. Folge. 3. Jahrgang. 45. Jahrgang, 5. Folge. 5. Jahrgang. 2 vols. 8vo. Bonn, 1886 and 1888.
5182	Museum für Naturkunde der Königlichen Freidrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin. Zur Gröffnungs-Feier. 1 vol. Svo. Berlin, 1889.
5183	Königl. Böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe. Sitzungsberichte, Jahrgang 1889. 1 Band. 1 vol. Svo. Prag, 1889.
5184	Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft in Frankfurt am Main. Bericht, 1890.  1 vol. 8vo. Frankfurt am Main, 1890.
5185 5186	Geological Survey of India. Records. Vol. XXIII. 1 vol. Svo. Calcutta, 1890. Geological Society of London. Quarterly Journal, vol. XLVI, 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5187	Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Journal, vol. I (n.s.), 1889-90. 1 vol. 8vo. Plymouth, 1890.
5188	Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. Vol. XXXI, new series. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1890.
5189	Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Vol. I, parts 1, 2, 3. 1 vol. Svo. Sydney, 1890.
5190	La Nature—Revue des Sciences, &c. 18 <sup>me</sup> année 1890. In 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1890.
5191 5192	New York Academy of Sciences. Annals. Vol. IV, 1887-89. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1889. Geological and Natural History. Survey of Canada. Catalogue of Canadian Plants— Part I. Polypetalæ; part V, Acrogens, with index; by John Macoun. 2 vols. 8vo. Montreal, 1883 and 1890.
5194	Indian Museum. Annual Report, 1889-90. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1890.

#### APPENDIX IX.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DECEMBER, 1893.

#### I.—CATALOGUES.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. Svo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)
2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864.

12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)
3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krofft. 1873. Svo. pp. xvii-115. (Out of print.)
4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I.

Accipitres. 1876. 8vo. pp. viii-64, and supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges. 1890. 8vo. pp. 35.
5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacca, by W. A. Haswell. 1882.

8vo. pp. xxiv-324, with 4 plates.
6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. Svo. pp. 178. Wrapper, 1s. 6d., with two supplements. (Out of print.)
7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F.

Ratte.

1883. Svo. pp. xxviii-160. 8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. Svo. pp. 198, with 19 plates.

9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.
10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Echini. 2nd Edition, 1891. 8vo. pp. viii-59, with 6 plates.
11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II, produce by R. von Leydonfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 22 and 49. (Withdraw from sale) Ratte.

Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. Svo. pp. 32 and 49. (Withdrawn from sale.)

12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of the Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889.

8vo. pp. iv. v-407, with 21 plates.

13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld, 1888.

8vo. pp. xiv-260, with 12 plates.

14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Paleichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34.

II.-Monographs.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II, Parts 1 & 2.

#### III.—MEMOIRS.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. Svo. pp. 66, with plates. Reprint 1891.

2. Lord Howe Island, its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. Svo. pp. viii-132 with 10 plates.

## IV.-Guides.

- 1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)
- Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv-56. (Out of print.)
   Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

#### V .- MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

1. List of Old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 1890. Svo. pp. 4.

2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers,

by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8.
3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.

4. Hints for the Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.

5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P Ramsay, 1891. 4th Edition. pp. 32. VI.—Records.

Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I., Nos. 1 to 5. 8vo. pp. 105. 11 plates.

Catalogue of the Library. Revised and corrected. Catalogue of Shells. Hargraves and General Collections, by J. Brazier.

Catalogues of Lizards, Batrachia, Fishes, &c., by J. D. Ogilby.

Catalogue of Australian Manmals, by J. D. Ogilby.
Catalogue of Birds. Part III, Psittaci, &c. Part IV., Muscicapidæ, by E. P. Ramsay.
Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, England.
Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Vol. II, Parts 3 and 4.
History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton of a new Second Whole in the Australian Manual Catalogue of the Skeleton o

History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. Reprint, 1891.

Records, periodically.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Mr. W. Dymock, George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. Stewart & Co., George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner, & Co., Ludgate Hill, London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other publications are carnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

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

50—E [1s. 6d.]

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(BY-LAWS AND GENERAL RULES.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 30th December, 1891.

## AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.-BY-LAWS AND GENERAL BULES.

The following By-laws, Rules, and Regulations, made by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, for the management of that Institution, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the 8th section of the Act 17 Victoria No. 2.

F. B. SUTTOR.

#### BY-LAWS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

#### MBETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

T.

The ordinary meetings of the Trustees shall be held at least once in each month, on such day of the week, and at such hour, as shall be agreed upon by the Board.

Special meetings may be called on a requisition to the Sceretary, signed by three Trustees, stating the object of the meeting; and at such meeting no other business than that specified in the notice shall be transacted.

Every meeting may be adjourned from time to time, at the pleasure of the majority of members present.

In the month of December in each year, one of the Trustoes shall be elected President for the ensuing year, and shall, when present, preside at all meetings of the Trustees; but if he shall be absent, or shall vacate the chair at any meeting, one of the Trustees present may be elected Chairman of that meeting. If the office of President shall become vacant, another President may be elected for the residue of the current year. may be elected for the residue of the current year.

### OFFICE OF ELECTIVE TRUSTEE.

V.

The office of any Elective Trustee shall become vacant by his absence from the meetings of the Board without leave during six consecutive months.

### VI.

Whenever the office of an Elective Trustee shall have been declared vacant by the President or Chairman, any two Trustees may nominate in writing some other person to fill the vacancy, and at the next ordinary meeting after such nomination a bellot for the election of a new Trustee shall be held.

#### HONOBARY CORRESPONDENTS.

Persons who have rendered any service to the Museum or to the general cause of Science, may, at any ordinary meeting, be proposed in writing by two Trustees as Honorary Corres-pondents, and may be elected by hallot at the next or any subsequent ordinary meeting, and, if elected, shall be entitled to receive a Diploma under the Common Seal of the Museum.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCE.

All moneys of the Museum shall be kept at such bank or banks in Sydney as the Board may from time to time direct.

#### IX.

A Finance Committee shall be appointed, consisting of three Trustees, of whom two shall form a quorum. One member of such Committee shall retire in turn at the end of each year, and such Committee shall retire in turn at the end of each year, and shall not be eligible for re-election for twelve months; his successor shall be appointed at the first ordinary meeting of the Board in December, or as soon thereafter as may be possible; and every vacancy during a current year may be filled up by the Board by appointment of another Trustees to hold office until the end of that year.

### THE COMMON SEAL.

X.

The Common Scal of the Museum, the Deed of Grant of the property, the By-laws approved by the Governor, and such other things as the Board shall direct, shall be kept in a safe having three locks with duplicate keys, of which two shall be in the custody of each of two Trustees appointed by the Board and the other two shall be kept by the Secretary, so that any two possessors of keys may open the box.

Every document to which the Common Scal is affixed shall be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, and such scal shall not be used except at a Board meeting or by order of the Board.

#### RULES FOR THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

1. Previously to the first ordinary meeting of the Board in each month the Finance Committee shall aunit the accounts for the past month, and shall examine all claims to be submitted for

payment.

2. The accounts, when audited by the Finance Committee shall be reported to the Board, and (with the cash-book, chequebook, petty cash-book, and bankers' pass-books) laid on the table. The list of claims, when approved by the Board, shall be signed by the President or Chairman, after which cheques for the same shall be signed by two Trustees.

for the same shall be signed by two Trustees.

3. Cheques for salaries, wages, and other urgent claims, required to be paid before the next ordinary meeting may, on the requisition of the Curator, be signed by two members of the Finance Committee; but otherwise all cheques shall be signed only at the ordinary meetings of the Proof.

the Finance Committee; but otherwise all cheques shall be signed only at the ordinary meetings of the Board.

4. All cheques signed between the ordinary meetings shall be reported to the Board at the next meeting.

5. Unless otherwise requested all cheques shall be crossed, and, when signed by the trustees, shall be handed to the fectorary, who shall countersign the same on paying them away, but not sooner; and at the next ordinary meeting of the Board vouchers for all payments made shall be produced after having been submitted to the Finance Committee, and all cheques not handed over to the persons entitled to them shall be also prohanded over to the persons entitled to them shall be also pro-

. 6. The Finance Committee shall audit the annual balance-sheet, and report the result of their examination to the Board.

#### GENERAL RULES.

1. The Museum shall be closed to the public on Christmas Day and Good Friday, and on all Mondays, except when a public holiday falls on a Monday, but shall be opened on all other days as follows:—From 10 a.m. to 5 p m. during the six calendar months commencing on April 1st; from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. during the six calendar months commencing on Oct. ber 1st; and on Sundays from 2 to 5 p.m. during the whole year.

2. The Curator, the Secretary, or one of the Scientific Assistants on the permanent staff, shall be in attendance in the Museum during the whole time it is open to the public including

Museum during the whole time it is open to the public, including

Museum during the whole time it is open to the public, including Sundays and Folidays.

3. Children under 12 years of age shall not be admirted to the Museum unless accompanied by a responsible person.

4. No strangers shall be allowed to enter any portion of the premises not open to the public, without authority from the Curator, or other Officer in charge.

5. All specimens acquired whether by donation, exchange, purchase, collection, or otherwise, shall be submitted to the Board without unnecessary delay.

6. All specimens kept in drawers or cases shall be kept under lock and key; the keys shall be in charge of the Curator, and no such specimen shall be sent away or destroyed without the sanction of the Board. sanction of the Board.

7. All specimens set up or prepared in each month shall be exhibited to the Board at the first ordinary meeting in the

following month.

8. All photographs taken for the Museum by the staff shall

- be submitted to the Board, and each Tructee shall be entitled to a copy on application.

  2 Letters addressed to members of the staff relating to specimens or to business of the Museum shall be considered official, and shall be handed to the Curator. All letters sent out shall be upon paper bearing the curator. out shall be upon paper bearing the words "All communications on official matters should be addressed to the Trustees, and on scientific matters to the Curator." Letters or packets from members of the staff to be posted "On Service," shall be initialled by the Curator before being handed to the Secretary to have starne efficient. to have stamps affixed.
- 10. The engagement of every person employed by the Trustees shall be terminable by a month's notice on either side, unless otherwise agreed upon.
- 11. No person employed on the staff of the Museum shell be allowed to form any collection of objects of Natural History, except for the Museum, nor shall be in any way deal with any collection of that character.
- 12. No stores shall be obtained, nor liabilities incurred, except on requisition approved by the Board.
- 13. The keys of the offices, workshops, and cases shall not be taken off the Museum premises, but they shall be hung up in a case provided for the purpose.
- 14. A publication, to be called "Records of the Australian Museum." containing special reports on collecting trips papers Museum," containing special reports on collecting trips papers by the Staff of the Museum, &c., shall be issued periodically under the direction of a committee of the Board, and the publication shall be edited by the Curator.
- 15. No communications or papers relating to Museum work or specimens shall be allowed to specarin any other publication without the sanction of the Board, nor shall any specimen be taken out of the Museum for exhibition or otherwise without the sanction of the Curator.

16. All holidays under the Bank Holidays Act will be allowed as far as possible to the officers and servants of the Museum, provided the observance thereof shall not in any way interfere with the routine work of the Museum, or render it necessary to close any portion of the buildings ordinarily open to the public; but except Christmas Day and Good Friday no general holiday will be allowed unless notice thereof, signed by the Curator, be posted in the Museum.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE MUSEUM STAFF.

#### A.

### General Regulations.

1. The following shall be the regular hours of attendance, but Officers and others, when necessary, shall attend as much earlier or later as required:—One member of the permanent Scientific Staff shall, however, in turn, according to seniority of appointment, take charge of the Museum during the absence of the Curator on Saturday afternoons and public holidays, and on week-days from 4 30 p.m. to closing time.

Officers-From 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on every working day except Saturdays; and from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on

Skilled Workmen-From 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on every working day except Saturdays; and from 9 am. to 12 30 p.m. on

Saturdays.

Labourers and Unskilled Workmen-From 8 a.m to 5 p.m. on every working day except Saturdays; and from 8 a.m.

to 1 pm. on Saturdays.

Attendants—From 8 am. to 5 p.m. on every working day except Mondays, from 1st April to 30th September, and from 8 am. to 6 p.m. from 1st October to 31st March, and from 8 am. to noon on Mondays.

One hour delle at times arounded by the Curator will be

One hour daily, at times arranged by the Curator, will be allowed for lunch.

2. Every officer and servant of the Trustees shall sign his name in an attendance book, to be kept in the entrance hall, and record the time of his arrival and departure; and a and record the time of the attendances shall be prepared and laid before the Board et every ordinary meeting; such book to be removed to the Curator's office at 9 15 a.m. and 9 45 a.m.

3. No officer or servant shall be absent during working hours without the permission of the Curator, and all absences shall be recorded in the attendance book. Should an officer have again to learn his room health!

occasion to leave his room, he shell leave a memorandum stating

the fact, and when he will return.

4. No officer or servant of the Trusters shall lend money to any other employé, nor shall the Secretary make any advances in account of salary or wages, nor recognise any order to pay money on account of any employé, nor accept any receipt for salary or wages from the country or wages. salary or wages except from the person to whom the money is actually due, without the authority of the Board.

5. Leave of absence on full pay may be granted yearly to the members of the Staff, as follows:-

Officers, three weeks, or such other time as may be agreed to by the Board. Skilled workmen and

On the recommendation of the Curator and approval of the Board. Attendante, two weeks.

But no claim for accumulation of leave from year to year will be recognised.

6. The Officers and Servants of the Museum shall receive

instructions as to their respective duties from the Curator, and they shall be responsible to him for the due performance of the same. Any communication they may wish to make to the Trustees shall be forwarded through the Curator. The Secretary shall receive his instructions in all matters pertaining to his Department from the Trustees and shall be responsible. to his Department from the Trustees, and shall be responsible to them for the due performance of his duties.

# Duties of the Curator.

- 1. To attend at the Museum on Sundays as well as on other days when it is open, unless specially exempted by resolution of the Board or relieved by one of the Officers of the Museum.
- 2 To direct the general working of the establishment, to superintend the staff, and to make the less use of the collections as a source of interest and information to the public.
- 3. To report in writing to the Board upon all specimens offered to the Trustees for purchase or exchange.
- 4 To be responsible for the naming, labelling, classification, safe custody, and preservation of the collections, books, and other property of the Trustees.
- 5. To sign all letters on scientific subjects, and in connection with the acquisition and disposal of specimens.
- 6. To cause lists of specimens acquired by donation up to the last day of each mouth to be prepared and laif before the Board at the next monthly meeting, and to forward monthly lists of donations to the press.

7. To report monthly on the state of the Museum and collections, and the nature and particulars of the work done by each assistant, taxidermist, and collector during the month; and to submit such statement to the Board at its first ordinary meeting in the following month.

8. To be responsible for the preparation of letters of thanks

to donors of specimens.

9. To be responsible for the preparation of a register of specimens received, embodying—

Number in consecutive arrangement.

Name and habitat of specimen as nearly as possible.

Name of donor or vendor.

Date of acquisition.

Disposal of same.

Remarks in relation to the same.

10. To superintend the packing of all cases despatched from the Museum, and the preparation of lists of contents.

11. To be responsible for the preparation of an Exchange Register according to forms approved of by the Board.

12. To certify to the correctness of all accounts submitted to the Regard for parameter.

the Board for payment.

18. To deliver to the Secretary all reports and requisitions on the day before the meeting at which they are to be

14. To act as editor of all publications issued by the Trustees, except when they shall otherwise determine.
15. To see that the precautions against fire are strictly

carried out. 16. To sign all requisitions laid before the Board.

17. To have charge of the keys of all cases, offices and doors of workrooms and other rooms.

#### Duties of the Secretary.

1. To prepare and issue notices of all meetings of the Trustees, and whonever any elective Trustee has been absent from the meetings of the Board, without leave, for four consecutive months, to send him notice to that effect.

2. To prepare business papers for all Board meetings, to attend such meetings, and to prepare minutes of the proceed-

- ings at the same.

  3. To take charge of all correspondence; to register all official letters; to write and sign all letters according to instructions; to prepare monthly returns of the number of persons visiting the Museum; to make lists of all publications acquired by purchase, exchange, or donation; to prepare such other returns and reports as may be required; to keep copies of all lotters and returns written or made by the Board or by its authority; and to perform all clerical work appertaining to the business of the Museum.
- 4. To commence all communications which he may have occasion to make with the words "on behalf of the Trustees," and to use the words "by direction of the Trustees" only when so instructed.
- 5. To keep all necessary books of account; to countersign and pay away all cheques, and to prepare monthly and yearly balance sheets for submission to the Board, and half-yearly statements for the Auditor-General.

statements for the Auditor-General.

6. To keep separate accounts of the expenditure of the different grants of money voted by Parliament.

7. To compare all accounts with the Order Book, initial them if correct, and submit the same to the Board, on Government forms in duplicate.

8. To act as Librarian, and keep a register of all books in the Library, and enter them in the Library Catalogue.

9 To stamp all books in the Library on the tule page, at intervals of about 100 pages, and on the fronts of the plates

and other illustrations.

10. To keep in the Library a register in which every book removed from the shelves shall be entered, with the date of such removal.

11. To attend in the Library at stated times for the purpose of issuing and receiving books, to examine once a month or oftener the register of books issued and the cards left in the Library by borrowers, and to obtain the return of all books at the expiration of the time for which they were borrowed.

12. To attend to the shipment of all goods sent abroad, and obtain delivery of all goods consigned to the Museum.

13. To furnish each Trustee prior to the mosting at which

any estimates intended to be submitted to Parliament are to be considered, with a copy of such estimates.

14. To have charge of the keys of the office safes and strong

15. To prepare and sign letters of thanks to donors of books

15. To prepare and sign letters of thanks to donors of books to the Museum Library.

16. To take charge of all stores and equipments, and to issue the same only on requisitions signed by the Curator.

17. To keep a Store Book showing the receipt, issue, and condition of all stores, and to produce the same to the Finance Committee whenever required by them.

18. To receive all stores and equipments arriving for the Museum, and to enter the same in the Store Book.

19. To take charge of the Museum during the temporary absence of the Curator in office hours.

absence of the Curator in office hours.

D.

#### Duties of the Scientific Assistants.

1. To assist the Curator in the work of their respective departments; to name, classify, register, and take charge of such specimons as he may hand to them for that purpose; to prepare for publication descriptions of specimens; also to prepare official catalogues and guides; and to perform such other duties as the Curator may require.

2. To enter daily in a diary particulars of all work done by them, and to hand such diary to the Curator once a week, or oftener if required, for inspection by himself or production to

the Board.

3. To take charge of the Musuem in turn, according to seniority of appointment, during the absence of the Curator on Saturday afternoons and public holidays, and on week days from 4.30 p.m., to closing time.

4. To proceed on collecting tours if required by the Board, and to furnish reports on the same.

#### Duties of Skilled Workmen.

1. To preserve or deal with such specimens as may be supplied to them by the Curator in such manner as he may direct.

2. To carry out the instructions of the Curator for the care of the collections, and to obey all such other orders as he may

at any time give them.

3. To enter daily in a diary particulars of all work done by them, and hand such diary to the Curator once a week or oftener if required, for inspection by himself or production to the Board.

#### Duties of Attendants.

1. To clean and dust the Museum and its contents; attend to the doors, and maintain order among visitors; to assist the Scientific Assistants and the Taxidermists when required by the Curator, and to act generally under the instructions of the

2. All attendants shall be sworn in as special constables for

duty in the Museum.

3. To clean and attend to the closets and lavatories for visitors.

Duties of Collectors.

1. During the period of their engagement collectors shall be under the superintendence of the Curator, and shall devote their time entirely to collecting for the Museum, and shall not collect for themselves or any other institution or individual. All specimens of which they may become possessed during any collecting trip shall immediately become the property of the Trustees

2. They shall, on the last Friday of every month, and at such other times as the Curator may require, forward to him a report of their movements, with a statement showing the number and nature of specimens collected, and particulars of

all expenses incurred.

3. These regulations shall apply to any members of the Staff while collecting, as well as to specially engaged collectors.

#### LIBRARY RULES.

1. Excepting as hereinafter provided for, every Trustee shall be entitled from time to time to borrow four volumes at a time for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

2. Any member of the Scientific Staff may be allowed to take

from the Library to his workroom such books as he may require in connection with the work upon which he is engaged in the Museum; but the Librarian shall at all times have access to the books in the workrooms and shall be responsible for their

teturn without unnecessary delay.

3. Members of the Museum Staff, with the approval of the Curator, may borrow books to be taken out of the Museum, in which case they shall also enter the books in the Register, with their eignatures attached, and the date of removal. Books must be extravel to the Library at the experience of feminal and the statement of the st be returned to the Library at the expiration of fourteen days,

but may be re-issued. 4. Visitors will not be permitted to take books out of the Library; but upon the approval of a Trustee or the Curator, may be allowed to consult any book between the hours of 10

a.m. and 3 p.m.
5. No book shall be removed from the shelves in the Library

except in the presence of the Librarian

6. Every borrower on obtaining a book shall leave in its place a card with the title of the book thereon signed with his name, and he shall be responsible for such book so long as his

7. Books returned to the Library must be left on the table for the inspection of the officer in charge, who will replace them on

the shelves.

8. Books difficult to replace shall be specially marked, and shall not be permitted to go out of the Museum without the senction of the Board. Any breach of this rule must be reported to the Board.

#### FIRE BRIGADE REGULATIONS.

#### FIRE BUCKETS.

Fire Buckets are stationed at the following places :-

- 1. One Bucket in each Workroom or Office.
- Two buckets in Library.
   One bucket in Board Room.
- 4. Two buckets in Vestibule.
  5. Two buckets in Storeroom.
- 6. Eight buckets in Cellars and Passages in Basement.
- 7. Two buckets in Spirit Room.

They are to be kept full of water, which is to be changed once a week, and are not to be used for ordinary purposes under any consideration whatever.

#### HOSE AND HYDRANTS.

Hydrants and Hose are stationed at the following places :-Inside Building.

- Geological Hall.
   Control Hall, Ground Floor.
   Staircase, First Landing.
   Staircase, Upper Landing.

Outside Building.

- 1. East side Main Building.
- 2. Cellar Door.
- 3. On Lawn, opposite Private Door.

All hose to be kept coupled to the hydrants. In each case where there are two or more lengths of hose supplied to any one hydrant the whole is to be kept coupled together, and the branch nozzle is to be kept attached. In case any hose has to be uncoupled that the hydrant may be used for other purposes, it must be replaced as soon as the other work is finished.

All hadrents are to be kept closed down tight to present the

All hydrants are to be kept closed down tight, to prevent the hose caupled on from gettting wet.

Each hydrant will be tried quarterly, to test whether the water supply is correct, by the Foreman of Public Buildings.

All rubbish of any kind liable to spontaneous ignition must be taken outside the workshops each day before closing. Smoking is not allowed in the Workshops, the Spirit Room, or the Cellars, nor in any part of the Museum Buildings.

#### IN CASE OF FIRE.

In Case of Fire.

Ring up the Telephone Exchange, get on with No. 211
Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and report fire either in the Museum
or in the immediate vicinity. Engines will promptly attend.

Any person discovering a fire in the Museum is to give the
alarm, and immediately run out the hose to as near the seat of
fire as possible. After the hose has been run out the wheel of
the hydrant is to be turned to the left until it cannot be turned
any more. If this is done quickly there will be time to get back
to the nozzle again and direct it before the water reaches it.

When the alarm is heard do not rush indiscriminately to the
seat of the fire—but first pass the signal on to others—then get
your own hose out and ready for use in case it should be
nerded, await instructions, and be ready to act as may be
required. If visitors are in the building attendants must not
leave their posts unnecessarily, as extra vigilance will be required
to prevent panic or damage to the specimens by frightened and
mischievous people.

Any person using the hydrants must be very careful not to

Any person using the hydrants must be very careful not to do unnecessary damage by water.

Directly the Metropolitan Fire Brigade arrives all directions must be taken from officers in charge of same.

The preceding By-laws, General Rules, and Regulations having been passed by the Trustees of the Australian Museum, the Common Scal of the Corporation is hereto affixed by me as Crown Trustee and Chairman, this twelfth day of November, 1891.

[L.S.] (Signed)

JAMES C. COX Crown Trustee and Chairman.

(Signed) S. SINCLAIR,

#### 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NATIONAL ART GALLERY.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1890.)

## Presented to Parliament by Command.

Trustees of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales:

E. Du FAUR, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S.

J. R. FAIRFAX, Esq. Hon. E. Combes, Esq., C.M.G., M.L.C.

JOSIAH MULLENS, Esq.

E. L. Montefiore, Esq., J.P., R.A.A.S., President.
F.R.G.S.
Hon. W. J. Trickett, M.L.C.
J. R. Ashton, Esq., P.A.S.
B. R. Wise, Esq.
Hon. Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M G., M.L.C.

#### Secretary and Treasurer:

W. P. WARTON.

### Report to The Minister for Public Instruction.

The additions made to the national collection by purchase during the year 1890 have been both numerous and important, and the Colony is indebted to the donors for a number of valuable and interesting presentations.

The Trustees have purchased thirty-three oil paintings, at a cost of £5,816 19s.; eight water-colour drawings, costing £459 15s. 6d.; one drawing in black and white, costing £2 2s.; one piece of statuary, costing £250; and one medal, costing £1 10s.; making a total of forty-four works of art purchased during the year, at a cost of £6,530 6s. 6d., of which the following is a detailed list:—

#### Oil Paintings.

British.

Festa: By S. Melton Fisher.

Oyster-fishers, Essex: By E. Waterlow, A.R.A.
Their Ever-shifting Home: By S. A. Forbes.
On Bideford Sands: By F. Bourdillon.
Streatley on the Thames: By A. Glendinning.

Stealing the Keys: By Marcus Stone, R.A.
Interior of St. Peter's, Rome: By David Roberts, R.A.
Edinburgh: By David Roberts, R.A.
Home: By S. E. Waller.

The Lizard, the Lion, and the Stags: By John Brett, R A.

Foreign.

Le Bataillon Carrée: By J. Le Blant.

Meditation: By Heilbuth, Napoleon at Waterloo: By F. Flameng.

The Snake-charmer: By Dinet.

Meditation: By Oliver Rhys. Outside the Fortifications of Paris: By H. Thompson.

Penitents in Spain: By Melida.

Study (young girl): By M. Courtois. La Seine at Vetheuil: By Dufour. Chateau de Loches: By Lansyer.

Vintage in Provence: By Montenard. The Marsh: By Marie des Landelles. Psyche: By Carl Smidt.

Procession in Seville: By F. Bossuet.

#### Australian.

After the Shower: By L. Lister.

A Token of Friendship: By A Collingridge.

Apples: By Madame Roth. The Dry Season: By L. Jones.

Still Glides the Stream: By A. Streeton.

An Old Woman: By G. P. Nerli.

Portrait of Sir Henry Parkes: By J. R. Ashton, P.A.S.

Scandal: By L. J. Cowen.

Nearing the Camping-ground: By J. Ford Paterson.

Water-colour

Water-colour Drawings.

British.

Silver Birches: By T. F. Grace.

Arriving from the Ferry: By R. W. Allen.

Evening Loch D'au Grampians: By J. M. Richardson.

Foreign.

Rings of Smoke: By L. Girardet.

Australian.

Wild Flowers of Western Australia: By Mrs. Rowan. Shot Duck: By N. Cayley. Street Scene, Cairo: By W. B. Spong.

Mossman's Bay: By J. Mather.

Black and White.

Orpheus and Eurydice (Photogravure).

Marble.

Copy of Canova's Venus.

Medal.

Tho "West" Medal.

The Trustees have again much pleasure in recording the very marked advance in the works of local artists, as evinced in the last Exhibition of the Art Society, which justified them in making purchases to the full amount set apart for that purpose.

The following works have been presented to the Gallery during the year :-

Oils.

Daybreak off the old town Hastings (by T. R. Miles): Presented by Mrs. Eben Atherton. Study (a figure by G. Guido): Presented by Mrs. Eben Atherton. Copy of Raphael's Madonna della Seggiola: Presented by Josiah Mullens, Esq.

Water-colour.

The 'Prentice Hand (by T. W. Couldery): Presented by R. T. Hall, Esq.

Black and White.

Limburg on the Lahn: Presented by Josiah Mullens, Esq.
Two Pencil Sketches by Lalanne, and one Etching by Donor: Presented by E. L. Montefiore, Esq.,

The Reproduction of the Ghiberti Gates, Florence: Presented by J. R. Fairfax, Esq. French Assignat, dated 1792: By J. A. Parrot, Esq.

The total number of visitors during the year was 211,544, the average on Sundays being 1,596, and

on week-days 413.

With a view to the further encouragement of Art Students and Amateurs, the Trustees again offered an amount (about £67) as prizes for the best and second best pictures in various branches of painting and drawing, with the result that about 450 works were sent in for competition, being nearly double the number sent in the year previously. Many of these were of considerable merit, and the most meritorious were exhibited in the Gallery during January, 1891.

The number of students who have been permitted to copy in the Gallery was increased during the

year by 14, making the total 95, and there has been a very fair average attendance.

It is with extreme regret the Trustees have to report the resignation of Sir Oswald Brierly as a member of the London Selection Committee, through ill-health. The Trustees, however, congratulate

themselves on the acceptance of the position thus made vacant by the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle.

The Trustees have also to report the appointment of a Selection Committee in Paris to act in conjunction with the London Selection Committee, consisting of E. L. Montefiore, Esq., MM. Charles Efrussi and Phillip Burty; the latter gentleman has, however, since died, and his place is not yet filled No further progress has been made as regards the completion of the building, the plans submitted by Mr. Horbury Hunt not having met with the approval of the Minister or the Trustees.

The Trustees report that the Hon, the Minister for Public Instruction has approved of an improved water supply being made to the Gallery.

water supply being made to the Gallery.

For the convenience of visitors and students, the Trustees decided on allotting distinct courts for oil paintings by British, Foreign, and Colonial artists, water-colour drawings, and drawings in black and white, necessitating an entire re-arrangement of the Gallery, which was accomplished without closing the

Gallery to the public for a single day.

With the view to the gradual formation of a collection of water-colour drawings, illustrating what is most picturesque in the scenery of New South Wales, especially in the remoter districts of the Colony, the Trustees have invited competitive drawings, to be exhibited in the Gallery in November, 1891, from which they propose to select a certain number if considered of sufficient merit to be be permanently placed in the

Gallery.

With the approval of the Minister, the Trustees gave the Secretary eleven months' leave of absence, in consequence of ill-health; during his absence Mr. G. E. Layton was appointed Acting Secretary, and his duties to their entire satisfaction.

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

#### 1891-2.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## SOUTH WALES.

# SYDNEY MECHANICS SCHOOL OF ARTS.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE USE OF, FOR THEATRICAL PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 April, 1892.

#### DEPUTATION.

Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.—Objections of certain theatrical managers to the use of the large hall as a Music Hall. Deputation to the Minister of Public Instruction, 16th February, 1892, Messrs. W. H. Traill, M.L.A., Frank Smith, H. Barrington, L. Foley, and George Perry.

Mr. Traill said: We want to bring under your notice the impropriety of an Institution subsidised by the Government, for educational purposes, competing with private enterprise, by giving in its hall entertainments which are decidedly not of an educational character. The Sydney School of Arts is, I understand, giving in its hall entertainments not at all of an educational character. These gentlemen will be able to bring the matter more fully under your notice on they are better acquainted with the question be able to bring the matter more fully under your notice, as they are better acquainted with the question

Mr. Perry said: What I object to is that any Institution drawing a Government subsidy should have shows of this kind. No Institution subsidised by the Government has any right to allow any part have shows of this kind. No Institution subsidised by the Government has any right to allow any part of the building to be put into competition with private enterprise. The main hall of the Sydney School of Arts has been open as a variety hall for about two years. It is said to be leased by Mr. Tracey. Mr. Tracey is not real lessec. I understand. The show is run by Mr. Haviland, the Secretary of the School of Arts. One of the artistes told me so. I say it is wrong that any Institution subsidised by the Government should compete with us. It is wrong all through. We cannot compete with them. We are taxed to pay the subsidy that helps them, it is simply taking the bread out of our mouths. I have lost £300 last year through them. I have to pay my way, and pay my artistes. I run concerts. I have to run my show without any subsidy. When I get good artistes, they leave because the School of Arts can give them more. I have no objections to the character of this show, but it is not right that I should be made to help to pay this subsidy, and then for them to use their hall to compete with me. Morally they are wrong. I know that you will side with me that they have no right, as a Government Institution, to compete with us. compete with us.

Mr. Suttor: What is the nature of the entertainment?

Mr. Perry: It is a variety and minstrel entertainment,—burlesque business. There is the usual first part—the chairs, then different acts and a burlesque. In fact, it is a minstrel and variety entertainment of the usual type. (Mr. Perry and Mr. Foley here apologised for the absence of Messrs. Hiscocks and Goodman.)

Mr. Smith said: There is another thing. Each member of the School of Arts goes into the show at half-price. The price is said to be 2s., but he goes in for 1s. because he is a member of the School of Arts. Then a member can go and buy five tickets during the day-time at half-price, that is a thing that is against us altogether. I have a lot of people in my employment. There are sixty men in my employ, and I have been told that Tracey does not pay the salaries at the School of Arts. When Tracey went there he had no money. He is none the worse for that, but it shows that it is not likely that he could run the show. Mr. Fanning, an artiste, told Mr. Barrington that Mr. Haviland payed them with his own cheque. [Mr. Barrington here said that Mr. Fanning told him so.] Tracey does not pay them at all. Mr. Foley has got a fine theatre vacant. It would not be vacant if this hall was not occupied, inasmuch as they have been there to ask him about the rent. Then, as to the show, you can see by the bills what it is. You can see the pictures as you go by. I am not saying anything against the character of the show. I have nothing to say against the show as a show, but if you take a drive past there, and then call it a Mechanics' School of Arts, I think it is coming pretty low down. It is very injurious to us.

Mr. Foley said that Mr. Goodman and all the other theatrical managers were in favour of the object of the deputation. He had lost £6,000 over the Royal Standard Theatre.

Mr. Smith said he had lost £6,000 over the Royal Standard Theatre.

Mr. Foley said the show was just a variety show and nothing else. Mr. Smith said: There is another thing. Each member of the School of Arts goes into the show at

Mr. Foley said the show was just a variety show and nothing else.

Mr. Smith said they objected to the principle of the thing.

Mr. Suttor said that he understood that they objected to the principle, not to the show.

Mr. Foley said the show could not be tougher than it was. It was the usual leg business. They had a lot of little girls at 12s. a week to show off their figures. It was a leg show. They had a crowd who went in for 6d.

Mr. Traill said that no doubt in country places there was need for the occasional use of the hall for travelling shows. It was sometimes the only hall to be obtained; but in the Metropolis it was right, he thought, that the hall of the School of Arts should be used for educational purposes. He considered such a hall should be used for lectures by professors; for lectures such as those given by the late Mr. Proctor. He did not think that it was confemplated, when the Government subsidised such an Institution,

that its hall would be used for the purposes which had been mentioned.

Mr. Smith said that the hall was so used formerly. He had attended lectures there.

Mr. Suttor said that there was no doubt that it was a legitimate construction that these halls should be used for educational purposes. In country Schools of Arts the halls were, he understood, countried temporarily by shows. He did not see any objection to the temporary was of halls in country. occupied temporarily by shows. He did not see any objection to the temporary use of halls in country

Several members of the deputation expressed assent.

Mr. Suttor said that he thought that there was a very great distinction between a temporary occupation and a permanent one. One statement had been made unmistakably, and that was that the Sccretary of the School of Arts is running this show.

Mr. Perry said he was told so.

Mr. Suttor said that was a matter which should be considered by the School of Arts. Certainly he did not think it allowable that a person occupying the position of Secretary of the School of Arts should be running a show such as this. The deputation could not expect him to give them a definite There had been no previous complaints, and there were no papers. Now that a complaint had been made, it was his duty to see if there was anything to be done. He would cause inquiry to be made. There was no doubt that these halls were built for educational purposes.

Mr. Folcy said: Supposing they deny that Haviland runs the show, supposing they said that Tracey

has the place; will that make any difference?

Mr. Suttor said they got a subsidy. The Government could make conditions. He did not think it was right that a lease should be given for a show such as had been described. He would give the matter consideration.

Mr. Traill thanked Mr. Suttor on behalf of the deputation.

16/2/91.

Submitted.—E.J., 17/2/91.

A copy of the statements made by members of the deputation may be forwarded to the Committee of the School of Arts, with a request that they will furnish me with any explanation they have to make upon the matters complained of.—F.B.S., 25/2/92.

Letter to Mr. Teece, President of Mechanics' School of Arts, 29/2/92.

#### The President, Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts, to The Under Sccretary for Public Instruction.

School of Arts, Sydney. 4 March. 1892. Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour, No. 1192-1,821, of 29th ultimo, and to thank the Minister of Public Instruction for the opportunity which he has afforded me of repelling a

number of calumnies that might, if uncontradicted, scriously prejudice the reputation of the School of Arts.

I prefer to think that the gentlemen comprising the deputation referred to in your letter spoke from an imperfect knowledge of the facts. Since I should not like to believe that even the jealousy engendered by business competition could have led them designedly to frame a series of such gross misre-

presentations as are contained in the remarks attributed to them.

At an interview which the Minister recently granted to a deputation from the Committee of the School of Arts I had the honor to explain the pecuniary embarrassment which the unexpected withdrawal of the Technical College from the School of Arts premises had entailed upon the Committee: I need not, therefore, make any further reference to that aspect of the question, but shall at once proceed to deal with the statements made by the members of the deputation. The facts of the case are that the hall attached to the institution is leased to Mr. Dan. Tracey for a period of three years, only a few months of which have expired. The lease drawn by the solicitors of the Institution is made direct from the Committee in its corporate capacity to Mr. Tracev, the sole responsibility for payment of rent and salaries of artistes rests on Mr. Tracey, who receives the entire proceeds; the secretary of the Institution, either in his official or his private capacity, has no connection of any kind with Mr. Tracey in the conduct of his business, and none of the artistes are paid by his cheque. The whole of the statements made by the members of the deputation to the contrary are entirely without foundation. I believe it is a fact that since Tracey's occupancy of our hall, the attendance at sparring and boxing contests and music hall entertainments has fallen off. I attribute this to the fact that Traccy's entertainment is of a more refined and elevating character. I believe it is a fact that Mr. Foley offered Mr. Traccy the Guiety Theatre at a lower reutal than is being paid for the School of Arts hall; I am also given to understand that Tracey pays his artistes higher salaries than are paid by music hall proprietors. Seeing that Tracey that Tracey pays his artistes higher salaries than are paid by music hall proprietors. Seeing that Tracey receives no assistance from the School of Arts, these facts should be sufficient to show that the public prefers his entertainments to those given by the members of the deputation. It is not true that Tracey employs a number of "little girls at 12s. a week to show off their figures." The costumes of Tracey's artistes are similar to those worn in the performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas and burlesques. The Minister may inform himself on these points by means of a report from the Inspector of Theatres. The members of the Committee frequently visit the hall during the progress of the entertainments, and can vouch for the care taken by Tracey in their conduct, and the good order and decorum which always prevail. I have shown that every statement made by the members of the deputation thus far is untrue, and at this point I might allow the matter to rest, but I think I should fail in my duty if I did not point out to the Minister that the hall is not subsidised by the Government. The School of Arts, in common with other institutions of a kindred character throughout the Colony, is subsidised by the

Government to the extent of 10s for each £1 of private subscription paid by the members; no subsidy is given in respect of the receipts from the hall or from any sources beyond the subscriptions. It is quite a customary thing in country towns for balls and dramatic and musical entertainments to be given in the halls attached to the Schools of Arts, but it has never occurred to any Government to refuse, for this reason, a subsidy to which these institutions become entitled by virtue of other qualifications. The receipts from the hall enable the Committee to increase for the use of the members the supply of books, magazines, &c., and thus to augment the purchasing power of the annual subscriptions of such members. If the hall were allowed to remain vacant, the facilities for intellectual improvement afforded to the members would be much curtailed without producing any reduction in the subsidy contributed by the Government. The dog-in-the-manger policy suggested by the deputation would not relieve the Government of any payment, while it would seriously curtail the advantages enjoyed by the members of the Institution.

I think it right that I should add that when the Technical College abandoned the hall the Committee undertook a series of lectures of an educational character, but as the receipts from these did not repay the cost they were discontinued. The Committee is fully sensible of the responsibility resting on it to employ the resources of the Institution in such a manner as to confer the greatest possible benefit on these classes of the community for which Schools of Arts are primarily intended. To this end it is now elaborating a scheme for the establishment of evening classes in the subjects usually comprised in a curriculum of primary education. Such classes to be attractive must be accessible at a small cost, and the Committee does not anticipate that the receipts therefrom will be much more than sufficient to pay the salaries of teachers. The rent of the hall will be of material aid to the Committee in making these classes successful. If such rent is not forthcoming the Committee may be compelled to abandon the scheme, and to let the rooms intended to be occupied in carrying it out for such purposes as will secure a sentel sufficient to provide a fair interest on the sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to provide a sentel sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient to sufficient rental sufficient to provide a fair interest on the capital represented by them.

I trust that this explanation will be sufficient to convince the Minister that he has been entirely misinformed on this subject, and that the deputation has failed to adduce any reason to warrant the Government in withholding from the School of Arts the generous support which has enabled it to provide valuable intellectual recreation at a reasonable cost to 5,000 members of the community.

I have, &c RÍCHARD TEECE,

President.

# Minute by The Minister of Public Instruction.

31 March, 1892.

I HAVE carefully read and considered the letter submitted to me by the President of the School of Arts, in reply to statements made by members of a deputation that waited upon me, complaining that the hall connected with the Institution had been leased for a long term, and was being used entirely for theatrical performances.

Although other statements were made, and replies given to them, I do not consider them essential,

and will deal only with the one and chief complaint

It is admitted by the President that the hall is leased to Mr. Dan. Tracey for a period of three It is not denied, in fact it is admitted, that the hall is used for theatrical purposes, and it is years. It is not denied, in fact it is admitted, that the hall is used for theatrical purposes, and it is claimed that the entertainment is of a more refined and elevating character than sparring and boxing contests. This even being so, I contend that the entertainments are not educational, nor are they of a kind that should be given in an Institution such as this—I admit that in small country towns where there are no other halls suitable, occasional performances of a theatrical character may be excusable; but to permanently lease a School of Arts' hall for such purposes, as has been done in this case in the Metropolis, is indefensible, and so long as the lease continues, and these entertainments are given, I do not think that I shall be justified in granting a Government subsidy to the Institution.

The statement made by the President that the hall is not subsidised by the Government, is quite beside the question. No particular portion of these buildings is subsidised directly; the Government contribution is given upon subscriptions paid by the members, and it is fair to claim that the money so raised is expended in the general maintenance of the Institution.

F.B.S.

1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 APRIL, 1891.)

#### Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Nautical School-ship "Vernon," Sydney, 31 July, 1891. I have the honor to submit my Annual Report upon the "Vernon," for the year ended the

I have the honor to submit my Annual Report apon the former, and make the honor to submit my Annual Report apon the former, and what illness there was, was chiefly confined to boys arriving on board with skin complaints, sore eyes, want of proper food, and so forth. Over 2.000 boys have been on the vessel during the last fifteen years, and only three have died. In all three cases the deaths occurred from the chronic complaints with which the boys suffered when admitted. At the present time there is a clean bill of health.

3. The lads' behaviour has been highly satisfactory throughout. There has been less misconduct than in any former year, and the new comers have, as usual, been responsible for most of the offences. This is very natural, considering the class from which the ship is recruited. Boys are sent here, for the most part as a last resource, and when other means of dealing with them have failed. Of the new

most part, as a last resource, and when other means of dealing with them have failed. Of the new comers, 50 per cent, had been more than once before the police courts; and 19 per cent, had proved failures under the various charitable systems. These things should not be forgotten when the "Vernon' work is being considered or compared with that of other institutions. Under these circumstances, it is pleasant for ine to be able to report favourably concerning the boys' conduct.

4. The greatest number ever on board at one time was attained on the 21st March last, namely, For the year a daily average of 219 was reached, and, altogether, 353 boys were dealt with on the The apprentices averaged about 430, thus making a total daily average of 700 under my control, ashore and afloat. The cost to the State, including salaries, supervision of apprentices, schooling, training and board, clothing, and lodging of the ship boys, amounted to about £6,500, or  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. each per diem. Included in this sum is a number of items which might fairly be spread over a term of years, such as

formation of drill ground, repairs to ship, and so on.

5. The reports concerning the boys in the second stage of the system, who are apprenticed, have been numerous and favourable. Over 90 per cent. received good characters, and of those unfavourably commented upon the majority were returned to the ship for a further disciplinary training. The apprentices had been away from the ship for various periods, ranging from nearly six years downwards. During the year I received upwards of 3,000 letters concerning them, provided from the boys the received. During the year I received upwards of 3,000 letters concerning them, principally from the boys themselves. Every apprentice has been visited by a responsible person on my behalf, and in many cases I have personally inspected the lads at their masters' residences. The Inspector-General, Mr. Fosbery, and the police continue to take the greatest interest in the "Vernon" apprentices, and much of the success attained is attributable to them.

6. The demand for our lads has been unusually numerous, and not more than one application out of three has been complied with, owing to the boys not being available. This is practical proof that the "Vernon" lads, as a rule, give satisfaction to their employers. Great care is taken in selecting situations. Every person must, in addition to being well recommended, furnish certificates from a clergyman and a magistrate, resident near the proposed master, that they will visit the boy, and see that all the conditions under which he is apprenticed are being observed.

7. The system of allowing boys to be apprenticed, after only a short probationary period in the Institution, is an admirable one, at once economical to the country and benevolent to the boys. Instead of shutting the lads up for a long weary period until they attain the age of 18, the vast majority become virtually free after a comparatively short stay on board, and learn upon stations, farms, and elsewhere pursuits which enable them to gain an honourable living. In addition, they earn a fair sum during their apprenticeship, which gives them, at the age of 18, amounts to their credit ranging from £25 to £50. The satisfactory way in which this plan has worked (and it has been over twenty-four years under trial) has enabled the "Vernon" to deal with a large number of boys—a number such as elsewhere has employed soveral large establishments to deal with. It is obvious that, if the system had not worked well, several more institutions of a reformatory character would be required to house the boys—some hundreds in number—who are now serving apprenticeship from the "Vernon."

8. Visits and letters from "old" boys (those who have passed out from the apprenticeship stage, and who are quite free from control) continue to be numerous. It would take up too much space to

219-Aenumerate

enumerate all these, but they form gratifying incidents in the history of the ship. One young man, who left the ship in 1868, has held his present situation for nearly twenty years, and receives closely upon £3(0) per annum. Another, whom I frequently see, and who left here many years ago, is earning nearly the same amount, and holds a responsible situation in the Government service. Another, who was apprenticed in August, 1875, in the northern district, still remains with his old employer. He is a steady fellow, with a well stocked place of some 2,000 acres. When he visited the ship recently, after nearly fifteen years absence, he expressed his gratitude for his rescue from the life he was leading prior to being sent to the ship, and for the start in life he received from the "Vernon." And ever so many more instances are available. Looking back to the history of these men before they came to the ship, shows the work done in a reformative direction. From amongst hundreds of cases I take the following, as bearing upon the practical value of the "Vernon's" labours:—J. S., committed to the ship 21st October, 1882. The precis of evidence furnished by the committing magistrate, Mr. O'Malley Clarke, S.M., showed that the boy was unable to read or write, that his father had described him, and that his mother was a prostitute and a drunkard, who lived with the boy in a brothel kept by her, which was frequented by thieves, prostitutes, and vagrants. She was, at the time of the boy's being sent here, in gaol. The lad had himself been more than once before the Court. He stayed on the "Vernon" for one year and a few days, and was then apprenticed on the 14th November, 1883, to a gentleman living some considerable distance from his old haunts and associations. Not one complaint was ever made of him; and he finished his apprenticeship, about three years ago, having close upon £50 to his credit. He still remains with his old master, who wrote last week concerning him, after upwards of eight years experience, to the Principal Under Sceretary:—"I have had great pleasure in always speaking of his meritorious behaviour while in my service. He is still in my employ earning when dearing for weekly and found and when shearing He is still in my employ, earning, when droving, £2 weekly and found, and, when shearing, y. I now beg to apply for another boy. —(Sd.) W.C."

15s. daily. I now beg to apply for another boy.—(Sd.) W.C."

9. The Institution is the longest established of its class in Australasia, and has now entered upon its twenty-fifth year. Sufficient time has therefore elapsed to judge the result of its work. To the 30th Of these, 224 remained on board, 11 died on the ship or in hospital, and 2,253 left apprenticed or discharged. Some of these latter turned out badly, and have been in and out of gaol almost continually. Their cases come more prominently under notice than those where ex-inmates turn out well. In England a return is yearly published, showing the reconvictions after detention in reformatories during the year. For 1889 (the last period yet reported upon) these amounted to 632 males for England and Scotland, or a percentage of 1.8 of the number who had passed through the institutions. The Comptroller-General of Prisons in New South Wales reported a few days ago that during the twelve months ended last April, twenty-eight ex-inmates of the "Vernon" had been convicted. This gives the low average of 1.2. The proportion of the total convictions to the entire male population of the Colony is about 1.8

population of the Colony is about 1.8.

10. The foregoing statistics appear to afford the most reliable means whereby to arrive at a fair understanding as to the nature of the work done by the "Vernon." Even better results would have been accomplished if some of the boys had been sent aboard at an earlier period of their career. In another way, no doubt good has been accomplished. The fact of the "Vernon's" existence has in itself

proved a deterrent to many lads of wayward proclivities.

11. Religious instruction has been conducted on board by the Revs. W. Charlton, Hanly, E. Corcoran, and J. Hagarty; the Sisters of St. Joseph; and by Mrs. Ford. The boys have much benefited by the numerous visits paid to the ship by these ladies and gentlemen, who are entitled to our warmest thanks for their earnest and successful labours. When fine, the boys landed and marched to their respective places of worship in Balmain. In inclement weather, Divine Service was held aboard, in addition to the usual religious exercises, conducted under the supervision of the ship's officers. Several of the Church of England boys were confirmed by the Bishop of Sydney, who also visited the ship; and a number of the Roman Catholics were confirmed by Cardinal Moran.

12. Fair work has been done in school, and with the changes now imported into the school management, better results will be obtained in the future. Table K gives details of the school work.

13. The scholastic routine occupies nearly six hours daily; and every boy attends during half that time, according to his division. A great deal of other work is done however. Yarious drills and exercises are systematically taught. Besides these, the following is a summary of the industrial work done during the past year, and its estimated monetary value :-

	£	В.	ø.
Sailmaker's work—Awning making	12	0	0
Making and fitting mast-coats	1.	15	0
Covering fire-hose	1.	10	0
Making 6 hatch covers	6	0	0
, 4 tarpaulins	3	0	0
" 48 galley-bags	3	0	0
" hammocks—50 @ 3s. 6d	8	15	0
Repairing hammocks, awnings, boat's sails, tarpaulins, clews, bags, &c	80	0	0
Carpentry-Repairing boats, sheds, dormitory work, caulking, glazing, and			
ship's work generally	120	0	0
Tailoring Making shirts, repairing clothing	60	0	0'
Scamauship and rigger's work-Tarring, scraping, serving, setting up			
rigging, rattlining, repairing boats' gear, flags, work in connection			
with chains and anchors	200	0	0
Painting - Painting ship four times	80	0	0
" boats	15	0	0
,, boats	20	0	0
., works on island	10	0	0
Gardening—Conveyance by punt of 250 tons soil from Hunter's Hill;			
levelling, forming, and sowing with grass, recreation and drill ground,			
on Cockatoo Island; planting trees, shrubs, &c	250	0	0
Cooking-Preparation of meals for officers and boys, and general stewards'			
work, performed by various boys under one instructor	150	0	0
			Musician's

Musician's Department—Work in connection with keeping instruments in order; value of services rendered by band when engaged out of	£	8.	d.
Laundry—Washing and mangling clothes. Each boy washes his own	100	0	0
clothing (about 8 pieces) weekly, and a hammock every fortnight.  In addition to these, bed-ticks, towels (2 to each hov), collars.			
blankers, serge clothing are washed; 142,000 pieces @ 2d General work—Cleaning decks, rifles, ship's side, dormitory, baths, play-	930	0	0
ground, aviaties, sheds, landing, and whitewashing	200	0	0
Total value of industrial labour, apart from school, drill, and other training £	2,251	0	0

It will be seen that the boys are kept fairly employed.

14. Recreation plays an important part in the system of the ship. A large proportion of the recruits arrive ignorant of rational recreation. It is a difficult task, for some time, to get these to take part in any games, or to show interest in what is being done for their amusement. I have observed that an inclination to join in with the recreation marks, in many cases, the commencement of reformation. Much attention is therefore given to this subject, and during the past year considerable additions and improvements have taken place, with the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Hon. J. H. improvements have taken place, with the approval of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Hon. J. H. Carruthers. A large playground has been levelled and nicely grassed. A very complete gymnasium, with roomy asphalted court, swings, climbing poles, horses, giant's stride and parallel bars constructed, and a spacious swimming bath, made with sandy bottom, trapezes, and other appliances. The Library on the ship has been added to, and now comprises over 1,000 volumes, while the daily papers are accessible to the lads who wish to read them. There are three clubs in healthy condition, viz:—(1) Athletic and Swimming Club; (2) The Vernon Cricket Club; (3) The Vernon Liedertafel. These are managed each by its own committee, and candidates for admission are proposed and balloted for in the usual way, the only condition for eligibility being that intending members must be in a high class for conduct. Much interest is shown in chess, and there are some very fair players amongst the inwates: and draughts Much interest is shown in chess, and there are some very fair players amongst the inmates; and draughts and other indoor games are indulged in. On two occasions the boys attended at the theatres, by the kind permission of Messrs. Williamson and Rignold; and Dr. Carver entertained them at the Wild West Show, Moore Park.

15. Some time ago the experiment was tried of keeping birds, dogs, and other pots on board. This has proved successful, and not one case of cruelty has occurred on the part of the lads, who have undoubtedly gained in gentleness and kindliness of disposition by the care and presence of these creatures. All the boys in the first four classes, who wish to do so, now keep pets, and pigeons, doves, dogs, guinea pigs, &c., go about the ship with their liberty uncurtailed. This kindly disposition has been encouraged by the proprietors of the "Band of Mercy," who distribute many copies of every issue amongst the boys, and who have also kindly awarded prizes to the writers of the best essays on the subject of kindness to animals.

16. An important event in the history of the ship was the inspection of the institution by His Excellency the Governor, on the 17th February, when he was accompanied by the Minister of Public Instruction, who is the head of the establishment. On arrival and departure seventeen guns were fired, yards were manned, and a guard of honour with colours and band were drawn up under arms on the quarter deck. The Governor made a thorough inspection, and afterwards addressed the boys, giving them kindly advice. At a later date Lord and Lady Jersey entertained the boys and officers at Govern-

ment House, where a most enjoyable day was spent.

17. The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., the Prime Minister of New South Wales, and Lady Parkes again entertained the lads at their house in celebration of the Queen's Birthday. These annual festivals are looked forward to with considerable anticipation, and their occurrence is greatly appreciated by the lads, whose enjoyment is always carefully provided for by their benevolent and sympathetic

entertainers.

18. Lectures on various subjects, illustrated by the ship's oxyhydrogen lantern, have been given by Messrs. Haviland (3), Courtney Smith, J. Ritchie, and A. Dakin, and the St. George's Philharmonic Society contributed a musical evening on board. The proprietors of the Town and Country Journal and Illustrated Sydney News have given us their papers, and several persons have contributed books to the Library. A tame emu, presented by Mr. Crick, M.P., runs about the grounds, and is a great acquisition

to our stock of pets.

19. I have dwelt at greater length than usual upon the work and system of the Institution, as this will probably be the last Annual Report upon the present vessel. A new vessel, nearly three times as large as the "Vernon," has been purchased, and the boys will shortly be shifted to their new quarters. The large as the "Vernon," has been purchased, and the boys will shortly be shifted to their new quarters. The work of the ship has been for years steadily increasing, so much so as at one time to seriously overcrowed it, and although the spacious dormitory on Cockatoo Island at present relieves the vessel of this strain, yet it has been for some time evident that much more room is necessary. Added to this, is the decay of the ship by age and wear and tear. The "Vernon" has been employed in its present duty for a term approaching a quarter of a century, during which time it has housed some 2,500 boys. This means a great deal of work, and the condition of the ship itself may be described as worn out. A larger institution will afford more sleeping accommodation, roomier space for exercise, drill, and school, while offering opportunities for improvements and additions to the training, which experience teaches would be opportunities for improvements and additions to the training, which experience teaches would be advantageous. Here it will not be out of place to once more invite your attention to the hearty assistance given by the officers of the ship. They have worked well. In the larger vessel they will have scope for extended work, although success will, in the largest measure, materially depend upon the manner in which it is fitted up. Apart from decay and lack of accommodation, the "Vernon's" internal arrangements offer great facilities for complete supervision and training, but these have only been gradually achieved as the result of long practical experience and constant observation. It is with some regret that I leave the old ship after eighteen years residence on board.

EREDERICK W NEITENSTEIN FREDERICK W. NEITENSTEIN,

Commander and Superintendent.

# APPENDICES.

A.

TABLE showing Expenditure.			_
	£	B. 0	
	2,704	3 8	
2 - 2 instantante		16 1	
Incoleans more utangile	825		Ğ
Hothing	133	3	4
laboal annionees good conduct awards		-	7
lalaries (including two teachers for school quues)	2,190		0
Final and light	84 86	15 ]	_
Modicines and surgeon's salary  Bedding, hammooks, and blankets		15	
Repairs generally to ship, boats, dormitory on shore, grounds, &c.	361		
Petty charges	58	2	8
	6.719	16	<u>.</u>
The Annual to the second of th	223		_
Deduct parents' payments			_
	6,496	3 1	0
Expenses connected with the boys still under control, who are apprenticed:			
د بن			
Proportion of salaries			`
Visiting, stamps, stationery	340	9	6
			<del>_</del>
Net cost to State of all "Vernon" boys under control	6,836	13	4
The daily average number maintained during the year was 700.  The cost per head per annum was £9 15s. 4d.  Do per diem was 6½d.			
В.			
Admissions and Discharges.		_	
Admissions, including 14 apprentices removed from situations for various re	easons	]	20
Deschis		···_	<u>~</u>
Total changes on slup's company			10
		Z	49
TAUT AND BANK AN ARLE ASSESSMENT		2	49
		Z	49
C.			
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C.  HARACTER Classification of Boys remaining on board on the 30th	ı Apr	il, 1 	891. 26
C.  HARACTER Classification of Boys remaining on board on the 30th  Excellent (boy officers in receipt of pay)	ı Apri	il, 1  1	891. 26 50
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Ages of the New Committals.	
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H	

# Police Courts sending Boys.

Sydney and Suburbs	72 = 68  g	er cent
Country	34 = 32	. ,,

J.

## Particulars of Parentage.

Mother deserted; father dead  Mother a prostitute; father deserted  Mother a prostitute; father dead  Parents unfit to have charge of children  Mother a prostitute; father in gaol  Mother a drunkard; father cannot control  Father a drunkard; nother a lunatic  Father deserted; mother in asylum  Parents living apart  Mother a drunkard; father dead	3 Father deserted; mother dead 5 Father deserted; mother does not control 7 Parents deserted or dead 1 Parents Aboriginals; whereabouts unknown 1 Parents neglect to control 1 Father dead; mother cannot control 1 Father dead; mother married again 1 Mother dead; father cannot control	1 3 21 1 35 11 5

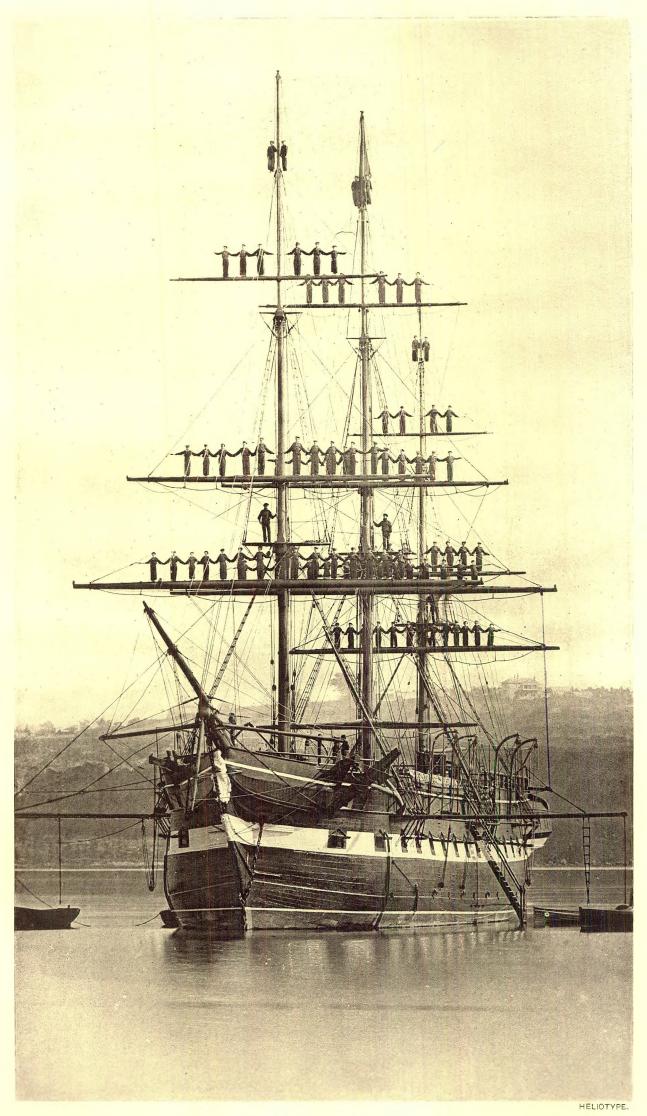
Κ.

# EDUCATIONAL Status of Admissions and Discharges.

	. Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.			
	Well.	Indif- ferently.	Not.	Well,	Indif- ferently.	Not.	Well.	Indif- ferently.	Not.	Total.
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[One Photograph.]

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



Nautical School Ship "Vernon."

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PURCHASE OF THE SHIP "SOBRAON."

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 November, 1891.

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

"Copies of all papers in connection with the purchase of the Ship "Sobraon."

(Mr. Murphy.)

### Alfred Lamb, Esq., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sydney, 31 December, 1839. The "Sobraon" ship is now in Melbourne, so if anything is likely to come out of my suggestion that she will make a suitable training-ship, will you let me know? There is no hurry for a few days, as I am getting matters into shape to say more plainly to you that she is for sale, and the price.

I know the vessel is in splendid order—just been coppered afresh, which is a big outlay. Her size is 2,131 tons, built in 1866. Then classed for seventeen years, and since, in 1883, reclassed for eleven years as A1. Length, 272 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth 27 feet. I will communicate again with you in a few days.

Yours, &c

ALFRED LAMB.

Acknowledge, and say I will be glad to get particulars as to price.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Alfred Lamb, Esq.

B 90-146.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 January, 1890. Sir, In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, respecting your suggestion that the ship "Sobraon" would be suitable for the purpose of a training ship to supersede the N.S.S. "Vernon," I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction would be glad to receive particulars as to the price of the vessel referred to.

> G. MILLER (For Under Secretary).

### Alfred Lamb, Esq., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sydney, 14 January, 1890. In reply to your letter, B 90-146, I have the honor to inform you that after exchanging various cables with the owners of the "Sobraon," they have declined to sell the ship. Several of the owners I know were desirous of making a sale, which caused me to bring the matter under your notice, but by a majority the decision is the reverse.

368-A

[870 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £10 0s. 6d.]

I have been instructed from London to offer you a fine iron ship for £12,000, and now in New Zealand. The offer is, however, subject to certain arrangements being made for cancelling the ship's present engagement. Should you, therefore, entertain the purchase of the ship in any way, I shall be glad to know soon, so that I may ascertain before going further into the matter that she is actually available.

The ship is a very fine built vessel, 1,458 tons, 230 ft. x 38 ft. x 23 ft., and built in 1868.

I have, &c., ALFRED LAMB.

Refer to Captain Neitenstein.—J.H.C., 16/1/90. The Superintendent, Nautical Training Ship "Vernon."—E.J., B.C., 20/1/90.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction,—As I have not seen the ship referred to in Mr. Lamb's letter, I am unable to express an opinion respecting her. The price seems high. I regret that there is no prospect of obtaining the "Sobraon," as she could have been made suitable for this work.—F.W.N., B.C., 22/1/90.

Inform Mr. Lamb that the "Sobraon" is a suitable for this work.—

Inform Mr. Lamb that the "Sobraon" is the only vessel of those offered by him suitable, and we

are prepared to treat for her if offered.—J.H.C., 28/1/90.

### Alfred Lamb, Esq., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Re Training Ship.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 January, 1890.

Since addressing you on the 14th instant, I have a cable from London, authorising me to offer to you a composite vessel of 1,014 tens register, 198 feet long x 31.5 beam x 22.0 deep, built in 1867, by Hall, of Aberdeen, with seven years yet to run as A1, price £5,000. My cable does not make it quite clear as to whether this is for delivery here, or in Glasgow; but if you entertain the vessel at all at the price—and it appears a very reasonable one—I will be happy to cable to London, and be in a position to furnish you with further particulars to furnish you with further particulars. I have, &c.,

ALFRED LAMB.

Superintendent N. S. "Vernon," for report.—E.J., B.C., 21/1/90.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruction,—This ship would not afford much more space than does the "Vernon." Composite or iron old ships are not the most suitable vessels for our purpose. Wooden ships are the best.—F.W.N., B.C., 23/1/90.

Inform Mr. Lamb that this vessel is unsuitable.—J.H.C., 28/1/90.

### Alfred Lamb, Esq., to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Re Proposed New Training Ship.

Sir

Sydney, 22 January, 1890.

Referring to my interview with you to-day, I have again the honor to bring under your notice the following suggestion as to the "Sobraon."

I feel so satisfied that by searching the world you are not likely to come across a more suitable vessel in every respect; and I suggest that you should send some one now, that may be hereafter responsible to you for the securing of a suitable ship, to inspect the vessel, as she lies in Melbourne. Should you then be satisfied that this is a suitable vessel, I have little doubt but that I could arrange for the sale of the ship to be delivered here within nine months.

> I have, &c., ALFRED LAMB.

Unless a vessel is under firm offer I cannot agree to an inspection.—J.H.C., 28/1/90.

### The Under Secretary of Public Instruction to Alfred Lamb, Esq.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 28 January, 1890. Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you that the Minister of Public Instruction has had under notice your letters, dated respectively the 14th, 21st, and 22nd instant, submitting for consideration the names of vessels thought by you to be suitable to replace the N.S.S. "Vernon."

2. In reply I am to state that, having consulted the Superintendent of the "Vernon," Mr. Carruthers is of opinion that of the ships named in your letters the "Sobraon" is the only one suitable for the purposes of an industrial school ship. He cannot, however, agree to send an officer, as suggested by you, to inspect her as she lies in Melbourne, unless she is placed under direct offer to this Department. If the owners will make a definite offer of her, Mr. Carruthers will be prepared to treat for the purchase. I have, &c., E. JOHNSON, the purchase.

Under Secretary.

### Captain J. A. Elmslie to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir Henry,

I send you with this a short outline of the ship's history and condition, and hope that you may decide to accept her for the purpose you require a vessel for, subject to price, which I have no doubt could easily be arranged with your Agent-General in London. She is admirably suited for the work, and it would be a great gratification to me, after my long and successful connection with the ship, to see I have, &c., JAS. A. ELMSLIE. her placed in such honourable and useful retirement.

 $\mathbf{W}$ hen

When in Melbourne I personally inspected the "Sobraon" in company with Captain Elmslie. So far as I can form a judgment, the vessel is admirably suited to replace the "Vernon." The particulars of the ship and of her history are herewith. If Mr. Carruthers approves, I will instruct the Agent-General to negotiate for her purchase.—II.P., 26/2/20.

I quite approve of the "Sobraon" as a ship to replace the "Vernon." Will Mr. Johnson see Mr.

Walker and ask him to urge the negotiations forward through the Agent-General, as in Sir Henry Parkes'

minute.—J.H.C., 25/2/90.

The Principal Under Secretary.—B.C., 27/2/90. E.J.

### [Enclosure.]

### Ship "Sodraon."

The "Sobraon," 2,131 tons register, was built by Messrs. Alexander Hall and Sons, of Aberdeen, and was launched in September, 1866. Her dimensions are:—Length of keel, 286 feet; beam, 40 feet 3 inches; depth of hold from upper deck, 28 feet 6 inches; length of topgallant forecastle, 85 feet; length of poop, 29 feet 6 inches. The upper deck is of great length and flush, excepting the two houses, which could be narrowed nearly half, to give greater width on the deck for training of guns.

The ship was originally constructed for auxiliary steam power, and intended for the China trade. In consequence of the financial disturbance of 1866 the promoters were in difficulties, and could not carry out the scheme of building this ship and others for their trade, and made arrangements with Messrs. Devitt and Moore, colonial brokers in London, to place the ship as one of their fleet of packets to Sydney. The original plan of giving steam power was then dropped, and the ship completed and launched as a sailer.

She is built on the composite principle, having double frames of great strength, 16 inches apart, and bound together by wide longitudinal and diagonal plates, only a few feet apart. The outer planking is of Malabar teak, ranging in thickness from 11 inches at garboard streak to 6 inches on the top sides. All the fastenings are of gun metal, except a few streaks of the top sides, which are of galvanized iron.

The ship has three complete decks fore and aft. The height of the upper between deck is 7 feet 3 inches to 9 feet at ends. The lower between deck has an average height of 7 feet 3 inches, rising a little at the ends. The beams and stanchions of both decks are beyond the required strength, and are in keeping with the substantial construction throughout.

keeping with the substantial construction throughout.

The upper or main between decks are fitted with cabins throughout. The lower has no fittings,

and, with the exception of a store-room in the centre, is quite clear.

The ship was classed at Lloyd's Registry A1 seventeen years when built. This class was continued on examination for cleven years from December, 1883. The whole of the upper deck was renewed in August\_ 1884.

In August, 1889, the ship was submitted to a special survey by Lloyd's, was thoroughly and care-

fully caulked from keel to gunwale, and coppered.

The anchors and cables were tested, and some lengths renewed which were worn a little under the

required size.

The masts and yards, which are of steel (excepting the topgallant and royal masts and yards), are in perfect order. A certificate of condition was obtained from Lloyd's last year after a most thorough examination. The rigging has all been renewed within the last few years, and is of steel wire,

The "Sobraon" has been except from accident on her voyages; has not at any time been on the

ground or in collision.

We consider the "Sobraon," if, after survey, she is found staunch and sound, a suitable vessel to replace the "Vernon."—Francis Hixson, Fredk. W. Neitenstein.

### The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

[Confidential.]

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1890.

J have the honor to inform you that circumstances have made it a matter of urgency to replace the N.S.S. "Vernon" by another larger and more suitable vessel. The ship "Sobraon," now on her passage from Melbourne to London, has been inspected and is considered a very eligible ship for our purpose. She will arrive in London about the end of April.

Captain Jas. A. Elmslie (who has sailed the "Sobraon" from her launch) is a large owner of the ship, and it is within the knowledge of the Government that he wishes to retire from the sea, and, as one of the owners, would much rather sell than see the ship placed in new hands. In Melbourne he mentioned the sum of £10,000 as the possible price, but this is only to guide you as a maximum.

the sum of £10,000 as the possible price, but this is only to guide you as a maximum.

I enclose copies of letter from Captain Elmslie and a description of the vessel. You will, as a matter of course, make all necessary inquiries as to whether the ship has sustained any injuries during the voyage. If you purchase, the agreement must be to deliver the ship in Sydney in sound condition, (say) in August.

It will be best to have the ship examined by some competent person after her discharge in London. You will inform me by cable of the lowest price and other necessary particulars before entering by agreement.

I have, &c.,

IIENRY PARKES. into any agreement.

### Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 21 April, 1890.

"Sorraon" not expected to arrive till end of May or beginning of June.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

S. 90-171

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th February last, in which you inform me that it is a matter of urgency to replace the Naval Training Ship "Vernon" by another larger and more suitable vessel, and that the ship "Sobraon," now on her passage from Melbourne to London, has been inspected and is considered a very eligible ship for the purpose.

I will, as directed in your above quoted letter, enter into negotiations, immediately upon the arrival of the ship here, for her purchase, and inform you by cable, in due course, of the condition of the ship

and other necessary particulars before entering into any agreement.

Your letter states that the "Sobraon" will arrive in London about the end of April. I have, however, ascertained that she is not expected here until the end of May or beginning of June. My telegram of the 21st instant, duly confirmed in my separate letter of this date, will have informed you I have, &c., SAUL SAMUEL.

### Cablegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 29 May, 1890. Reference to my letter of 28th February and your telegram of 21st April, "Sobraon," please state whether any further steps have been taken in the matter.

### Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 13 June, 1890. Have seen T. Devitt and Captain Elmslie. They will not take £10,000 for "Sobraon," but write saying will accept £16,000 for ship delivered at Sydney, to leave here about 30th September. Please telegraph

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter of the 25th April last, No. S 171-90, I have the honor to report that the "Sobraon" arrived in London on the 10th instant; and at my request Mr. T. L. Devitt and Captain Elmslie met me yesterday, with a view to discuss the question of the purchase of the ship in accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 28th February last.

Mr. Devitt are of the source informed by your letter of the 28th February last.

Mr. Devitt, one of the owners, informed me (as he had on a previous occasion) that Captain Elmslie was not authorised, when in Melbourne, to name any price for the purchase of the ship, and that the owners would not accept £10,000 for her. Captain Elmslie said that he had not named any

the owners would not accept £10,000 for her. Captain Elmslie said that he had not named any definite sum, as he had no authority to do so.

These gentlemen further informed me they were unable to name a price without consulting with other parties interested, and promised to write and inform me the lowest price they would take for the vessel. I now enclose a copy of their letter received by me this day, the purport of which I telegraphed to you this afternoon, as follows:—"Have seen T. Devitt and Captain Elmslie. They will not take £10,000 for 'Sobraon,' but write saying will accept £16,000 for ship delivered at Sydney, to leave here about 30th September. Please telegraph reply."

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

Seen.—H.P., 15/2/90.

### [Enclosure.]

39, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., 13 June, 1890. Dear Sir Referring to your conversation yesterday with our Mr. Devitt with reference to the "Sobraon," the matter has been fully discussed by the firm this morning with the result that we are prepared, in the event of the New South Wales Government making us an offer of £16,000 cash for the ship, deliverable in Sydney, we would undertake to accept the same for ourselves, and to use our influence with our coowners to concur. Permit us to say that we are by no means anxious to part with this vessel. She is a first-class property, more so than most people would imagine who are not intimately acquainted with her, and is paying us very handsomely, and having had so much done to her only last year she will run for the next five years without any expense except outfit. Moreover, if you compare the price that we name with that at which many vessels, much the same age as the "Sobraon," and of inferior class, have been sold within the last twelve months it is not a high one, and it will be with regret and a certain amount of reluctance that we next with the ship of all reluctance that we part with the ship at all.

In any case she could not sail from London before the 30th September for Melbourne, and we

should ask the New South Wales Government to give us sufficient weight, shipped in London, to ballast her from Melbourne to Sydney. We are, &c., DEVITT AND MOORE.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c., &c., &c., 5, Westminster Chambers, S.W.

## Cablegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 14 June, 1890. A DEFINITE offer of sale of "Sobraon" by T. Devitt & Co. is quite inconsistent with terms spoken of by Captain Elmslie to me in Melbourne, and is declined.

Messrs.

### Messrs. Alfred Lamb & Co. to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sydney, 5 January, 1891. We have the honor to inform you that the "Sobraon" has arrived in Melbourne, and as you Sir, will remember negotiations for the sale of her to the Government were pending previous to the death of our late senior, we take the carliest opportunity of asking if you are still desirous of replacing the Vernon" by a more suitable vessel, and if you are prepared to renew the negotiations.

An early reply will oblige, as arrangements must be made for the homeward loading of the "Sobraon" should she not be sold.

We have, &c.,

(For Albred Lamb & Co.) CHARLES A. COWPER, Manager.

Yes, I am prepared to renew negotiations.—J.H.C., 13/1/91.

### Captain James A. Elmslie to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir Henry,

The "Sobraon" is now at this port, discharging her eargo. Before entering into engagements for freight or passage for the return voyage, I purpose coming to Sydney this week, and will seek an interview with you or the Minister of Instruction, if you should be engaged, and if you are still in a position and desire to secure the ship, and we can agree about price. She could be in Sydney harbour before the end of this month. before the end of this month.

It is of importance to me that a decision should be arrived at as early as possible, on account of

the homeward loading, if the ship has to return.

I am, &c., JAS. A. ELMSLIE.

Submitted, 8/1/91.

### Cablegram from The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sydney, 13 January, 1891. Government has purchased "Sobraon" for £11,500; all on board save victualling stores included. Messrs. Devitt and Moore have forty-five sixty-fourths bills of sale in their possession. Please obtain those forty-five sixty-fourths on behalf of Government, and cable when in hand, in order that Captain Elimslie may be not been for the pineteen distribution. may be paid here for the nineteen sixty-fourths, and delivery may be taken of ship in Sydney.

### Messrs. Alfred Lamb & Co. to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 14 January, 1891. Sir. Acting as agents for Messrs. Devitt and Moore, and by Captain Elmslie's request, we have the honor to confirm the sale of the ship "Sobraon" to the New South Wales Government, made yester-

day by him.

The price agreed upon to be £11,500 net, forty-five sixty-fourths of which is to be paid to Messrs.

Devitt and Moore in London by the Agent General upon their handing that gentleman bills of sale from the shareholders resident in London, and the balance-nineteen sixty-fourths-to be paid us here upon our handing you bills of sale from the shareholders resident in Australia, and upon Captain Elmslie

handing you over the ship.

We understand from Captain Elmslie that, in terms of the sale, you are entitled to the whole of the ship's equipment as she stands, with the exception of the victualling stores and any property belonging to Captain Elmslie and his officers.

We have, &c.

f the victuring
We have, &c.,

(For Alfred Lamb & Co),

CHARLES A. COWPER,

Mans Manager.

The Under Secretary of Public Instruc-The Minister of Public Instruction.—II.P., 20/1/91. tion.-C.W., B.C., 20/1/91. Let Captain Neitenstein see me on Tuesday next.—J.H.C., 22/1/91.

### Cablegram from the Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 20 January, 1891.

HAVE received from Devitt and Moore bills sale for forty-five sixty-fourths, shares "Sobraon." Arrang Arranged to pay them 8,085-18-9, to-morrow.

### Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 21 January, 1891. "SOBRAON." Am advised it will be necessary to have the bills of sales of the nineteen shares held in Sydney made in my name as Agent-General for New South Wales, London, and sent to me to be registered, same as those here. I can then transfer the whole to be registered at Custom House, Sydney, in such names as you may instruct me.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.,

Sir, 21 January, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 13th instant I received your telegram stating that the Government had purchased the ship "Sobraon" for the sum of £11,500, that Messrs. Devitt and Moore held forty-five sixty-fourths bills of sale on the ship in their possession, and requesting me to obtain possession of the same on behalf of your Government, in order that Captain Elmslie and the other consists of the colors wight he paid in Section for the constitution of the same of the owners resident in the Colony might be paid in Sydney for the remaining nineteen sixty-fourths, and delivery of the ship be taken at Sydney.

Immediately upon receipt of your message I communicated with Messrs. Devitt and Moore, and on the 20th instant received from those gentlemen the bills of sale of the forty-five sixty-fourths of the ship in my name as Agent-General, and I handed them a cheque for £8,085 18s. 9d., the sum represented

by the same.

I made the required declaration of ownership for the forty-five sixty-fourths shares, which is duly registered at the Custom House here. It will, however, be necessary that the bills of sale in Sydney of the remaining nineteen sixty-fourths of the ship should be made out in my name as Agent-General for New South Wales and sent to me. I will then cause registration of ownership of the vessel to be transferred to Sydney, which cannot be done until the bills of sale of the whole interest in the ship are registrated at the Carton House have in my name. tered at the Custom House here in my name.

To-day I telegraphed to apprise you of the foregoing.

I attach, for your information, copies of the telegrams between yourself and this Department, and also a copy of the correspondence which has passed between Messrs. Devitt and Moore and myself in regard I have, &c., SAUL SAMUEL. to this matter.

### [Enclosures.]

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Agent-General for New South Wales, Victoria-street,-39, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., 15 January, 1891.

We have now received a telegram from our correspondents in Australia, announcing the sale of the "Sobraon" to New South Wales Government for £11,500, which sum agrees with your advices, which you showed to our Mr. Devitt when he called upon you on Tuesday. The sum had been reduced by £500, in consequence of the Cabinet not confirming the arrangement which was partially made for

her to be purchased for £12,000.

We hope to be in a position to hand you bills of sale early next week, but we will advise you further on Monday, when we have obtained all the necessary signatures thereto. We are advised from the Colony that you will pro-forty-five sixty-fourth shares, which we are transferring ... -the balance from the Colonial Government in the Colony.

We have, &c.,

DEVITT AND MOORE

(Per The the Colony that you will pay us, in exchange for the bills of sale, the proportionate price of the ship for forty-five sixty-fourth shares, which we are transferring in London, and that Captain Elmslie will receive

(Per Thos. Newton).

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., Agent-General for New South Wales, Victoria-street,-39, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., 19 January, 1801.

Referring to our letter of the 15th instant, we now beg leave to say that we purpose waiting upon you at noon to-morrow with the bills of sale for forty-five sixty-fourths of ship "Sobraon," the amount to receive you will find is £8,085 18s. 9d.

For your guidance we may add that, upon speaking to the Registrar of Shipping with reference to your making the declaration of ownership, he informed us that private business would require him in Victoria-street at about 430 to-morrow, and he very courteously suggested that he should look in at your office, and there take your declaration to save you from the inconvenience of going down to the Custom-We have, &c., DEVITT AND MOORE house.

(Per Thos. Newton).

Gentlemen, Westminster Chambers, 9 Victoria-street, London, S.W., 19 January, 1891.
In reply to your letter of to-day's date, I have to inform you that I shall be in my office to-morrow (Tuesday) at noon, and will be then prepared to receive the bills of sale for forty-five sixty-fourths of the ship "Sobraon," purchased by the New South Wales Government from your representative in Sydney.

I have to beg that you will thank the Registrar of Shipping for his courtesy in consenting to call at this office at 4.30 o'clock to-morrow and take my declaration of ownership of the "Sobraon" on behalf of my Government, thus saving me the inconvenience of going to the Custom-house. I will be here at the time named for the purpose mentioned.

I presume the transfer to me will be as representative of the New South Wales Government, and not in my individual capacity. I am, &c., SAUL SAMUEL.

Messrs. Devitt and Moore, 39, Fenchurch-street, E C.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Agent General for New South Wales, Victoria-street,

39, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., 20 January, 1891. We send you by the hand of our Mr. Newton the bills of sale for forty-five sixty-fourths shares of the "Sobraon," and a form of declaration of ownership made out ready for execution. In exchange for these bills, will you be good enough to hand the amount due, say, £8,085 18s. 9d., to Mr. Newton, who has our authority to receive it. The official receipt for the money is contained in the bills of sale, but Mr. Newton will also give you an acknowledgment for the amount should you require it.

We have, &c., DEVITT AND MOORE.

COPY of a telegram from the Colonial Secretary to The Agent General, dated Sydney, 13th January, 1891. Government has purchased "Sobraon" for £11,500, all on board, save victualling stores, included. Messrs. Devitt and Moore have forty-five sixty-fourths bills of sale in their possession. Please obtain those forty-five sixty-fourths on behalf of Government, and cable when in hand, in order that Captain Elmslie may be paid here for the nineteen sixty-fourths, and delivery may be taken of the ship in Sydney.

HENRY PARKES.

Cory of a telegram from the Agent General to the Colonial Secretary, dated London, 20th January, 1891. HAVE received from Devitt and Moore bills sale for forty-five sixty-fourths shares "Sobraon." Arranged to pay them £8,085 18s. 9d. to-morrow.

Cory of a telegram from The Agent General to the Colonial Secretary, dated London, 21st January, 1891. Am advised it will be necessary to have the bills of sales for the nineteen shares held at Sydney made in my name as Agent General for New South Wales, and sent to me to be registered same as those here. I can then transfer the whole to be registered at Custom House, Sydney, in such names as you may instruct me.

### Captain J. A. Elmslie to The Colonial Secretary.

Captain J. A. Elmslie to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir Henry,

I am only now in a position to inform you with tolerable certainty of my movements. The ballasting and lading of the ship will be completed on the 6th instant. I have secured the services of a new powerful tug steamer, and purpose starting from this port on the morning of the 7th, and under favourable conditions of weather should be in Sydney Harbour on the morning of the 10th (Tuesday). I shall take the ship up the harbour to Gillespie's Wharf to discharge some wheat that I have taken in place of ballast. When this is got rid of, the ship will be in a well ballasted condition to take to the moorings appointed for her, but I would suggest that she should be sighted in dry dock before mooring, to satisfy you of the condition of the under water part, and re-nail or repair any sheets of the coppersheathing that might have been grazed. The ship would then go for a good many years before dry docking was necessary again. The ballast left in the ship will be about 100 tons of kentledge or iron, and 400 tons of granite road metal—2½ inch cubos, which you consented to take over at cost price. My crew will unbend and put away the sails and do anything else required by the officer you appoint to take charge of the ship up to the time I will hand her over to you for good. Kindly direct, if you consistently can, that the port and pilot charges should be remitted. The cost of transfer from this port to Sydney has come to more than I estimated. The shipment of wheat to save ballasting gives nothing to the ship.

I hope and trust to find you in improving health

I hope and trust to find you in improving health

l beg, &c., JAS. A. ELMSLIE.

### Memorandum by The Acting Crown Solicitor.

"THE SOBRAON."

Course to be pursued:-

24 February 1891.

1. Captain Elmslie to have fresh bills of sales (as altered) drawn and executed.

2. Crosby's part to be sent to Tasmania for signature by Captain Elmslic.
3. Delivery to be accepted and given after docking, and report by the Marine Board inspection through Lindeman, if Hickson absent.

4. The Government steamer "Thetis" or "Ajax" with a crew of men from FitzRoy or Sutherland Dock, to be sent down to Central Wharf where the ship now lies, to remove her to the dock free of expense to Captain Elmslie.

5. This not to be treated as accepting possession till inspected and reported on by the Marine

Board officer.

6. As soon as possession is obtained and certified, I see no objection to advancing Captain Elmslie, say, £1,000, or £2,000, on the guarantee of himself and Mr. Viekery, on account of the purchase money.

7. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in cash in London (without interest) to Mr. T. L. Devitt as soon as the ship is placed in Sir Saul Samuel's name.

ROBT. SMITH. Acting Crown Solicitor.

Recommended.—C.W. Approved.—II.P., 24/2/91.

### The Principal Under Secretary to Captain J. A. Elmslie.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 February, 1891.

With regard to the handing over of the ship "Sobraon" to the Government, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the necessary instructions have been given with a view to the ship being docked, without expense to you, at Biocla, and inspected by a Marine Beard officer, upon

whose favourable report the delivery of the vessel is to be given and accepted.

I am desired to add that Sir Henry Parkes approves of the payment to you of £1,000 or £2,000 on account of the purchase money on the guarantee of the Honorable E. Vickery and yourself, and the balance to be paid in cash in London, without interest, as soon as the ship is placed in the Agent-

General's name. The bills of sale in the matter are forwarded herewith in order that they may be drawn and

executed as altered.

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

# The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 February, 1891. The Government having purchased the ship "Sobraon," to replace the N.S.S. "Vernon," I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to be kind

enough to cause instructions to be given to the President of the Marine Board to make an examination of the vessel after being docked at Biloela, prior to acceptance and delivery.

I have, &c.

CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary.

The President of the Marine Board, B.C. 25/2/91, F.K.

### The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 February, 1891.

The Government having purchased the ship "Sobraon," to replace the N.S.S. "Vernon," I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Secretary for Public Works to cause instructions to be given with a view to the removal of the vessel from Darling Harbour to Blook of the purpose of being deeled at the Government or require the removal of the removal purpose of being docked, at the Government expense, previous to examination by a Marine Board officer.

I have, &c., CRÍTCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Sccretary.

# Messrs. Alfred Lamb & Co. to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

We have the honer to inform you that the "Sobraon" has now undergone survey, and the report we have requested the surveyor to send you in this afternoon.

As your surveyors suggest the advisability of putting some few sheets of copper on now that she is in dock, we are sending 100 sheets up, and would ask you to instruct Mr. Pratt to do what is necessary, leaving the question of who is to pay the cost to be settled by Captain Elmslie with Sir Henry Parkes.

We have have also to request that, as arranged by Captain Elmslie with Sir Henry Parkes, the sum of £2 000 he sent us on account of the purchase.

sum of £2,000 be sent us on account of the purchase.

We have, &c., (For Alfred Lamb & Co.), CHARLES COWPER, Manager.

### Report by Marine Board Surveyors.

Marine Board, Sydney, 26 February, 1891. We have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received, we made a personal practical survey of the ship "Sobraon," with a view of expressing an opinion as to her actual condition, the vessel being in dock at the time.

Examined her all over, and found that, for her age, she is exceptionally staunch and sound-a good ship, and has evidently been well kept.

The only defect is, that in places the copper will require repairing; it will take about 100 sheets, time four days, and the approximate total cost £100.

We have, &c., WM. CRUICKSHANK. WILLIAM M. RITCHIE.

The Government will have to undertake this work, as specified.—C.W. For approval.—C.W., 27/2/91. Approved.-H.P., 28/2/91.

### Messrs. Alfred Lamb & Co. to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 26 February, 1891. We have the honor to hand you account for the ballast in the "Sobraon," amounting to £158 18s.

Captain Elmslie informs us that it was arranged that this should be paid for by the Government, and we have to request that you will send us the amount when forwarding the deposit of £2,000.

We have, &c., (For Alfred Lamb & Co.) CHARLES A. COWPÉR, Manager.

For approval.—C.W., 27/2/91. Approved,-H.P., 28/2/91.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Public Works.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28 February, 1891.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Secretary for Public Works to have the goodness to cause instructions to be given with a view to the replacing of about 100 sheets of copper upon the ship "Sobraon," which have been found to be defective, the cost to be defrayed by the Government.

have, &c			
CRIT	CHETT 1	WALK	ER.
			Secretary
TO MAKE	+		

Messrs.

### Messrs. Alfred Lamb & Co. to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 3 March, 1891.
We are informed by Captain Elmslie that at your request the "Sobraon" has been put into Sir, the Fitzroy Dock, and undergone a survey by Captain Hixon, Commander Lindemann, and the Shipwright and Engineers' Surveyor to the Marine Board, and her condition reported to you. The necessary repairs to the copper, as suggested by the Shipwright's Surveyor, will be finished to-morrow, when the ship will be ready for you to take over. We will have the honour to wait on you to-morrow with the bills of sale from the owners here, and register, and shall be glad to receive your cheque for £3,618 6s. 10d., as per statement herewith.

We have, &c., (For Alfred Lamb & Co.) CHARLES A. COWPER, Manager. Inform Treasury, and Agent-General.—C.W., 5/3/91. The New South Wales Government in account with Alfred Lamb & Co., as agents for Devitt and Moore, ·London. d. 0 0 158 18 0 33 10 6 7 10 0 4 0 To purchase of ship "Sobraou"

,, Ballast, 3974 tons, at 8s.

,, Mitchell & Co., copper.

,, Port Jackson S.S. Co., towage to dock

,, Labour paid removing ship from wharf to dock 11,500 0 158 18 11,703 18 6 8,085 11 8 3,618 6 10 11,703 18 6 E. & O. E. J.H.P. Sydney, 3 March, 1891. The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 March, 1891. I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause instructions to be given to the President of the Marine Board to take over, on behalf of the Government, the ship "Sobraon," which has been purchased to relieve the N.S.S. "Vernon," and now in the Sutherland Dock.

[RITCHETT WALKER CRITCHETT WALKER, Principal Under Secretary. Memorandum from The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary. "Sobraon." I have the honor to enclose undertaking in duplicate, which, if signed by Mr. Vickery and Captain Elmslie, may, I think, be safely accepted, and the deposit of £3,415 paid in pursuance thereof. Of course a Treasury voucher under the Audit Act must also be taken. . I have, &c. ROBERT SMITH, Acting Crown Solicitor. [Enclosure.]To the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Secretary. In consideration of the payment to Capuain Elmslie, at our request, of the sum of £3,415 on account of purchase money of the ship "Sobraon," we jointly and severally undertake to complete the title thereto, from all encumbrances, subject to the payment in London of the balance of the purchase money. day of Dated the , 1891. Witness to the signatures,-Memorandum from The Shipping Master, Sydney, to Captain J. A. Elmslie, Ship "Sobraon." 4 March, 1891. The agreement of the "Sobraon" is terminated. The crew having signed the proper rolease, and received their wages and discharges, have now no further claim against the ship. All the requirements of this office have been complied with. J. EDIE, Shipping Master. The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 March, 1891. Sir, In transmitting to you the accompanying vouchers in connection with the purchase of the ship "Sobraon," in favour of Captain James Elmslie, amounting to £3,618 18s. 6d, I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary approves of the payment of the same, and to request that you will invite the Colonial Treasurer to have the goodness to cause the amount to be paid from the Advance Account, pending the passing of a vote by Parliament.

I have, &c.,

> Principal Under Secretary Accounts passed for payment, 5/3/91.

CRITCHETT WALKER,

368 - B

Approved, Treasurer's Advance Account.-W.M., 5/3/91.

[Enclosures.]

### [Enclosures.]

New South Wales.

[Pay Voucher No. 3278.]

Head of Service—Treasurer's Advance Account.—Payable from Vote of £200,000, item No. 264 of Appropriation Act of 1891.

Contingent Expenses-Department of Colonial Secretary.

Claimant-James A. Elmslie, Sydney.

4th March, 1891.—To deposit, on account of the purchase money of the  $\pounds$  s. d. ship "Sobraon," in accordance with the consideration attached ... 3,415 0 0

Total ... 3,415 0 (

Signature of Claimant-Jas. A. Elmslie.

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computations, castings, and rates, is correct; that the Service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Head of the Department.

Examined, £3,415.-J.O., Accountant. Approved.-H.P., 4/3/91.

I hereby authorise the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to The Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

JAS. A. ELMSLIE.

Received on the 6th March, 1891, the sum of £3,415.

(For Jas. A. Elmslie), A. C. GRAHAM, Teller.

To the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, Colonial Sccretary.

In consideration of the payment to Captain Elmslie, at our request, of the sum of £3,415 on account of purchase money of the ship "Sobraon," we jointly and severally undertake to complete the title thereto, free from all encumbrances, subject to the payment in London of the balance of the purchase money.

Dated the 4th day of March, 1891.

Witness to the signatures,—

CHARLES A. COWPER.

E. VICKERY. JAS. A. ELMSLIE.

New South Wales.

[Pay Voucher No. 3277.]

Head of Service—Treasurer's Advance Account—Payable from Vote of £200,000, item No. 264 of Appropriation Act of 1891.

Contingent Expenses—Department of Colonial Secretary.

Claimant-James A. Elmslie, Sydney.

4th March, 1891.—To expenses in connection with taking over of the ship "Sobraon":—

			£s.	d.	
3974 tons ballast, on board, 8s. per ton	 	 	$158 \ 18$	0	
Mitchell & Co., copper	 	 	33 1.0	6	
Port Jackson S.S. Co., towage to dock	 •••	 	7 10	0	
Labour paid by me	 •••	 	4 0	0	
Total '			£203 18	G	

Signature of Claimant—JAS. A. ELMSLIE.

I certify that the amount charged in this voucher, as to computations, castings, and rates, is correct; that the service has been faithfully performed; and that the expenditure is duly authorised in terms of the Audit Act.

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Head of the Department.

Examined, £203 18s. 6d.-J.O., Accountant.

Approved.—H.P., 4/3/91.

I hereby authorise the amount of the above certificate in my favour to be paid on my behalf to Union Bank of Australia, Sydney.

JAS. A. ELMSLIE.

Received on the 6th March, 1891, the sum of £203 18s. 6d.

(For Jas. A. Elmslie), A. C. GRAHAM, Teller.

New South Wales.

No. 8,451. The Treasury, 9 March, 1891. RECEIVED from the Principal Under Secretary the sum of 18s. 9d. sterling, for over-payment made on account of ship "Sobraon."

C. E. F. ROBBERDS, (Pro Treasurer).

£0 18s. 9d.

The

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

Sir. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 March, 1891. With reference to my letter of the 5th instant, regarding the payment to Captain Elmslie of the sum of £3,415, on account of the purchase money for nineteen sixty-fourth shares in the ship "Sobraon," which was purchased by this Government to replace the N.S.S. "Vernon," at a cost of "Sobraon," which was purchased by this Government to replace the N.S.S. "Vernon," at a cost of £11,500, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that in a communication that has been received from the Agent-General it is represented that the sum of £8,085 18s. 9d. has been paid to Messrs. Devitt and Moore, 39, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C., for forty-five sixty-fourth shares held by that firm.

I have, &c., CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

Seen.—W.M., 13/3/91. General.—B.C., 4/4/91, F.K. B.C., 11/6/91, E.A.R. The Accountant.—F.K., 13/3/91.

To be noted. The Auditor-Noted and returned. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade .-

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 March, 1891. With reference to your letter of the 21st January last, on the subject of the purchase by this Sir, Government of the ship "Sobraon," and stating that you had paid to Messrs. Devitt and Moore the sum of £8,085 18s. 9d., for forty-five sixty-fourth shares of the ship, I have the honor to inform you that the balance of the purchase money, amounting to £3,414 1s. 3d., has now been paid to Captain J. A. Elmslie and the other owners for the remaining nineteen sixty-fourth shares.

I beg to enclose herewith the bills of sale of nineteen sixty-fourth shares, for the purpose of enabling you to have the registration and ownership of the "Sobraon" transferred to Sydney, together with a guarantee given by Mr. E. Vickery and Captain Elmslie.

I havo, &c., HENRY PARKES.

Cablegram from The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

London, 4 May, 1891.

Thansfer "Sobraon" complete. Papers by next mail.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir. Westminster Chambers, 9, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., 15 May, 1891. I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 9th March last, No. 99-3,371, with reference to the purchase of the ship "Sobraon," that the bills of sale for nineteen sixty-fourths, enclosed therewith, have been duly registered by the Registrar of Shipping, London, and the transcript of the register for transmission to the Registrar of Shipping, Sydney, has been forwarded from the London

office to the Sydney office.

I return herewith the bills of sale for the whole sixty-four shares, and this completes the Forsixty-four transaction, so far as the transfer of the ship "Sobraon" from the London register to the Sydney register shares bills of sale.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

Assistant Under Secretary.—C.W., 19/6/91. It does not appear necessary to take any action upon these papers. They had, perhaps, better be put in the safe.—E. W. McK., 19/6/91. Put by.—C.W.

The Registrar of Shipping, Port of London, to The Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Sydney.

(Transfer to another Port, No. 2. )

Sir, Custom-house, London, 4 May, 1891. I herewith transmit to you the particulars relating to the "Sobraon," of this port, and the names of all parties appearing on our Register to be interested therein as owners or mortgagees.

The Certificate of Registry has not been delivered to me, and I will thank you to advise me when

it has been delivered up to you and cancelled.

I am, &c.,

C. J. STEBBING,

15 June, 1891.—J.E.P.

Registrar of Shipping, Port of London.

### Form No. 9. CERTIFICATE OF BRITISH REGISTRY. Particulars of Ship.

Official Number of Ship.	Name of Ship. No., Date	, and Port of Registry.	No., Date, and Port of p	previous Registry (if any
54,680	"Sobraon" 29 in 1 South	891; Sydney, New 1 Wales.	267 in 1866; London	
Whether British or Foreign built,	Whether a Sailing or Steamship, and if a Steamship, how propelled.	Where built.	When built,	Name and Address of Builders.
British ,	Sailing	Aberdeen, Coun	24th April, 1866	

### Particulars of Ship-continued

			Partic	ılars of S	hip—conti	inued.		
No. of M Rigged Stern Build Galleries Head	ecks	Three. hip. tound. larvel. fil, don-demi.	side of t Main breadt Depth in ho Depth in ho case of S	he Head of th to outsid ld from To: ld from Up thips of thr	the Stern le of plank nnage Deck pper Deck ree decks an	nder the Bows Post. to Ceiling at M to Ceiling at M d upwards.	fidships Midships in th	40 3 208
•			Partieu	lars of E	ngines (if	any).		
No. of Engines.	Description.	Whether British or Foreign made			and Address Makers.	Dinmeter of Cylinders.	Length of Stroke.	No. of Horses Power (combined).
			i 					
			Par	ticulars o	f Tonnag	c.		
	Gross Tonnag	(e.	In Register Tons.	In Cubic Metres.		Deductions a	llowed.	No. of Tons.
Closed-ii Deck Space Poop . Foreca Round Other	Connage Deck n Spaces above (if any). or Spaces between the control of the contro	cen Dccks	668.70		power On accor or Ap use, a of ever	nt of Space requirements of Spaces of prentices, and sept free from the first kind, not rety of the Crewaces are the following t	occupied by Se appropriated to our Goods or a being the per	eamen
	Gros ctions, as per Co ter Tonnage			6,030·67 6,030·67		Total D	eductions	
tion of w	hich is prefixed whose	to this my Cer Certificate of	tificate, has Competency	s been duly v or Service	y surveyed, : is No.	and that the , is the M:	above Descrip aster of the sa	e Ship, the Descrip- ption is true; that iid Ship; and that re as follows:—
-	Name, Residence, and Occupation of the Owner.				Number of Sixty-fourth Shares.			
Sir Saul S Midd	Samuel, K.C.M. llesex, Agent G	G., C.B., of 9 eneral of New	, Victoria-s South Wale	street, Wes	stminster, (	County Sixty-f	our 64th share:	j,
" ] changes c In should be	of ownership, as case of any cha- carristered accor-	tificate of Regi ad in no case de age of ownershi rding to law.	istry is not ces it contai p it is impo	a Docume n an official rtant for th	ent of Title I record of te protection	. It does not any mortgages a of the interes	JAMES POW Regis necessarily co affecting the sh ts of all partic	/ELL, trar of Shipping. ontain notice of all

Should the Vessel be lost, sold to Foreigners, or be broken up, notice thereof, together with the Certificate of Registry, if in existence, should immediately be given to the Registrar of Shipping at the Port of Registry, under a Penalty of £100 for default.

For further information, apply to the Registrar of Shipping, at any Custom House.

# The Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Custom House, Sydney, 19 August, 1891.

I have the honor to inform you that the registry of the of the training ship "Sobraon" is transferred from London to this port.

transferred from London to this port.

To complete the transaction it is necessary that the London certificate of registry be delivered to me, in order that it may be cancelled and forwarded to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Scamen, London.

The vessel is now registered of this port, and I beg to enclose herewith a certificate of registry to take the place of the certificate for cancellation.

1 have, &c.,

JAMES POWELL,

Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping.

Let this be done.—C.W., 19/8/91. Received London certificate of registry.—James Powell (per W. Hare), 19/8/91.

1891-2.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1891.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. Ao. 3, sec. 220.

STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Sydney, for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, on account of the CITY FUND, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.

	REVENUE.	. – – – –		DISBURSEMENTS.			
		TOTAL.	s	SALARIES,	CONTINGENCIAS	TOTAL,	
tale, raised by assessment under authority of Act of Council, 43 Vic. No. 3 and Fines—Building Pees	1,364 15 0 0 72 0 0 0 116 19 6 4.551 10 9 4.551 10 9 7 6 1 17 11 8 178 0 0 1 17 11 8 178 0 0 1 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 8 17 11 1 8 17 11	,	Office of Mayor	£ s d. 1,416 1.3 4 1,500 8 4 2,474 8 4 1,602 0 8 1,191 13 4 080 8 11 250 0 0 200 0 0 495 16 8 231 13 4 200 0 0	£ s. d	£ s, d.  10,703 11 21  \$1,563 2 9  13,751 6 7	
	£	210,025 0 4	•	į –	-	69,838 10 4 210,025 3 4	

C ty Treasury, Sydney, 29th January, 1892.

GEO. CHRISTIE, F.I.A.V., JAMES ROBERTSON, F.I.A.V., City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER, City Treasurer.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891, on account of CATTLE SALE-YARDS FUND.

RECI	CIPTS.		DISBUR	SEMENTS.	
Revenue by dues  Sale of manure	5,388 2 5 1,262 19 10	£ s. d. 12,619 16 2 4,125 2 7	Salaries of officers Interest expenses Incidental expenses General works Sinking Fund—Annual Contribution Fixed deposit	£ s. d. 903 3 0 2,100 0 0 96 15 9 645 0 0	E s. d. 6,211 18 9 10,500 0 0
	£	16,744 18 9	!	£	16,744 18 9

City Treasury, Sydney, 29th January, 1892.

Geo. Christie, F.I.A.V., James Robertson, F.I.A.V., City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER, City Treasurer,

### TOWN HALL LOAN FUND.

RECH	CIPTS.		DISBUR	SEMENTS.	
	Revenue.	Total.	-	CONTINGENCIES.	TOTAL
City Fund	1,000 0 0 5,087 0 6	2,619 7 11	General works Interest expenses Town Hall organ	12,500 0 0 667 10 0 157 9 8	£ s. d 26,119 7 11

City Treasury, Sydney, 29th January, 1892.

Geo. Christie, F.I.A.V., James Robertson, F.I.A.V.,  $\left. \right\}$  City Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER, City Treasurer.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1891, on account of STREETS LOAN FUND.

, RECH	EIPTS.		DISBUR	SEMENTS.	
City Fund	1,242 5 5 33,335 2 2	TOTAL.  £ s. d.  15,242 5 5	Interest expenses Incidental expenses General works— Wages Streets Cement, tar, &c. Wood blocks.	78 15 0   1,097 8 9   5,861 4 8   3,163 17 2	Total.
	£		· !	£	31,381 18 4 31,381 18 4

City Tressury, Sydney, 29th January, 1892. Geo. Christie, F.I.A.V., James Robertson, F.I.A.V.,  $\left. City \right.$  Auditors.

ARTHUR SPEER, City Treasurer.

### MOORE-STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

REVENUE.	DISBURSEMENTS.					
Sale of old material		Compensation	<b>1</b> ,		£ 96,521	s. d 8 11
£	96,521 8 11			£	96,521	-8 1
City Treasury, Sydney, Geo. 29th January, 1892. Jam	. Christie, F.I.A	I.V., I.A.V.,	Auditors.	ARIHUR SPR	ER, Sty Trensu	irer.
LIABILITIES of the MUNICIP	AL COUNCIL	of the CITY	OF SYDNEY,	31st December, 1	391.	
CITY FUND.  Debentures outstanding			£ s. d	£ s. d.	£	в. d
Less amount to credit at Union Bank Less amount to credit at City Fund Reserv	e Account	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	75,000 0 0	81,909 0 4	18,090	19
Debentures outstanding			1.262 19 10	35,000 0 0 18,762 19 10	16,237	0
Town Hall Loa	an Fund.			275,000 0 0	10,401	Ü
Less amount to credit at Union Bank Less amount to credit at fixed deposit			2,407 12 7	12,467 12 7	262,532	7
STREETS LOAD	s Fund.			300,000 0 0	202,002	•
Debentures outstandingLess amount to credit at Union Bank		*** **********************************		17,195 9 3	282,804	10
MOORE STREET IMP	ROVEMENT FUND				95,527	8
				£	675,192	6
Less Sinkin Cattle Sale-yards—Invested, £5,200. Less amo	ount due to Unio	n Bank, £347 0	)s. 2d	4,852 19 10		
Town Hall Loan—Amount to credit at Union Invested, £7,000				.  or₁∪±+ o a		
Streets Loan—Amount to credit at Union Bo Invested, £17,500				1 5 75 1 7 1 7 1	1	
Town Hall Loan—Colonial Treasury Account— Streets Loan do	-Amount to credi	it ali Ticasuty			,   107,910	6 1
				£	567,281	19

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1892.

1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LOAN MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

(RETURN SHOWING PARTICULARS OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 September, 1891.

RETURN showing Particulars of Loan made by the Government to the Council of City of Sydney since its Incorporation (laid upon the Table in accordance with the promise made to Mr. Hutchinson) Question No. 3, Votes No. 35, 28th September, 1891.

Authority.	Vote.	Amount,	Authority to cancel liability of Council.	Amount of liability cancelled.		
Item 128 of Act 39 Vic. No. 17, being Appropriation Act of 1875	As a loan in aid of the Corporation of the City of Sydney, to enable them to carry out works of urgent public importance. To be repaid by annual instalments during the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.	£40,000	Section 214 of Act 43 Vic. No. 3, passed 4th July, 1879	$\left. ight\}\ 45,244\ 1$	s. d.	

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 29th September, 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

(TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

City of Sydney Improvement Board, 131, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1891.

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary,-

Sir,

Since the date of the last Annual Report the work performed by the Board may, it is thought, be regarded as continuing to be comparatively satisfactory, taking into consideration the existing unfortunate position which the Board occupies, hampered by a defective Act of Parliament, and impeded by want of power to initiate proceedings or proper authority to execute orders made, which defects have been so frequently and urgently brought under notice in previous reports and in other ways.

The Board has, during the past year, met on nineteen occasions, and, in addition to special surveys and inquiries connected with the condition of buildings, made under the provisions of the 10th section of the City of Sydney Improvement Act, fifty-six references, reports, or informations have been received and disposed of in respect altogether of eighty buildings, walls, or other structures, and in each case inspections and orders have been made by the assembled Board.

Also in two cases, rehearings, applied for by owners or occupiers, have been allowed, and two appeals for rehearings have been refused.

Theoretically the Board has had conferred on it, as may be seen upon perusal of the 6th clause of the City of Sydney Improvement Act "Power to determine any questions concerning the execution of this Act," but practically, its authority is found to be limited, circumscribed, or defeated in the manner clearly described and detailed from time to time and (to use the words of Mr. Attorney-General Simpson, contained in an opinion from him, already quoted in the tenth Annual Report, in which he recognises the difficulties contended against) "the Board cannot do much in the matter."

His Honor the Primary Judge in Equity, and eminent counsel after legal consultations, have dilated upon the many puzzles, incongruous embarrassments, and clashing of jurisdiction and authority contained in the "City of Sydney Improvement Act," and have also given expression to similar views respecting the duties and powers of the Board.

It can only be repeated that some alteration of the present law upon the subject is, in the opinion of members of this Board, most imperatively needed.

It may here not be out of place to say that you have more than once stated in Parliament that the "City of Sydney Improvement Act" requires amending, and to again remind you that several proposed Amending Bills have been drafted by the members of this Board and submitted, in the hope of their obtaining the necessary authority and means requisite to enable them, without going beyond their proper province, or without seeking new powers, merely to discharge those duties the Legislature evidently intended them to perform.

One

One of these draft Bills, transmitted to you on the 17th April, 1888, is a brief measure, and would, it is believed, if passed into law, and pending any larger reform, remedy some, at least, of the defects pointed out, render this Board more useful, and enable their decisions or orders to be more certainly and expeditiously given effect to.

Regarding the expenditure in connection with the Board it may be stated that members are not paid anything for their services from the public revenue. The meagre and intermittent amounts they receive for fees, to which, under the 12th, 27th, and 29th sections of the City Improvement Act, they become entitled, being a charge imposed directly upon owners of buildings, &c., dealt with. It will be remembered that the Board consists of five members, of whom the Act specially provides that one shall be a professional architect, one a practical builder, and one a medical practitioner; these fees, which are imposed, and are recoverable in a manner most repugnant to members, and objectionable to owners and occupiers, form the sole remuneration of the members of the Board, and are equally divided between them, neither the Chairman, or any one member, professional or otherwise, attending to deal with references or appeals, receiving more than another; but there is an unavoidable outlay for salaries of a Registrar and one clerk, and for other contingent expenses, provided for by annual Parliamentary vote, respecting which it is desired to be explained that had the Board power to initiate proceedings relating to one portion of their functions, viz., the dealing with buildings, walls, or other things appurtenant thereto in a ruinous state, or dangerous to the public, or to the occupiers of neighbouring buildings, and concerning which numerous complaints are made from time to time by citizens to the Board, which unfortunately is unable to take any very active cognisance of such complaints, through the Board not having proper and undivided control over the performance of the duties of the Executive Officer—the City Building Surveyor-appointed under a provision contained in the Act, its sphere of usefulness might be largely extended, and an increased amount of beneficial work might be performed by even the present small staff employed, which, however, must be efficiently maintained in readiness for any occasion which may arise.

As an illustration of the expedition sometimes necessary in dealing with a sudden emergency, it may be mentioned that when the extensive fire took place which produced such disastrous results in Pitt, Moore, and Castlereagh Streets, and contiguous thereto, within the Board year now under consideration, on the same morning it occurred, and whilst the fire was still burning, references were made and transmitted by the City Building Surveyor to the Board, and a meeting was convened, attended by the whole of the members, and a large number of dangerous buildings and walls were examined by the Board, and a variety of orders dealing with them were drawn up and issued. On other occasions, such as at the time of the collapse of a building known as the "Volunteer Artillery Hotel" in George-street North, or the fall of another building called the "Burrangong Hotel" in George-street, near the Haymarket, and when other similar accidents occur, it devolves upon the Board and its officers to act with promptitude and despatch, which can only be secured by retaining the services of reliable, experienced, and responsible persons to see that everything relating to this work,—only one of the branches of their duties,—is brought to, and kept in, such a state of completeness as will prevent the occurrence of any difficulty when such services are hastily called into requisition.

Mr. Benjamin Backhouse, the professional architect upon and lately the Chairman of the Board, having been granted leave of absence to permit him to proceed to England, it became necessary that another architect should, during such absence, be temporarily appointed a member of the Board, and Mr. Robert Clarence Backhouse has been so appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

The position of Chairman of the Board has been filled by members electing Mr. William Bailey, J.P., to that office.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WM. BAILEY, J.P., CHAIRMAN.

R. CLARENCE BACKHOUSE, F.I.A., N.S.W.,

CRAIG DIXON, M.D., F.R.C.S., E.,

GEORGE EVANS,

FRANK SENIOR, J.P.,

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF EAST MATTLAND-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's flice, Sydney, 2nd July, 1891.

### EAST MAITLAND MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of East Maitland, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAW for the better prevention of Nuisances within the Borough of East Maitland.

No person shall be allowed to take, carry, or convey, by means of any waggon, cart, dray, or other conveyance or method, any night-soil, or any filth, offensive matter, or dead animal, through or along any street or lane in the said Borough, without the permission, in writing, of the Mayor for the time being thereof, or, in case of his absence, or on any occasion when his office may from any cause become vacant, then upon the like permission of the Council Clerk for the time being; and any person applying for such permission shall state, in writing, upon what date, from what place, and to what place, and along what street or streets, and between what hours he is desirous of conveying such night-soil, filth, offensive matter, or dead animal; and any person who shall, without such permission or otherwise than in accordance with the terms of his application, take, carry, or convey any such night-soil, filth, offensive matter, or dead animal, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not less than two nor more than ten pounds.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of East Maitland, this 27th day of May, A.D. 1891.

P. Bowes, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) GEO, THOS. CHAMBERS, Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS-MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14th July, 1891.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON .-- AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following amended and additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

THE following amended and additional By-laws have been made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton for the better carrying out of the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

By-laws Nos.. 14 and 23 of the By-laws published in the Government Gazette of 21st August, 1878, and By-law No. 4 of date 9th August, 1888, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following By-laws Nos. 1, 2, 3 shall stand as Nos. 14, 23, and 4 of the aforesaid By-laws.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

awnings being erected in front of shops.

1. 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, caske, or goods of any kind whateoever; or shall hoop, placed, wash, or cleansed, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipal District; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, or wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading 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 unbarnessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if cart, wain, wagon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatso-over (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or other building or premises over any part of any such footway or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises or other building or premises or other states. building or premises, or any other matter or thing from on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other

building or premises over or next into such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who, having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stallboard, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stallboard, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way of offsel, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or foot way of or next into any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit any pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty 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: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, in such manner that such awning shall be at least 10 feet above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close up to the curbstone or outer edge of such footway.

Swine not to be kept; or swine, horses, &c., suffered to wander about the streets.

about the streets.

2. 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 70 yards of any street or public place in the said Municipal District, 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 street or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings. than five shillings.

#### Hoardings to be erected.

3. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to 3. 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, near to, or in any street or public place within the Municipal District of Hamilton, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations of any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and efficient manner in accordance with the plan and specification. efficient manner, in accordance with the plan and specification adopted by the Council of the aforesaid Municipality, and to adopted by the Council of the aforesaid Municipality, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the aforesaid Council; and any person or persons who shall keep up, or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall have been allowed by the said Council in their notice of permission to enclose 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 continuation of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to allow to fall upon, or 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 street or public place within the said Municipality; or any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remove any such pipes, gutters, or conrefuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or con-trivances when required to do so by any officer of the Council, shall on conviction forfest and pay suy sum not exceeding 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 rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of such footway 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 officer appointed by the Council.

Houses, &c., to be spouted.

5. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any main thoroughfare shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with down pipes, 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.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

6. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality, so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of Noisome and Offensive Trades.

7. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operations in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke, shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke, 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 Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint,-Inquire and report -Order of Council thereon.-Notice to discontinue, &c.-Penalty.

8. Upon the complaint in writing of any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of 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, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, an t that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operations so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the

meaning of these By-laws,—notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operations, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complanant or to any other resident within the said Municipality; and if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "poisome and offensive trade" is about to

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be be commenced,—Penalty.

9. The like proceeding shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except that the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, are constituted and shall require him, here or them not to come persons about to enter upon such insultrature, trade, cannot, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality; and any person who shall in such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall in any way be "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these Bylaws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor nore than fifty pounds.

Service of Notices-Liabilities.

10. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said promises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these Brileys. And every person who shall be be a good and suincient service of such notice for an the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting following or carrying on such manufacture trade. ducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

By-laws for the regulation of traffic in the streets within the Municipality of Hamilton,

Vehicles to stand alongside footpath.

venicies to stand alongside footpath.

11. No person shall permit or suffer any vehicle under his or her charge or control to stand or remain in any street or readway in the Municipality of Hamilton, without causing such vehicle to be placed alongside of and parallel with the footway of such street or readway.

12. No person having charge of a vehicle whilst the same is standing in any street or readway in the said Municipality shall be at such a distance from such vehicle as to prevent him or her having centrel of the horse or horses attached thereto.

Driving around corners.

13. No person shall drive any vehicle or ride any horse while crossing the intersection of any streets within the Municipality of Hamilton, or turn the corners of any streets, at a pace faster than a walk.

14. Any person offending against any of the provisions of By-laws Nos. 11, 12, 13 shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

JOHN ARKINS, (L.S.)

JAMES RAY, Council Clerk. Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HAMILTON-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. So. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28th September, 1891.

### HAMILTON MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Hamilton under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

BY-LAWS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF GREGSON PARK, HAMILTON

WE, the Municipal Council of Hamilton, trustees appointed by WE the Municipal Council of Hamilton, trustees appointed by deed of grant from the Australian Agricultural Company, of 14th October, 1886, of Gregson Park, Hamilton, do hereby make the following By-laws, for the breach of any of which we do hereby impose upon the offenders or offender the fines or fine hereinafter specified respectively:—

1. No person shall climb any of the trees, or shall sit upon, climb any part on in any way get on over or under any

climb, or jump over, or in any way get on, over, or under any fence or rail creoted in the said Park, or shall stand or lie on

any of the seats therein.

2. No person shall cut any name, word, or mark on any seat, fence, gate, post, fountain, tree, or any other object or plant contained in the Park, or standing on the boundary thereof, or write thereon, or otherwise deface the same, or shall stick any bill thereon.

3. No person going in the direction of any path therein shall

walk on the grass bordering such path.

4. Any person offending against any of the preceding Bylaws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding forty shillings.

- 5. No person shall throw any stone or other missile, or light 5. No person shall throw any stone or other missile, or light any fire in the said Park, or deposit therein any bottle, broken glass, east off clothing, or litter of any kind, or without the written permission of the Mayor engage in any race or game, or play upon any instrument, or ride upon any horse or other animal, or any bicycle, tricycle, or go-cart, or drive any vehicle in the said Park, or expose any article for sale therein; and every person so offending shall be liable to a fine of twenty shillings, and may be forthwith removed from the Park.
- 6. No public meeting of any kind, or assemblage of person together to the number of twelve or more, or any procession of persons for any purpose, in the said Park shall be allowed; and every person forming part of any such meeting or assemblage or procession shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty

shillings; and if, being desired by any Alderman of the Municipality, or constable, or park-keeper to depart, he shall refuse or wilfully neglect to do so, he shall be liable to a fine of not more than forty shillings and not less than twenty shillings, and may be forthwith removed from the Park: Provided always that the last preceding By-law shall not extend to any meeting or assemblage, and which shall be holden for any purpose by the written permission of the Mayor, exhibited in some conspicuous place within the boundaries of the Park: And provided also that the Mayor shall, upon requisition from not less than (10) ten ratepayers, grant permission for a public meeting to be held in the said Park for the purpose of discussing any public question.

7. Any person found in the said Park in a state of intoxication, or behaving in a disorderly or indecent manner, or creating or taking part in any disturbance, or wilfully injuring, removing, or throwing down any tree, shrub, plant, herbage, fence, rail, lamp, wall pillar, seat, or fountain, or committing any act of indecency, or obstructing any park-keeper or workman, or using insulting words or gestures towards any persons, or discharging a firearm, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and may be forthwith removed from the Park.

8. If any horse, cow, sheep, goat, pig, or other destructive

8. If any horse, cow, sheep, goat, pig, or other destructive animal be found trespassing within the Park, the owner thereof shall pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds for each animal so trespassing, in addition to the amount of damage done by such animal.

9. Any person playing cricket, football, or any other game in the said Park, without written permission of the Mayor, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

Given under our Hands and Seal, this twenty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one. (L.S.)

JOHN ARKINS,

Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MURRUMBURRAH-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2nd June, 1891.

### MURRUMBURRAH MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Murrumburrah under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

### BOROUGH OF MURRUMBURRAH.

Repeal of By-law No. 1.

THAT By-law No. 1 of the Code of By-laws passed on the 20th August, 1890, be and the same is hereby repealed.

That the following By-law be adopted by this Council:—"The Council shall meet for the despatch 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 Mayor may appoint.

(L.S.) THOMAS ALLSOPP, Mayor.

The Corporate Seal of the Borough of Murrumburrah was authorised to be affixed hereto, at a duly convened meeting of this Council held on Monday, 23rd March, 1891, in the presence of,—

Rob. B. Wallace, Council Clerk.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MURRUMBURRAH-AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. So. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20th July, 1891.

### MURRUMBURRAH MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDED BY-LAW.

The following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Murrumburrah, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

. HENRY PARKES.

Borough of Murrumburrah.

Alteration of By-law No. 40.

That By-law No. 40 of the code of By-laws passed on the 20th August, 1890, be and the same is hereby altered to read as follows:—"Works undertaken by the Council, and estimated to cost over five (5) pounds shall be let by tender; and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement, signed by one or more respectable parties as sureties, for due performance of the contract."

The corporate seal of the Borough of Murrumburrah was authorised to be affixed hereto, at a duly convened meeting of this Council, held on Friday, 8th May, 1891, in the presence of,—

(L.S.) THOMAS ALLSOPP, Mayor.

1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ${f MUNICIPALITIES}.$

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MOAMA-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Mo. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3rd July, 1891.

### MOAMA MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Moams, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

By-laws made by the Municipal District Council of Moama for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of 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; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibition-held or kept for hire or profit, bowling or skittle alleys, and other places of nanuscment; com elling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters, opening new public roads, streets, ways, and reserves; for protection of public fountains and water-course; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating and licensing public vehicles; the slaughtering of eattle; for the collection of rates; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; preventing trees from overlanging public pathways and preserving trees, shrubs, and other public property; to extirp the weeds; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality and for the prevention of contagious or infectious diseases; and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

\*\*Meetings of the Council.\*\* BY-LAWS made by the Municipal District Council of Moama

### Meetings of the Council.

### Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 7:30 p.m every second Monday in each month, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for hidding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to cleet, from among themselves, a Chairman for such

meeting, to give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at any later hour during the 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 re-orded in the Minute-book.

### Order of Business.

### 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 arreneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
- 2. Correspondence to be road and, if necessary, ordered upon,
- Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
- 4. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
- 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 Committee or officers, to be made.
- 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.

### Business may be dealt with out of regular order,

It shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

### Business at Special Meetings.

5. At Special Meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or the Alderman at whose instance such Special Meeting shall have been called, may

#### Business paper for Special Meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

#### Business paper for Ordinary Meeting-how prepared,

7. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk or other person acting as his substitute not less than forty-eight hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter upon such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this Part of these By-laws in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction, shall have been received. shall have been received.

#### Summons to Members.

8. The Summons to Members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business

#### How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting he laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall cause a note to be made upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

## 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 aforesaid, all the said notices 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 amend-

### Motions and Amendments.

### Motions-How to be moved.

1!. 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 proposed mover.

12. No motion, of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall as hereinafter provided be proceded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, ulness by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

### Motions 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 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.

### How amendments to be put.

15. Any number of amendments may be proposed on the motion before the Council, and when more than one amendment shall have been moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, then on the next preceding the last, and so on in inverse error to that in which they shall have been moved, unless when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, and then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

### Motions for adjournment,

16. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion will be permitted to be made until half an hour has clapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

17. The Council Clerk shall put every motion in writing when requested to do so by the Mayor, which shall be signed by the mover, and every motion when seconded, and read by the Clerk, shall be considered the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

#### Orders of the Day.

### Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

18. 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 Chairman 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.

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 or Chairman for the time being may, as to any Order of the Day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to may the same. move the same.

### Petitions.

#### Petitions to be respectfully worded.

20. 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

#### Petitions-how received.

21. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

#### How petitions are to be dealt with,

22. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the permissible on the presentation of a potition, except that the same be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees bereinafter 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 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.

Duties of Mayor as to 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 on Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor he absent and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman. Alderman.

### Reports from Committees and Minutes from Mayor.

### Form of Report.

24. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the

### Mayor's Minute.

25. 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 minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written on 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, &c., are to be dealt with; duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

26. 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, and that it stand an Order of the Day: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course.

### Questions and Statements.

### Limitations as to Questions and Statements

27. 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 4 of this Part of these Ry-laws these By-laws.

#### Notice to be given.

28. Twenty-four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary for a reference to other persons or to documents.

#### Answer not compulsory.

29. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

### Question to be put without argument, &c.

30. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

#### Similar provision as to statements.

31. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c., rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

32. 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 any time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of, or relating to, any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid. as aforesaid.

#### Order of Debate.

### Mode of addressing the Council.

Mode of addressing the Council.

33. 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 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 shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put, and the answer thereto, shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

### Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

34. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, 34. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinafter provided; and any Alderman using, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the same to be written down, and on being asked to do so, withdrawn; and if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

### Limitation as to number of speeches, &c

35. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak 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 than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

### Mover and seconder.

36. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

### Speaker not to digress, &c.

37. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make any personal reflection on, or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

### Adjournment of debate.

38. A debate may be adjourned 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 preaudience on the resumption of the same.

### Mayor to decide as to preaudience.

39. 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 1 e stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

40. Any Alderman may request the matter or question under discussion to be stated or read for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon any such question or matter. No such request or requisition shall be made so as to interrupt any Alderman when maching when speaking.

# Mayor or Chairman not to tnove or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

41. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move any motion or amendment, nor put any question as provided for by section 14 of this Part of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by section 35 of the same; but such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless as in section 35) but shall be considered as still presiding.

#### Questions of Order.

#### Mayor may call Member to order.

42. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being 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.

#### Decision of points of order.

43. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being, 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.

#### Mode of Voting.

#### How questions to be put.

44. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.

#### Divisions-penalty for refusing to vote.

Divisions—penalty for refusing to vote.

45. Any Alderman may call for a division, and the votes shall be taken by a show of hands. In such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, and the names and votes of the Alderman 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.

### Committee of the whole Council.

### Business in Committee.

46. The business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinafter provided, as near as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

### Calls of the Council.

### How call of Council to be made.

47. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before the Council.

### Such call to be compulsory in certain cases

48. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to 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.

49. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered.

### Standing and Special Committees.

50. There shall be five Standing Committees, each consisting of three members, namely,—a By-law, Works, Finance, Town Hall, and Lighting. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

51. The reappointments of the five Standing Committees may on resolution of the Council be made by ballet, and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointments of any members to any one of such Committee, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed. appointed.

### By-law Committee.

52. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good Government of the Municipality.

### Works Committee.

53. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, reads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and

management of the Council; they shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Finance Committee.

54. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Lighting Committee.

55. The Lighting Committee shall exercise a general supervision over the whole of the lighting plant, and the employees connected therewith of the Borough, and shall recommend the addition or removal of public lamps, and shall furnish a Cartainly generate the Carrainly furnish a fortnightly report to the Council.

#### Town Hall Committee.

56. The Hall Committee shall have charge of the Council Chambers, hall, residence, and library, and shall prepare a tariff of charges for the use of the hall, and recommend in writing to the Council any repairs, alterations, or additions that may be deemed necessary

#### Records of transactions in Committee.

57. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book 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

### Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

58. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter especially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and neorssary current expenses—Expenses authorised to be reported—Outlay to be in accordance with the Orders of the Council 52. For emergent matters, and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlay to the following extent may be incurred:—

By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.
 By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of ton pounds.
 The Lighting Committee for necessary expenses to the extent of twenty-five pounds.
 Provided that in every case, a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee,

60. 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.

Certificate required with each claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order—Certificates to be attached to report.

61. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor, certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers, employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to such officer, servant or labourer, and the of the amount due to such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment.

Common seal and records of the Council—Common seal and press, how secured—Care of same.

secured—Care of same.

62. The common scal, and the press to which the same is attached, shall be secured by a cover or box, which—except when such scal and press are in use—shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common scal and press shall be in the custody and care of the Council Clerk.

### When and how common seal to be used.

63. The common seal shall not be attached to any document ob. The common sear shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

#### How books of account, &c., be kept.

64. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chambers, in the cust-dy and care of the Council Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same, but the Mayor or Council Clerk may for any special purpose authorise their romoval.

#### Records not to be removed

from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Mayor or Council Clerk, in writing first had and obtained, shall be subject 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 received such 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. same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

#### Receipt for documents.

66. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid, shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document, which receipt shall he carefully preserved among the records until the document or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed.

### Penalty for destroying or defacing records.

67. Any person destroying or defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any books, papers, or records, shall for every such offence be liat le to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

### Officers and Servants.

Notice to candidates

68. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

#### Mode of appointment.

69. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, or otherwise, in such mode as may at the time be determined

### Appointment of officers, &c.

Appointment of officers, &c.

70. The officers of the Council shall be appointed annually, or otherwise if so ordered; and the engagement of any officer may be determined at any time by a vote of a majority of the whole Council: Provided that one month's notice shall be given to every such officer whose services are to be so dispensed with, and that any officer may resign his appointment by giving to the Council one month's notice in writing of his desire and intention to do so: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed in any way to affect the powers of suspending officers, and of dismissing men for misconduct, vested in the Council by the 152nd section of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," 31 Vic. No. 12.

Exceptional cases.

### Exceptional cases.

71. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

### Bonds for good conduct.

72. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, shall be deposited with the Attorney or Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and to officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or

### Duties of Council Clerk,

73. The Council Clerk in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Municipalities Act of 1867, and the Municipalities Act of 1867 Amendment Act of 1874, or by the present or any other By-laws therounder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions or the said Municipalities Acts. 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 be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of the Mayor, and shall make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure. He shall collect all rates and moneys belonging to the Council. He shall have general care and management of the Town Hall. Chambers, Rooms, Library, and all other property belonging to same: letting Hall and rooms (and receiving all revenues from same), subject to advice and approval of the Town Hall Committee. He shall act as Librarian, have charge of all books, and see that the reading-room is kept in proper order. 73. The Council Clerk in addition to the duties which by the

#### Duties of other officers or servants.

74. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corpora-12. The nuices of an onicers and servants of the Corporation, in addition to the duti's which by the present, or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law he made.

#### Special powers of Mayor.

75. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all 75. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such oxplanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such return or statement, explanation or information, already given and on record, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden and dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may be either rendered viva voce, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct. may direct.

#### Complaints against officers.

76. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, 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 which is anonymous. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded. duly recorded.

#### Miscellaneous.

### Leave of absence.

77. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of Council, adopted after due notice.

#### Mode of calling for tenders.

78. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

#### Draft of intended By-laws.

79. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

### Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

80. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been remitted 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 herein ments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as herein before provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

### Lapse of business.

81. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the next meeting at the point where it was so interrupted.

### Suits and prosecutions, for penalties, &c.

82 Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penal-tics 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 Municipality, operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, shall be so conmenced or laid by the solicitor of the Municipality, or by any officer named by the Council for that purpose, imposing the penalty sought to be enforced. And no such suit shall be brought or intermation laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or Auditor, or servant, except on an express resolution of the Council.

### How notices are to be published.

83. In all cases where the public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-haw such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

### Mode of preceeding in cases not provided for,

81. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily any portion of these By-laws.

85. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to, or affect the proceedings at, meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempore without notice in cases of emergency if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

#### PART II.

### Collection and enforcement of rates.

#### Rates when due and payable.

1. All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due 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 Town Hall, to the Council Clerk, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the office closes at 1 o'clock.

#### Defaulters.

3. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in detault.

#### Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

### Bailiff, how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be appointed by the Council and may from time to time be removed by them.

### Baileff to find securities.

6. The Bailiff shall find two surties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of fifty pounds (£50) each for the faithful performance of his duty,

#### Duties of Bailiff.

7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates in manner hereinafter pro-

#### Warrant of distress.

8. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

### Distress and sale, &c.

9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff, or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to disdrain therein or thereon, and to remain in such and to disdrain therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between 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 thereof, to be said by public suction, either on the nurminess or at such other be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after doducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold on demand by such owner.

### Inventory.

10. 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, 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 ease there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be lett as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Council Clerk.

### Goods may be impounded.

11. The Bailiff 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 most neare convenient for this purpose; and testant be fawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days as hereinbef re mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy and in ordered to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

#### Owner direct order of sale.

12. The owner of the 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 he put up for sale according to such

#### Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

### Deputy.

14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorise, by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of graph deputy. responsible for the acts of such deputy.

#### Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hercunto annexed marked C.

#### SCHEDULE A.

### Warrant of Distress.

Mayor of the Municipal District Council of Moama, do hereby authorise you , the Bailiff of the said Municipal District to distrain the goods and chattles in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , for, being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District to the day of , for the said dwelling-house (or land or promises, as the case may be), and to proceed for the recovery of the said rates according to law.
Dated this

day of

18 .

Mayor.

### SCHEDULE B.

### Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District Council of Moama, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at , within the said Municipal District, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District to the day of Dated day of 18

Bailiff.

### SOMEDULE C.

### Costs.

		u,
For every warrant of distress	2	G
For every warrant and making levy where the sum is		
not more than £20	3	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	1	-0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	3	0
For man in possession each day, or part of day	G	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound		
on proceeds of sale	1	0

### PART III.

### Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

### Fire or combustible materials, &c.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, whorkshop, 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 a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials; and every 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 second offence against this By-law. offence against this By-law.

### Inflammable fences, &c.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, 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 buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and fails to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a second offence against this By-law. against this By-law.

#### Setting fire to matter without notice.

3. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter is, that it is his or her intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Fireworks.

4. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework, upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause within one hundred yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Wilfully setting fire to chimners.

5. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Burning shavings, &c., in the street.

6. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipality, or who shall, within ten yards of any dwelling-house, burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive 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.

7. It shall not be lawful, for any person to paste or other-1. It shall not be fawful, for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placards or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, or deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### PART IV.

Streets and Public Places .- Public health and decency, &c .-Streets, &c.

#### New roads to be reported on.

1. No new public road, street, way, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Conneil, until after such road, street, way, or reserve shall have been examined by the Committee for works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

### Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. When any proprietor 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 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, reserve, 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, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

### Dedications of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, 3. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for Works, and such instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council record of the Council.

### Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

4. 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 behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipal District, 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-ways and footways 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. hercinafter directed.

### Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chambet for fourteen days for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper

circulating in the Municipal District that such plan is so open the council unless made within twenty-one days after such plan is so open to inspection, and no objections thereto shall be entertained by the Council unless made within twenty-one days after such notice shall have been given. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed 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 material, or any road scrapings or sweepings, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or any other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantenly break up or otherwise laws a council are in the said Borough. 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 nor less than one

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 street or public place within the said Municipal District for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and leven the sam pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipal District, 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 side of the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from a most to sunrise during the continuance of such enclose, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining fortwark to be enclosed under negative

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

S. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land, within the said Municipality, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, or excavated space, adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipal District, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he or she shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar or any opening door or window in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said Municipal District without the consent of the Council; and if any p rson shall so offend he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, or door, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together

that such expense and penalty shall not together

exceed fifty pounds.

# Wells to be covered over-Penalty.

10. Every person who shall have a well situated in any yard or place open or exposed to any road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Municipal District, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have here given the same. over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of twenty premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of twenty shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions thereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

# Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs,

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

11. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

#### Drawing or trailing limber, &c.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

12. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipal District any funber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or harrow, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby. above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

13. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any street or other public place in the said Municipal District, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, latch, 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 or either of any such carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive or ride any horse, ass mule, or other beast upon any such footway, 13. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, ride any horse, 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 such such offence. each such offence.

#### Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

14. 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 or any street or public place within the said Municipal District, or any owner or occupier of such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the Council, shall on conviction forfeit and so by any omeer of the Councit, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 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 rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of such footways into the gutters adjoining the same. And provided also that such pipes shall be laid down to the satisfaction and under the superintendence of the officer appointed by the Council.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on the footways.—Not removing when required—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being crected in front of shops.

15. Any person who shall set or place, or eause 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 cleansed, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or footway in any street or public place within the said Municipal District, or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid. within the said Municipal District, or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading and unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for plassengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unhannessing the horses or other animals from such coach, cant wain, waggon, dray sledge truck or other carriage. waiting for passengers when actually hired, or harnessing or unhannessing the horses or other animals from such coach, eart, wain, waggon, dray, siedge, truck, or other carriage; or if any person shall set or place or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offul, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other buildings or premises, over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or other proper officer or the Council; or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, showboard, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, line, meat, offal, or

other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay or place, expose or put out, 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, choppingany of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, bisket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over such carriage or foot way of or next unto any such street 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; 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: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the curbstone footway, and that the posts be placed close to the conbetone or outer edge of such footway, and a plan must be submitted to the Council prior to its erection.

# Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

16. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any 16. 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 (such carts as are drawn by one horse or driver, or guided with reins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wiltuily 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 whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon. of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatso-over, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully provent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

# Riding or driving furiously, &c.

17. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Berough, so negligently, carclessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall be endangered, shall on conviction corfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one

Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

18. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of 18. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind or swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty vards of any street or public place within the Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any house, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any tree troad, or public place within the said Municipal District, shall for fair and has for every such offence a sum not exceeding forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and to be made liable for damages.

# Public Property.

# 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 convenience in the said Manicipal District shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, furfeit and pay for every offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

# As to damaging buildings.

21. Any person who shall damage any building, wall, parapet, fence, sluice, bridge, culvert, sewer, water course, or other public property within the said Municipal District, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if such damage be wiltuily done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than tive pounds.

# Damaging trees.

22. Any person who shall wilfully and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

# Obstructing public pathways.

23. That the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipal District, who shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any path or footway on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and who on demand made by the Council, or their overseer or inspector, shall not cut, or cause to be cut, lopped, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight

fect at least, the said Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser of trespasser, and the cost of such work shall be definated by the owners or occupiers of said properties and in default of payment shall be recoverable by law as provided; and in case any person or negams shall by law as provided; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner foreibty oppose the said Council, or their s.rvants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds. exceeding ten pounds. O'structions.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public places, reserves, water-courses

21. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, creek, or canal, or who public water-course, sewer, water-hole, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or any fifth of any kind to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets within the Municipal District of Moana, or shall cause or permit, or cause by means of pip-s, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river,

creck, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

25 No cesspit, cesspool, or other receptacle for night-soil shall be of greater depth than 5 feet, 4 feet 6 inches in length, and 3 feet 6 inches in width, and shall be built of 9-inch brickwork set in centeat, and rendered half an inch with cement mixed in the proportion of one of cement to three of clean sharp sand, so that no soakage can escape therefrom, and that the contents thereof may be readily removed; and any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be hable to a

penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds 26. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house; and any person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds and not more than ten pounds.

not less than two pounds and not more than ten pounds.

27. If any distration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cosspit or closet, and such Council shall adjudge such cosspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving 14 days' notice so to do from the Council Clerk, it shal be lawful for the Iuspecton of Nuisances, or other finer appointed by the Council, to make the micessary alterations, and the costs by the Council, to make the necessary alterations, and the costs of such alterations shall be paid by the owners or occupiers of

the premises whereon the same shall be.

28. Any person desirous of creeting an earth-closet must deliver to the Council Clerk seven days' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so.

29. The Inspector of Auisances or other officer appointed by

29. The inspector of Amsances of other officer appointed by the Council may visit and unspect any premises on all days except S indays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nui-ances or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any aut orised work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than torty shillings.

shillings.
30. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a montuly return, sh wing the number of cesspits emptical and earth-closets attended to, the amount due and payable for each cesspit and earth-closet attended upon, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits and attending on earth-closets. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable and account therefor to the Council at the cast once in every

month, or as may be determined upon by such Council,

31. Any person or persons requiring their cesspits emptied
shall send written notice to the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person or persons emptying or causing to be emptied any closet without the sanction of the Council shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less

than one pound.

11an one pound.

32. The Council may charge such sum for the emptying of cesspits or attendance upon earth-closets, as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council, and the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances on their behalf may, at any time after seven days' previous notice of their or his intention so to do shall have been left upon the premises, in respect of which such sums are payable, suc for and recover the same.

33. Every earth-closet hereafter to be built shall be provided with a galvanized iron pail of the following dimensions, namely, not less than fifteen inches in diameter and fourteen

inches in depth.

34. Every earth-closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, such box or earth compartment to be without lid, and provided with a pint scoop for each occupant to throw in a pint of the stored dry earth or dry ashes through the seat into the galvanized iron pail.

35. The Inspector of Nuisances shall not take any legal procoedings under these By-laws without informing the Mayor of his intention so to do.

#### Removal of house refuse.

36. The occupier of any house, building, or premises within the Municipal District of Moama shall cause the yard and ground adjacent or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and shall cause all dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, or other such refuse matter produced or accumulated on such premises, to be collected in one place, in such yard or ground; and if at any time the occupier of any premises shall neglect or fail to have such rubbish or refuse matter so removed before the tecomes a nuisance, the Inspector of Nuisances shall cause or fail to have such rubbish or refuse matter so removed before it becomes a nuisance, the Inspector of Nuisances shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of such occupier. Nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the occupier of any premises from causing any manure, ashes, or other refuse matter as aforesaid, produced or accumulated thereon, to be kept for the purpose of being used for manure on any garden, or on any land contiguous to such premises: Provided such manure, ashes, or other refuse matter shall not previous to the removal thereof for use as manure on any garden or land as aforesaid, be kept not less than fifty yards from any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

#### Cleansing of privy cesspools

37. The occupior of every house, building, or tenement within the Municipal District of Moama, shall cause every privy cosspool thereon to be emptied and cleansed from time to time so soon as any portion of the contents of such cesspool shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of one foot from the top of the wall, sides, or lining of such cesspool: Provided that the contents of any privy shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except between the hours of eleven (11) nm and five (5) a m of eleven (11) p.m. and five (5) a.m.

#### Where cesspools are not provided.

Where cesspools are not provided.

38. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement on or in which the privy or closet belonging thereto shall not be provided with a cesspool, constructed in accordance with the provisons of the preceding By-law (No. 1), shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, ashes, charcoal, lime, or other material efficient for deaderising night-soil; and shall cause all night-soil which may be deposited in any box, pan, backet or other receptacle in such privy or closet to be immediately on the deposit thereof covered with a quantity of dry powdered earth, or other deadorising material as aforesaid, sufficient to thoroughly and effectually deadorise the contents of such backet, pan, or other receptacle, and such receptacle shall be emptied at least once every fortnight. Any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Stables cov-sheds and ple-sites.

# Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-stles.

39. The occupier of any land within the Municipal District of Moama on which there shall be erected any stable, cowyard, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state, in respect of cleanlines, as not to be a noisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure produced, or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and to be there in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be from time to time removed from such premises, as often as the quantity of the same so collected or accumulated shall amount to two cubic yards. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. Any person violating the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings. nor less than ten shillings,

# Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

Deposit of rubbish, manure, &c.

40. No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to deposited in or by the side of any street, or on any road, street, or right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public place within the Municipal District of Moama (not being a manure depôt duly appointed by the Municipal District of Moama as the place for the deposit of manure, rubbish, or other such refuse matter) any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil, and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited on any land, field, or garden within the Municipal District of Moama, any night-soil, blood, offal, or other offensive matter or thing without the writton consent of the Mayor or Council, and any such offensive matter or thing which shall with such consent of the said Mayor or Council he so deposited, shall be immediately on the deposit thereof covered over by the person depositing the same with such a quantity of earth as will at once prevent the escape of any noxious or offensive effluxium from any such

manure, soil, or other offensive matter before mentioned: Proor taken to prevent the use as manure, for any garden or land, of the contents of any earth-closet, or any other privy or closet where such contents are deposited on any such field or land in a perfectly deedorised state, and so as not to cause nuisance or offence either at the time of the deposit of such contents are afterwards.

### Notice to proprietors.

Another to proprietors.

41. Upon complaint being lodged at the Council Chambers that the yards, 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 tenant of such premises to remove or abate such misance within forty-eight hours after such notice. And if after such notice the nuisance shall not be removed or abated, the proprietor or tenant of the said premises shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than ten shillings. shillings.

shillings.

42. Upon complaint being lodged at the Town Hall, the Inspector of Nuisances may at all reasonable hours, with or without assistants, enter into and inspect any buildings, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, and examine any carcase, meat, flesh, fish, or other perishable article of food which may be therein, and in case any such articles shall appear to him to be intended for human food, but the same may be seized by him. And if it shell appear unfit, the same may be seized by him. And if it shall appear to a Justice of the Peace (upon evidence taken before such Justice) to be unwholsome he shall order it to be destroyed, and the owner thereof, or other person in whose custody it was

found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings. as than ten shillings.

43. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the streets, footways, or other public places in the Municipal District of Moana to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Moana or any police officer. Any street musician or vocalist shall, when requested by any house-bolder, or his servant or by any officer or request. street musician or vocalist shall, when requested by any householder, or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Moama, or by any police officer, depart from the neighbourheod of the premises of such householder; any person offinding against either of the foregoing By-laws shall for each offence upt n conviction forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not less than ten shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

# Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

44. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipal District and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see cecasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tannerics, fellmongering establishments, and manufactories in the said Municipal District, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments and manufactories, both within and without, as to him shall feel needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery establishment, or manufactory, 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 ten shillings.

# Various obstructions and annoyances.

45. 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 penalty of not more than two pounds—

more than two pounds—

Every person who shall hoist, or caused to be hoisted, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in the house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carease, or any part of the carease, of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covoring the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

same as aforesaid.

same as aforesaid.

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 anneyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or east 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 heard or enclosure when any house or building is being creeted, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nail maker, 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 and alcourage on a contract of the property and alcourage of such another party and alcourage of such another party and alcourage. window and closing such aperture, and placing a screen before the same 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 street, lane, or passage.

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-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipal District.

### Premises in state to endanger public heaith.

Houses to be purified on certificate by two medical practitioners.

Houses to be purified on certificate by two medical practitioners.

46. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appears to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipal District, is in a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the white-washing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to white-wash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

#### Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

47. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipal District, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

# PART VI.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

# Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the 1. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 28, or exhibitions of a temporary character specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipal District, nor shall any bowling-alley, skittle-alley, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipal District unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor. the Mayor.

#### No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

2. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusement on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction for it and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

### Wilful trespass

3. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground any animals without due authority shall be deemed guilty of wiltul trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

# Penalty for destroying boundary marks.

4. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks, or any fonce, or other erection without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

### Erection of houses, &c.

5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or 5. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place in the Municipal District without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, on any lawful day, between the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. and 4 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. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, veraudahs, door-steps, fences, or any other obstruction whatever, other obstruction whatever,

#### Houses, &c., to be spouted.

6. All proprietors 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 expression of seven days. every succeeding seven days.

#### Using bark for building in the main thoroughfares.

7. No person shall erect any building of bark or roofed with that material or with ealieo within the Municipal District, except by express permission of the Council, and then for a temporary purpose only; any person so offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way; and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid building within such period as the Council may determine

### BY-LAWS FOR REGULATION OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

BY-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carters, water drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

#### Vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipal District of Moama, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

### Requisition to be made for license.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive, or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable, householders, to the effect that the from two respectable householders, to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

#### Condition under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicles which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipal District, by a resolution of the Cornell of the said Municipal District, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

# Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these by-laws.

### Licenses to be under Corporate scal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Municipal District Council of Moama, and signed by the Mayor and counter-igned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as afor said, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section 10: and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and counter signed as aforesaid.

### Age of drivers.

- No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of 18 years.
  - Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.
- 7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk and numbered consecutively.

#### Owner of vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deem d to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses, shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

#### Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney earriage or cab in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct; and such numbers shall be bout legible and undefined during all the time such vehicle. be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

#### Water-carts.

11. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipal District such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel contained therein for the purpose. Every such eart or vessel contained therein for the holding of water for ale shall be capable of containing not less than 100 gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible

#### Water license, how obtained, &c.

12. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and six pence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing, after the granting of the said license.

### Hawking water-penalty.

13. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound,

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

14. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted, in letters one inch long, upon the right or official extended to the case off side of such cart, dray, or van

#### Vehicles to carry lights.

15. All vehicles shall be provided with suitable lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the street, either with or without passengers. Number of passengers to be carried.

16. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with a view to obtain a license, the Ald rmon appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be represented to the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the locarity and six as the council of the locarity and six as the locarity and

number to be mentioned in the license.

## Legal fares, &c , to be painted on vehicle.

17. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry shall be painted or printed in leable characters and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

### Penalty for breaking By-laws.

18. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

# License fees to be paid to Council Clerk

19. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipal District, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipal District, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authors of to receive the same, the everal sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Municipal District. general purposes of the said Municipal District.

# Terms to be applied to licensed vehicle.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicle.

20. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be us d in these Bylaws, the same shall be construed to extend and opply to any omnibus, ear, hackney corriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and a ply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses, having seat accommodation for not more than ton nor less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and having out accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney carriage license within the said Municipal District shall have been obtained. The word "cib" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for

not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Municipal District shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon, drawn by one or more horses or other animals, used wholly and for the carriage of goods and pateels. The word "water-cart" shall extend and apply to any cart used for the carriage of water within the said Municipal District in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained. have been obtained.

#### Driver to have full control over his horse or horses.

21. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain a such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his such a discance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Municipal District as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five

penalty or sum now vaccounts, shillings.

35. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Municipal District for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shilling. shillings.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule A.

Schedule C. hereto.

# SCHEDULE A.

# A requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Moama, I, residing at the Municipal District of Moama, do hereby request that a license may be granted to street, within the limits of the license may be granted to said Municipal District.

Dated at Moama, this day of AD. 18 .

Description of

# SCHEDULE B.

# Form of License for Driver or Conductor.

This is to certify that , of street Moama, is hereby licensed to (an omnibus, eart, hackney carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from 10 31st December, 18, inclusive, within the Municinal District of Moama, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

#### SCHEDULE C.

# Table of Charges for Carter's Licenses. For every lorry, waggon, or four-wheeled vehicle, per annum ... For every cart, dray, or two-wheeled vehicle, per annum For every emnibus or coach For every cab or car .....

Passed by the Municipal District Council of Moama, on the 20th April, 1891.

(L.S.) J. M. CHANTER, Mayor.

C. L. BLAIR, Council Clerk.

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF JERILDERIE-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Dic. Ao. 12, sec, 158, and 39 Dic. Ao. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th August, 1891.

#### JERILDERIE MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Jerilderie, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

### PART I.

By-Laws to regulate the proceedings and business of the Council of the Municipal District of Jerilderie, which shall be called the—

# Standing Orders.

- 1. That Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 8 p.m on every alternate Tuesday, unless such prove to be a holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on a day to be appointed by the Mayor.
- 2. The business of the Council shall be proceeded with so soon after the time specified as the legal quorum is present; and if the Mayor be not present within twenty minutes after the time appointed for the meeting of the Council (a quorum being then present), any Alderman may be elected Chairman for that particular meeting; Provided that if there be not a quorum present within half an hour after the time appointed for any meeting, no business shall be proceeded with at such meeting. meeting.
- 3. No motion shall be put to the vote till fifteen minutes after the time specified as the hour of meeting, except in confirming minutes, or when the whole Council is present.
- 4. The order of business of the Council at all its meetings, other than special meetings, shall be as follows:—
- The minutes of the meeting last preceding shall be read so that they may be confirmed; no discussion shall, however, be permitted, except as to their accuracy.
- Reading of correspondence, bringing up reports of Committees, and minutes from the Mayor, if any, shall be dealt with.
- Petitions shall be presented, but no debate shall take place until after due notice, except as to their being received or referred to Committee.
- Miscellaneous business.
- As placed on the business paper, motions of which due notice have been given shall be dealt with.
- 6. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper
- Notices of motion shall be given in writing. The Council
  may at any time, by unanimous resolution without notice,
  entertain and deal with any particular motion or question.

- 5. The business paper of special meetings shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.
- 6. Motions shall be moved in their order according to priority of notice by the Alderman who gave notice thereof, or in the absence of that Alderman by an Alderman authorised by him in writing so to do. Notices not thus proceeded with shall be struck out of the business paper.
- 7. Every petition or memorial shall be presented by an Alderman, who shall be responsible for its being respectfully worded. All letters and communications shall, as soon after receipt as possible, be laid upon the table for perusal by each individual Alderman; but the Mayor shall direct their being read in public or not, as to him may seem fit; but should any Alderman be dissatisfied with the Mayor's decision, he may move that any particular document be now read, and should a majority vote for its being so read, it shall be read accordingly.
- 8. The report of every Committee, except the Finance Comof the report of the respective committee, and laid on the table, and shall not be considered and adopted until after due notice, unless by the unanimous consent of the Aldermen present at such meeting, and if ordered by the Council copies of reports shall be furnished to each Alderman.
- Should there be several distinct recommendations in the report of a Committee, the sense of the Council shall be taken on each before such report shall be adopted.

# Order of Debate.

- 10. Upon p-oposing any motion or amendment, or discussing any matter, Aldermen must stand and address the Mayor or presiding Alderman. No speaker shall be interrupted except by a call to order, when he shall resume his seat or retire; the Alderman calling to order shall then be heard, and the question of order shall be decided before any other business is proceeded with
- Any Alderman rising to propose a motion or amendment must state nature of the same before addressing the Council in support thereof.
- 12. Motions or amendments shall not be discussed unless seconded; the mover, however, may speak in explanation for not over five minutes.

- 13. No motion or amendment shall be discussed unless it be written, and shall have been signed by the mover, and when seconded handed to the Clerk.
- 14. Any Alderman moving or seconding a motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon.
- 15. Should more than one Alderman rise at the same time, the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall decide who is to be
- 16. Aldermen in speaking shall designate each other by their respective titles as Mayor or Alderman as the case may be.
- 17. No Alderman shall speak more than once on the same question, except in explanation, or in reply as a mover, or upon any amendment; after such explanation or reply the question shall immediately be put to the vote.
- 18. The Mayor's or presiding Alderman's decision on disputed points of order, or explanation or apology, shall be final, and shall be stated without comment or argument. Any Alderman may, however, move that the sense of the Council be taken on the question of order without discussion. Questions of order shall be disposed of before any other business shall be entertained.

  19 The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall rise when

- shall be entertained.

  19. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall rise when addressing the Council.

  20. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under consideration, nor impute improper motives, or make personal reflections, or use expressions capable of being applied offensively to any other Alderman. The offending Alderman shall, if required by the Council, or Mayor, or pre-iding Alderman, withdraw such expression, and make an apology satisfactory to the Council before its rising, under a penalty, on his refusal or neglect so to do, of not more than ten pounds.

  21. Any Alderman may require the Clerk to take down any
- 21. Any Alderman may require the Clerk to take down any particular words immediately on their being used.
- 22. The production of any documents of the Council bearing upon the question under discussion may be demanded by any
- 24. Twenty-four hours' notice in writing must be given to the Council Clerk previous to any question being put to the Mayor or any Alderman, unless by consent.
- 24. Any number of amendments may be moved on a motion before the Council. One amendment only shall be discussed at a time, and the amendments shall be put to the vote in inverse order, and if all lost, the original motion shall then be put to the vote. On any amendment being carried, the motion as amended shall be put from the chair.
- 25. The Council shall vote by a show of hands, except in 25. The Council shall vote by a show of hands, except in cases of election and the appointment of Committees, when the vote shall be by ballot. Any Alderman may, however, require the division of the Council, or Committee of the Whole, upon any question (except when voting by ballot), when Aldermen shall vote by standing up, their names and votes being recorded by the Council Clerk. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall, in taking the vote, put the question first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and any Alderman present, not being disabled by law, refusing to vote, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty shillings nor more than forty shillings for every such offence.
- 26. Motions for adjournment of the Council shall be made without discussion; should the motion be negatived, the subject then being considered or the next on the business paper shall be disposed of before any subsequent motion for adjourn-

ment shall be entertained.

27. Any Alderman may record his protest against any decision of the Council, provided the same be made in writing at the next meeting of Council, be consistent with truth, and be respectfully worded; notice of such intention to record his protest must, however, be given on the adoption of the resolution intended to be protested against.

28. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to

28. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion already passed by the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a "call of the Whole Council" has been duly made and granted; any alderman may move for a "call of the Whole Council" after giving due notice. Aldermen duly summoned and not present at meetings so called shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings, except in cases of sickness or emergency. Four days' notice of a special meeting, or call of the Whole Council, shall be given. given.
29. The Council Clerk shall have charge of the common

29. The Council Clerk shall have enarge of the common Seal of the Corporation, and shall be responsible for its safe custody. It shall not be affixed to any document without the express authority of the Mayor or two Aldermen, and every impression thereof, so authenticated, shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk, or, in the absence or sickness of the Mayor, by two Aldermen and the Council Clerk

Clark.

30. Before any work is proceeded with, plans and specifications, with estimate of cost of such work, shall be laid before the Council, such estimate of cost to be for the information of Alderman only: Provided always that the Mayor, with the assent of two Alderman, may experd ten pounds in cases of emergency, an account of which expenditure shall be furnished to the Conneil at its next meeting.

31. No election to any permanent office at the Council's disposal shall take place until fourteen days' notice shall have been given in one or more of the local newspapers inviting applications for the appointment. The salary attached to such office shall in every case be stated in the advertisements.

32. No Alderman or Auditor shall be received as surety for officer or employee of the Council, or for any work to be done for the Council, and the party giving the security shall bear the expense of preparing the same.

33. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as security for any other officer or servant.

received as security for any other officer or servant.

34. The duties of all officers or employees of the Corporation may be defined by the Council by resolution should theythink fit to define the same.

35. There shall be four Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Committee for General Purposes, and a Finance Committee—the first three to consist of the whole Council, three to form a quorum; the Finance Committee to consist of three Aldermen, two to form

a querum.

36. The Finance Committee shall report upon all questions affecting the finances of the Municipality, and examine all accounts before recommending same to be passed for payment.

37. In cases of emergency, any one of the standing orders may be suspended, provided the whole of the Aldermen present consider it processes.

consider it necessary.

38. All fines imposed under the foregoing shall be paid over to the Treasurer of this Municipality.

### PART II.

#### BY-LAWS providing for the Collection of Rates.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the 1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, shall and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, be collected in equal half-yearly instalments; each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution have appointed at the time of making or imposing such rate.

#### Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days, as the Council may by resolution have appointed at and shall be lied to be due and payable on and after such day or days, as the Council may by resolution have appointed at the time of making or imposing such rates.

3. All persons liable to pay any rates shall pay the amount of such rates within the time prescribed into the office of the

Council Clerk, on such days and hours as may be defined by

the Council.

4. The Council Clark shall furnish to the Mayor a list of the names of such persons as have not paid their rates within the time prescribed.

5. The Mayor may, within thirty days after the time prescribed, cause such proceedings to be enforced as the Council may determine against all persons who have not paid their rates.

6. The following shall be the fees charged for vehicles plying or carrying passengers, goods, weed, water, or sand for hire within the Municipality:—For every lorry, waggon, or four-wheeled vehicle, £1 10s. per annum; for every cart, dray, or two-wheeled vehicle, £1 per annum; payable quarterly at the Canadi Chambers. Council Chambers,

#### PART III.

# Goats at large without ball.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to suffer any goat belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or remain at large on any road, street, or public place without a bail of not less than 20 inches round its neck, within the Municipal District of Jerilderie; and every person who shall offend against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay in respect to every such animal a sum not exceeding twenty shillings.

### Pigs to be securely confined.

2. The owners of pigs shall be compelled to keep them confined in securely fenced pig-yards under a penalty, for every animal pointited to stray at large, of a sum not exceeding two pounds.

Persons riding, driving, or on fact not to cause damage to kerbing, footpaths, &c.

3. No person, either right or driving with reins or on foot shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer or cause to be done any damage to the kerbing of the footpaths, gutters, or pathways of any street or roadway. And that no persons shall be allowed to fasten their horses to any projection, railing, or building forming the line of private property, but that all occupants of premises who require such within that part of the

Municipal District where the streets are now or hereafter may be formed, shall cause to be erected from a design furnished by the Council, and place as they may direct, posts furnished with staples and rings to which horses may be securely fastened and prevented from obstructing and damaging the pathway. Any person so offending against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty shiftings. shillings.

Furious or careless riding through or upon streets or public place

4. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Holes, vaults, foundation excavations, &c., left unprotected.

Holes, vaults, foundation excavations, &c., left unprotected.

5. If any person shall dig or make, or caused to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or caused to be left any hole, in or adjoining to any street, road, or public place, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, or shall keep up, or caused to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be reasonably required, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or its officers, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within twenty-four hours after he shall be required to do so by the said Council or officer, and in the manner and with such materials as they or he shill direct, and to their and his satisfaction, and shall not he shill direct, and to their and his satisfaction, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly hurning from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of such enclosure, or shall fail to place or creet a fence, rail, or hearding around any scaffolding or ladder that may be required during the repairs or erection of any building (such ience, rail, or hearding not to extend beyond the footway of any street), or fail to keep, during the existence of such fence, rail, or hearding, a light burning from sunset to suntise at each corner of the same, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds not less than forty shillings.

Buthing in waters within Municipality.

# Bathing in waters within Municipality.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe in any writers exposed to public view from any road, street, or public place within the Municipality of Jerilderie, nor in any part of the Billabong Creek running through the Municipality except nest of West-street.

#### Extirpation of noxious weeds.

7. The Council shall have power in respect to all lands within the boundaries of this Municipality, where the lands within the boundaries of this Municipality, where the lands are under cultivation or have been cleared or fenced, to order and compel the extirpation of the weeds known as the "Bathurst Burr," the "Scotch Thistle," and the "Cotton Plant," or other noxious weeds detrimental to good husbaudry; and thirty days' notice by advertisement in the local newspaper, or by a written or printed notice under the hand of the Council Clerk or other officer appointed for that purpose, left at or sent through the post to the last-known residence or place of business of the person unon whose land such weeds may exist, shall be through the post to the last-known residence or place of business of the person upon whose land such weeds may exist, shall be deemed sufficient natice to owners or occupiers of property. And if after the expiration of thirty days from the first publication of such notice by advertisement, or the delivering or posting of such written or minted notice, the owner or occupier of the land shall neglect or refuse to extirpate such weeds by cutting, pulling, or grubbing and burning them, the Council shall have power to recover a fine not exceeding ten pounds. Where noxious weeds are found growing upon land unoccupied, the owner or owners of which are unknown, the Council shall have power at any time to enter upon and clear the weeds from such lands, the cost of such clearing to remain a charge upon the land so cleared.

Persons destroying or damaging Municipal property.

### Persons destroying or damaging Municipal property.

8. Any person or persons destroying or in any way causing damage to be done, either wilfully or negligently, to trees, tree-guards, fencing, or any other Municipal property, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for each offence, and the value of the property destroyed.

# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF JERILDERIE.

By LAWS made by the Council of Jerilderie for carrying out the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

To regulate the construction, situation, and keeping of privies, cesspools, cosepits, and carth-closets.

All water-closets, carth closets, privies, cesspools, and cesspits within the Municipal District of Jerilderie shall be constructed and kept so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage or hadron, then from any overy casenal within the said leakage therefrom; and every cesspool within the said Municipal District which shall be formed or made shall be also constructed so that the walls or sides thereof shall be water-tight, and shall project on all sides at least 6 inches above the

surface of the ground in which such cesspools shall be formed or made. In no case, where practicable, shall any cesspool or closet be situated within 40 feet of a dwelling, public building, or excavated water tank. Should there not be sufficient area to admit of this arrangement being carried out, the said Council or any person they may appoint shall determine the site of such cesspool or cesspit, and how it is to be constructed.

Closet accommodation to be supplied, as well as urinals, &c.

2. Each hotel shall be provided with one or more public closets, to be not less than 4 feet by 6 feet deep, and not less than one private one. One or more properly constructed urinals shall be erected on each hotel premises, and shall be erected in such situations as the said Council or their duly appropried affeat or officers may decide upon. (They chall be appointed officer or officers may decide upon. They shall be kept in such condition so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health. Any person or persons wilfully violating any of the provisions of this By-law shall upon conviction be subject and liable to a penalty of not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, exclusive of professional and other costs.

#### Where existing closets are injurious.

Where existing closets are injurious.

3. Where any existing closet, cesspool, cesspit, or similar appliance of any kind shall, in the opinion of the said Council or their duly appointed officer or efficers, be injurious to public health, or be or become a nuisance or opposed to common decency, the owner or owners thereof shall, upon receiving four (4) days' notice from the said Council or from their duly appointed officer for that purpose, make such alterations as may be ordered by the said touncil or by such officer within the time prescribed by such notice. Any owner or occupier neglecting or refusing to comply with the terms of such notice, the said Council shall and may have the required alterations carried out at the costs and expense of the said owner or occupier thereof; and in case of neglect or refusal to pay such expense after demand, the same shall and may be recovered in the manner provided by section No. 14 of the "Nuisanees Prevention Act of 1675."

The Council to appoint depôts.

# The Council to appoint depôts.

The said Council may from time to time, with the consent 4. The said Council may from time to time, with the consent of the Government, appoint depôts within the said Municipal District, wherein the contents of closets, cesspools, cesspits, and other offensive matter shall be deposited. And disinfectants shall on all occasions, when night-soil is deposited, be used, so that it shall not become a nuisance or injurious to health: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposite night-soil and other manness on private lands or disposing of prevent the said Council from making arrangements to deposit night-soil and other manures on private lands or disposing of such by sale or otherwise, if such deposit or sales be made in accordance with the general provision (f these By-laws and the "Nuisances Preventien Act of 1875."

# Night-soil to be removed by contract, charges to be recovered, &c.

Night-soil to be removed by contract, charges to be recovered, &c.

5. The contents of cesspools, cesspits, privies, earth-closets, or other receptacles for hight-soil, shall be removed by contract in proper'y constructed water-tight certs; and the said Council is hereby empowered to enter into any contract or contracts with any person or persons for the due performance of any or all matters connected with the removal and deposit of night-soil, and make regulations from time to time as to them may seem necessary respecting such contract or contracts; and may also, by like regulations, determine the price which the owner or owners or occupants of any premises shall pay or be liable to pay the said Council for emptying and cleansing, or causing to be emptied and cleansed, their cesspools, cesspits, privies, or earth-closets aforesaid, and the said Council may recover such charges as have been fixed by the said Council culy assembled by resolution or otherwise.

To prevent cospits, earth-closets, &c, becoming a nuisance to neighbouring householders

6. All privies, carth-closets, or other recept-cles wherein night-soil may be deposited, shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and no householder or resident shall allow or permit any such premises to be a nuisance or offensive to neighbouring householders or residents, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

# Cleansing of privy cesspools, earth-closets, pans, &c.

Cleansing of privy cesspools, earth-closets, pans, &c.

7. The occupier of every house, building, or tenement within the said Municipal District shall cause every cesspool, cesspit, or privy therein, to be emptied and cleansed from time to time as soon as the portion of the contents of such shall have so accumulated therein as to be within a distance of 2 feet from the surface: Provided that the contents of any cesspool, cesspit, privy, or closet pan shall not be removed or discharged therefrom except by some nightman or nightmen duly authorised or licensed as such by the aforesaid Council, and only between the hours of 11 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a.m. No cesspool, cesspit, or privy shall have connected therewith or attached thereto any pipe or other appliance capalle of being used for the purpose of discharging or removing the contents of such cesspool, cesspit, or privy upon or under the surface of any adjoining ground, or into any drain or sewer, or into any other place or places whatsoever. Any person or persons wilful'y violating this By-law in any respect shall be liable to and forfeit and pay a ponalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

#### Where cerspools not provided.

8. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement shall at all times cause to be kept in such privy or closet a supply of dry powdered earth, askes, charcoal, lime, or some other material efficient and sufficient for dedorizing the nightsoil depo ited therein.

#### Removal of night-soil, &c.

9. Contractors for the removal of night-soil shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being, or other officer or officers for the time being appointed by the said Council, make a trench on the depôts fixed upon and set apart by the said Council for the purpose of depositing therein all night-soil that shall from time to time be taken thereto; and the whole of such night-soil shall, as deposited, be covered with earth and disinfectants so as to prevent any nuisance to with earth and disinfectants so as to prevent any nuisance to arise therefrom; and the person or persons who shall be so appointed to the said duty shall be responsible for duly carrying out this By-law, and in default shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding five pounds.

#### Inspection of premises, &c.

10. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other 10. It shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer or officers for the time being duly appointed by the said Council—he or they having reasonable grounds for believing that any nuisance exists—to demand admission into and upon the premises from the owner or occupant to inspect any promises within the said Municipal District, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections 26, 26, and 27 of the aforesaid Act, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. on any lawful working day.

#### Complaint of naisances, &c.

11. Upon complaint, the said Inspector of Nuisances or any other person or persons duly appointed as aforesaid by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the said officer or officers of the said Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go on such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and if any such premises shall be found to be a nuisance, or otherwise offensive, notice in writing by the said officer or officers shall be given by delivering the same to such proprietor or resident, or by leaving the same at the house or dwelling of such proprietor or resident, that if within four days after the service of such notice the said nuisance shall not be removed, the proprietor tenant, or occupier of the afor said premises shall, upon such neglect or default, be liable to any penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. twenty pounds.

# Impeding Council or Officer, &c.

12. Any person or persons wilfully obstructing the said Council or their duly appointed officers or contractors, or any or either of them, in the execution of their duty in any way or

manner, shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds, in accordance with the provisions and powers contained in the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

13. No slops, dirty water, or offensive liquid of any kind shall be allowed to run into any street or thoroughfare within the Municipality, but shall be conducted into a properly constructed cesspit or any other receptacle, so as not to be a nuisance to the public.

#### Where rubbish or other offensive matter is to be deposited

14. That no rubbish, dead animals, or offensive matter of 14. That no rubbish, dead animals, or offensive matter of any kind from private or business properties, shall be allowed to be deposited in any street, passage, thoroughfare, right-of-way, creek, lagoon, river, reserve, or anywhere within the Municipal District of Jerilderie, except in those places where the Council may from time to time by notice appoint. And any person offending against this By-law will be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

# Pig-sties, privies, boiling-down, or any other thing not to become a nuisance.

nuisance.

15. In case any privy, hog-sty, boiling-down, or any other matter or thing (which shall at any time or times hereafter be in any place within the said Municipality) shall be or become a nuisance, it shall be lawful for the said Council, upon any complaint thereof to them made by any of the inhabitants, and after due investigation of such complaint, by notice in writing, to order that such privy, hog-sty, boiling-down, or other matter or thing being a nuisance, shall be remedied and removed within seven days after such notice shall have been given to the owner or occupier at his or her last or usual place of abode, or on the said premises; and every such owner or occupier on the said premises; a d every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such nuisance, pursuant to such notice and to the satisfaction of the Council, thall forfeit and pay on conviction a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such neglect or disobedience.

#### Breach of By-laws.

16. Every person guilty of breach of any of the provisions of the foregoing By-laws shall be liable for every such effence (when not otherwise expressly mentioned) to a fine or penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five shillings.

The foregoing By-laws were made and passed by the Municipal Council of Jerilderie, and the Seal of the said Council hereunto affixed, this 2nd day of June, 1891.

> THOMAS WISE, Mayer.

J. D. RANKIN, Council Clerk.

Sydney: George Stephen C mpman, Acting Government Printer-1891

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MURRURUNDI-ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1891.

# MURRURUNDI MUNICIPALITY.-ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following Additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Murrurundi under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

### MUNICIPALITY OF MURRURUNDI.

THE following additional By-laws were passed by the Municipal Council of Murrurundi, subject to the approval of His Excellency the Governor.

1. If any Alderman use, whilst in Council, any offensive or I. If any Alderman use, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down and be shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and be hable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

# Penalties for disorderly conduct.

2. Any member of the Council who shall have been called 2. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after baving been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument which shall have been declared to be disorderly, he shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct, and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds for the first offence; and on a second or any subsequent conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a negality of not less than forty shillings nor more liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. Motions for rescission of previous resolutions, &c.

3. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion.

Width of footways.

4. All footpaths within the Municipality, where the streets are one and a half chains wide, shall be made to the width of eighteen feet, and all verandahs or balconies to be erected in such streets shall be carried out to a width of twelve feet from the defined building line: Provided that in all streets only one chain wide verandahs or balconies shall be carried out to the kerb line. Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5) five pounds, and shall be compelled to remove such obstruction within fourteen days after the receipt of notice from the Council or their authorised officer. Council or their authorised officer.

The Seal of the Murrurundi Municipal Council was hereunto affixed, this sixth day of July, 1891.

C. F. JUCHAU, (L.S.)

T. M. Sims, Council Clerk.

Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

(BOROUGH OF ALBURY--AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1891.

# ALBURY MUNICIPALITY .-- AMENDED AND ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

The following Amended and Additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Albury under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

# MUNICIPALITY OF ALBURY.

THE following alteration of Schedule B, in the By-law relating to the driving of cattle, made by the Borough Council of Albury under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

That Schedule B, relating to the driving of cattle, be rescinded and the following be substituted, viz :--

From Howlong Road northerly along Thurgoona-street to Elm-street, along Elm-street to Adam-street; thence northerly to North-street; thence easterly along North-street, across railway line, to Keene-street; thence along that street to Sydneystreet; thence along that street to Hast-street.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Aibury, this twenty-second day of April, 1891.

THOS. H. GRIFFITH, Mayor.

JNO. H. PAINE

Council Clerk.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW made by the Municipality of Albury under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping parapet, overhanging eaves, cornices, windows, string cornice, string course, or other architectural decorations forming part or attached to any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projections as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any external building, be allowed to project aforesaid except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided also that any person desiring to creek any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Albury, this twenty-fifth day of March, A.D. 1891.

THOS, H. GRIFFITH,

JNO. H. PAINE, Council Clerk.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MITTAGONG-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1891.

# MITTAGONG MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Mittagong under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MITTAGONG.—BY-LAW.

Driving carriages, &c., without lights.

The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving the same in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, throughfare, or public place within the Municipality between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the same, outside, and shall keep such lamp lighted; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds or less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Mittagong, this 10th day of June, 1891.

(L.S.) THOMAS VILES,

W. R. Hudspeth,

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF COWRA-ADDITIONAL AND AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. So. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1891.

# COWRA MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.

THE following Additional and Amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Cowra under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

# Borough of Cowra.

- THE following Additional By-law to stand as No. 43A of Part IV of the By-laws of the Borough of Cowra, was made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough, at a Meeting of the Council held on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1891:—
- 43A. No corpse shall be interred in any existing cemetery (or other lands) now open for burials, or in any other land within the distance of one hundred yards from any public building, place of worship, school-room, dwelling-house, public pathway, street, road, or place whatsoever within this Borough.
- The following By-law to stand in place of Clause 10 of Part IV of the By-laws of the Borough of Cowra, was made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough, at a Meeting of the Council held on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1891:—
- 10. No person shall have any cellar, or any opening, door, or windows, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public place within the said Borough, except the permission of the Council be first obtained by resolution, after plans have been deposited for not less than two weeks at the Council Chambers. And any person offending against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of filling up, remedying, or removing such cellar, opening, door, or window.

W. Golsby, Council Clerk, Cowra, 1st June, 1891. (L.S.) DENIS C. J. DONNELLY, Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CUDAL-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12th August, 1891:

#### CUDAL MUNICIPALITY,-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Cudal, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867." having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act. HENRY PARKES.

#### MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CUDAL.

By-LAWs to regulate by means of Standing Orders the pro-coodings of the Municipal Council of Cudal, for the general good rule and government of the Municipality, and for the collection of rates, the prevention and abate-ment of nuisances, and other matters.

The following shall be the By-laws of the Municipality of

#### Meetings of Council and Duties of Mayor and Aldermen.

- 1. The Council shall meet at the School of Arts or other place that may horeafter be appointed, within the Municipality of Cudal, at 7 o'clock p.m. on every alterna's Monday, for the transaction of business, unless otherwise adjourned, support, however, to the provisions of the Municipalities Act
- 2. There shall be two half-yearly meetings of the Council in the months of March and September in each municipal year, for the purpose of making up the accounts of the Municipality for the half-years respectively expiring in the preceding months of February and August in each year.
- 3. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order shall be final.
- 4. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.
- 5. When the Mayor or presiding Alderman is called upon to decide upon a point of order or practice, he is to state the rules applicable to the case, without argument or comment.
- 6. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall put all questions, and declare the sense of the Council thereon.
- 7. If two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the Mavor or presiding Alderman shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience.
- 8. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may, without waiting for the interposition of any member of the Council, call to order any member proceeding to speak a second time on the same subject, except in the way of explanation only, or of reply by the mover of any motion then under consideration.

9. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall on every motion made put the question first in the allirmative and then in the negative, and he may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion from the show of

chands as to which party has the majority.

10. Every Alderman shall enter his name and address in a book kept by the Council Clerk, where summonses and other papers may be left for him.

11. Every Alderman present shall record his vote openly upon all subjects, unless otherwise decided by a majority of the Council.

## Order of Business.

- 12. The business of the Council shall be taken in the following order :-
- Reading and signing Minutes of last meeting.
   Reading of copies of letters sent by authority of the Council. 3. Reading of letters received, and considering and ordering
- thereon. 4. Reception and reading of petitions and memorials, but without discussion.

- without discussion.

  5. Reception and reading of reports from permanent and select Committees, and ordering thereon.

  6. Order of the day and adjourned motions.

  7. Motions according to notice.

  8. Payment of accounts and special payments.

  13. All motions shall be made and petitions presented by Alderman in their places, and every Alderman shall stand when speaking and address the chair.

  14. The order of the day shall include business of which due notice has been given, and all matters arising out of former meetings of the Council.

  15. Any motion entered on notice paper, and the Alderman
- 15. Any motion entered on notice paper, and the Alderman having given notice of the same being absent, and no Alderman having been deputed to bring forward such motion when the business is called on, shall be struck out.
- 16. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a notion before the Council, and when more than one amendment is moved the question shall be first put on the last amendment, and then on the next, and so on in the reverse order in which they were moved, except when such motion or amendment shall relate to the acceptance of tenders, the

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fixing of salaries, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so

on to the highest.

17. It shall not be necessary for any motion to be seconded.

18. Motions for adjournment shall be put without discussion, and if negatived it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until half an hour shall have elapsed.

have elapsed.

19. Motions to rescind or vary a former vote of the Council shall not be moved without express notice, and a call of the Council on a particular day to be named for the purpose.

20. The Council Clerk shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be called the "Notice Book," all notices of motion in the order in which they are received.

21. No discussion shall take place on the presentation of

21. No discussion shall take place on the presentation of any petition without notice of motion given after its reception.

22. It shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and to report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable in

that respect.

23. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

#### Committees and their Reports.

24. No Committee shall consist of less than three members

24. No Committee shall consist of less than three members of the Council, which number shall form a quorum.

25. The mover of any motion for a Committee shall be a member thereof, and at all meetings of such Committee the Mayor, if a member, shall preside; or if he be not a member, then such Alderman shall preside as a majority of the members of the Committee shall have appointed permanent chairman thereof; and in the absence of the Mayor or permanent chairman representively, such chairman as the members present man thereot; and in the absence of the Mayor or permanent chairman respectively, such chairman as the members present shall appoint shall preside.

26. No report of any Committee shall be adopted unless due notice of motion for that purpose be given after its reception.

27. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except ruling limiting the number of times speaking.

number of times speaking.

Order of Debate.

28. Any Alderman proposing a motion or amendment or discussing any matter shall not be interrupted unless by a call to order, when he shall sit down; the Alderman calling to order shall then be heard and the question of order decided before the subject is resumed or any other business proceeded

29. Any Alderman proposing a motion or any amendment must state the nature of it before addressing the Council,
30. Except in Committee no Alderman shall speak twice on

30. Except in Committee no Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in explanation when he has been misrepresented or misunderstood. Provided, however, that the mover shall be allowed to reply, and that every Alderman shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment as well as on the original motion.

31. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, nor shall be speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes without the consent of the Council.

32. A debate may be adjourned to a later, hour of the same

of the Council.

32. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same evening, or to another day to be specified.

33. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned by the Council shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

34. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question both in full Council and Committee, and the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall take the division in the usual way by show of hands, and the names given by the Mayor or presiding Alderman to the Council Clerk shall be taken down by him and recorded.

35. All divisions of the Council shall be entered in the minute-book.

minute-book.

36. Any Alderman using offensive or abusive language towards any other Alderman, or persisting in speaking when requested by the Mayor or presiding Alderman to desist, or refusing to sit down when called to order by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of money not being less than five shillings nor extended to the property of the property of the control of the property of the state

one-ding five pounds.

37. No work affecting the expenditure of the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until an estimate of the expense shall have been laid before the Finance Committee, reported thereon at the next meeting, and approved of by the

Council.

Council.

33. A committee or surveyor shall in all cases be appointed to inspect the work performed as soon as completed, and on the written approval of such committee or surveyor the same shall be paid for.

39. It shall be lawful for any ratepayer at any time previous to any tender for work being accepted to petition the Council in support of or against the expenditure on account of such contract.

such contract.

Officers.

40. The Council Clerk shall have the custody of the com 40. The Council Clerk shall have the casony of the common seal and of all books, charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Corporation or relating to the property thereof.

41. The treasurer's cish-book and the banker's pass-book shall be laid before the Council at all its meetings.

41s. All cheques paid by the Council shall be signed by the Mayor and one Alderman, or in the absence of the Mayor by the presiding Alderman and such other Alderman as may be authorised by the Council in that behalf, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

42. No new by-laws shall be proposed at any meeting unless notice in writing has been duly given, and no new by-law, amendment, or repeal shall be finally passed at the meeting at which it is first proposed.

43. Not less than seven days shall intervone between the meeting at which the new by-law, amendment or repeal shall be proposed and the meeting at which the same shall be passed by the Council.

44. Any proposed new or amended by-law or repeal of any

44. Any proposed new or amended by-law or repeal of any existing law shall be filed in the Council Clerk's office for the inspection of the Aldermen or inhabitants of the Municipality, from the time at which it is proposed until the meeting at which it is to be finally adopted.

#### Miscellancous Regulations.

45. All contracts of municipal works shall be by tenders or

otherwise as the Council may see fit,
48. No Alderman or officer of the Council shall be surety
for any contractor or officer of the Muncipality.

#### Collection of Rates.

Collection of Rates.

47. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Council for the collection of the municipal rates, and the remuneration shall be an agreed percentage upon the actual amount collected by such Bailiff from the ratepayers.

48. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Council to the extent of twenty-five pounds each for the faithful performance of his duties.

49. All municipal rates shall be collected by half-yearly instalments.

50. The Bailiff, if appointed, shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, collect the rates when made from the ratepayers, and shall from time to time report the result of his collection to the Council; and shall execute all warrants of distress, or take such proceedings for enforcing payment of the said rates, if in arrear, as the Mayor, or any person who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office, shall direct.

51. The Bailiff, if appointed, shall keep such books required for the collection of rates as shall be furnished him by the Council Clerk, and shall produce the same for the inspection

Council Clerk, and shall produce the same for the inspection of any ratepayer at any reasonable time.

62. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, and marked with the letter A, under the hand of the Mayor or any person who may for the time being he duly authorized to perform the who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

53. The Bailiff shall be paid for every levy made by him under these Py-laws the fees mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and marked B.

Schedule A.

I, the Mayor of the Municipal District of Cudal, do hereby authorise you , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of situate at , for , being the amount of rates due to the Corporation of the said Municipality to the day of , for the said dwelling-house (or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates, according to law.

Dated this day of , 189

# Schedule B.

# Fees to Bailiffs.

For making entries and inventories, three shillings; if in possession more than five hours, three shillings additional; and for every subsequent day whilst in possession, five shillings per day, and five per cent, upon the net proceeds of the role.

By laws for the care and management of public roads and streets, and the general good rule and government of the Municipality.

Municipality.

54. No cattle or sheep intended for slaughter and sale in the town shall be driven through any street of the Municipality letween the hours of 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening and every person who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any such cattle or sheep through any street of the Municipality between such hours, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum of money not being less than five shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

55. Any person who shall drag any logs, stumps, or any kind of rubbish on to any of the reserves within the Municipality, or take loam, sand, or stone from off any of the streets within the said Municipality without the permission of the Council, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of money not being less than five shillings and not exceeding five pounds.

56. Whenever any footways shall have been marked out, the 66. Whenever any footways shall have been marked out, the surveyor, or person acting for him, may, with the sanction of the Council, cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination, and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter or thing, that may injure or obstruct the said footway or render it unequal on inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be created or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

57. The surveyor, or person acting for him, may at any time by order of the Council, 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

pose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose, and any person or persons offending against this By-law either by travelling on or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfoit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

frame, shan forfit and pay a penalty not executing five possition of every such offence.

58. No person shall be allowed to obstruct any pathway, road, street, or public thoroughfare within the Municipality by building materials, drays, carts, goods, merchandise, or anything whatsoever calculated to obstruct or binder free passage, without the sanction of the Council in writing; and no person shall be allowed to leave waterbulge or executions for callers. without the sanction of the council in withing; 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 passers-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 obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side and keep the same lighted from causing such obstructions. lighted from sunset to sunrise.

#### Trespassers and removal of nuisances, &c

59. No person shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, in any public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or shall cut up the surface of any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, upon any pretence whatever, without leave in writing from the Council.

the Council.

60. No person shall be allowed to throw rubbish, sweepings, or deposits of any kind whatsoever, on the streets, pathways, or gutters of the Municipality.

61. No enter, driver, or other person, shall wilfully or negligently do, or suffer or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the kerbstones, gutters, or pathways, of any street or roadway; and no person shall be at liberty to drive a wheeled vehicle of any kind, or ride or drive, lead or stand any horse or horses, or other animals, on the pathways within the Municipality. or horses, or other animals, on the pathways within the Municipality.

62. Any person who shall form, dig. or open say drain or

sower, on any part of the reserves, roads, streets, or thorough-fares, of the Municipality, or who shall remove or cause to be removed, any turf, loam, clay, sind, soil, gravel, stone, or other material from any reserve, creek, road, street, or thoroughfire, within the Municipality without leave in writing first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall break up or otherwise damage any part of the said reserves, roads, streets, or thoroughfares, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Throwing fith on carriage or foot way, driving, nuisances, &c.

Throwing fitth on carriage or toot way, driving, nusances, ec.

63. If any person shall, on any street or road throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any such street or road, or shall kill, slaughter dress, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb or other cattle, in. or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any such carriago or foot way, or shall run. streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any such carriago or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit or suffer to be run, colled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the footways of such streets or roads, any wagg n, cart, dray, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, or any truck, or cask, or shall wilfully lead stand, drive, or ride any horse or other beast, upon any of the footways aforesaid,—every person so offending upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence. shillings for every such offence.

#### Suppression of nulsances.

64. No householder or resident shall be permitted under a 64. No householder or tesident shall be permitted under a penalty of a sum not exceeding two pounds to allow his or her premises, yards, closets, or drains to be offensive or a nuisance; to the neighbouring householders or residents.

65. No noisome or offensive trade shall be permitted under a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten pounds to be carried on in any premises to the inconvenience or annoyance of the residents of neighbouring or adjoining houses or premises.

66. Any owner or occupier of any house or place who shall neighbour to been clean all neighbours passages wards and

ob. Any owner or occupier of any nonse 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 cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall forfeit and pay upon conviction a sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

67. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality,

and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council by any writing under the hand of the Mayor from time to time, or when as often as he or the Council shall see occasion to visit and inspect butcher's shops and shambles

and to give such directions concerning the cleaning such shops and shambles, both within and without, as to him or the said Council shall seem needful; and any butcher and the owner or occupier of any shop or shambles who shall obstruct or molest any such officer in the inspection thereof, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time, shall on conviction on the complaint of any such officer of the corner such officer of the country such officers for the country such officers for the country such officers. for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

Swine, horses, goats, &c., not suffered to wander about the streets.

68. It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to suffer any kind of swine, or any cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, or gost, or other animal belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any road, street, or public place, and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such animal a sum not exceeding two pounds.

69. The Inspector of Nuisances or any other person duly appointed in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Impounding Law Amendment Act of 1881, shall have power to impound in the public pound of the said Municipal District, all animals found straying in the said Municipal District within the meaning of the said Act.

Hog-sties and nuisances not removed on complaint. 68. It shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever to suffer

#### Hog-sties and nuisances not removed on complaint.

70. In case any hog-sty, boiling-down, or any other matter or thing, which shall at any time or times bereafter, be many place within the said Municipality, shall be or become a nuisance, it shall be lawful for the said Council upon complaint thereof to them made by any of the inhabitants, and after due investigation of such complaint, by notice in writing within fourteen days after such notice shall have been given to the owner or occupier of the said premises wherein such notice shall have been given to the owner or occupier of the said premises wherein such nuisance shall exist, or shall have been left for such owner or occupier of the said premises wherein such nuisance shall exist, or shall have been left for such owner or occupier at his or the plact or usual place of abode, over the said occupier at his or her last or usual place of abode, or on the said premises, and every such owner or occupier neglecting to remedy or remove such misance pursuant to such notice and to the satisfaction of the Council shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds for every such neglect or disobedience.

Drawing and trailing timber, &c.

71. If any person shall haul or draw, or caused to be hauled or drawn upon any part of the streets, roads, or public places within the said Municipality 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 carriages to drag or trail thereof, or to hang over any part of such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said carriage, every person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds over and above the damages occasioned thereby.

#### Wells to be covered over, &c.

Welts to be covered over, &c.

72. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or appurtances thereof and any load, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side thereof, or in any yard or place opened or exposed to such read, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be 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 said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises,

Council, or shall have 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 two shillings and six pence for every day that such well may remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof.

73. If any person shall dig, or make, or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole in or adjoining to any street, read, or public place for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations of any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up at soever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up at d continue any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be reasonably required, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or its officer, well and sufficiently force and enclose any such hole within twenty-four hours after he shall be required to do so by the said Council or officer, at d in the manner and with such materials as they or he shall direct, and to their or his satisfaction, and shall shade a light true he said appleague and keep the same as they or he shall direct, and to their or his satisfaction, and shall place a light upon the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to surrise during the continuance of such enclosure, or shall fail to place or eret a fence, rail, or boarding around any scaffolding or ladder that may be required during the repairs or erection of any huilding (such fence, rail, or boarding not to extend leyond the footway of any street) or fail to keep, during the existence of such fence, rail, or boarding, a light burning from sunset to submise at each corner of the same, then, and in every such case, the person so offending shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every such refusal or neglect a sum not exceeding five pounds,

#### Obstructing streets, &c.

74. If any person or persons shall fence across, or fence in,

74. If any person or persons shall fence across, or fence in, or in any way obstruct any public street, road, thoroughfare, or highway within the said Municipality, such person or persons so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

75. If any person shall set on, place, or cause to be set or placed in, or upon, or over any such carriage or foot way, road, or thoroughfare, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless by permission in writing from the said Council), or any other matter or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose any meat or offal or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or other building over any part of any such footway or carriage-way or over any area of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Erections, &c., in front of public streets, roads, &c.

#### Erections, &c., in front of public streets, roads, &c.

76. No person shall build, erect, or put up, or remove, or cause to be built, erected, put up, or removed any build ng, house, shop, warehouse, wall or fence fronting any public street, road, or thoroughfare, unless he shall have previously given notice of his intention to commence such works to the Mayor or the Council Clerk of the Municipality; and any person so offending shall upon conviction pay for every such offence a same not exceeding ten populs. offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Access to premises.

76a. In all cases where access is necessary from a street or road to any yard, private way, lane, or premises, the person or persons requiring or using the same shall form and maintain persons requiring or using the same shall form and maintain at his or their own cost a crossing over the footpath through the full depth thereof, to be formed and constructed as the Council or their surveyor shall direct, under a penalty of not exceeding five pounds: Provided in all cases where the Council shall consider crossings necessary, and the person or persons interested shall fail to make application for the construction thereof, the Council shall have power to form any such crossings and charge the cost of constructing such crossings to the person or persons for whose convenience such crossings may have been formed.

Slops, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away at certain hours, &c.

Stops, night-soit, &c., to be conveyed away at certain hours, &c.

77. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any of the streets or roads of the Municipality between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, or to fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth in or upon or near to any of the said streets or public places, and in order to prevent unisances, it shall not be lawful for any person to deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or their officer; and ail night-soil and other offensive matter shall be removed within the hours before prescribed in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles, and no veh cles used for this purpose shall be allowed to stand on any premises nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the Council or their officer; and every person offending against this By-law, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of five pounds; and in case the person so offending cannot be apprehended, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, fifth, mire, or channel dirt shall be put or placed, and also the employer or person so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Leading animals on footways, &c.

78. Any person who shall lead, drive, or stand, or permit to

Leading unimals on footways, &c.

78. Any person who shall lead, drive, or stand, or permit to stand or ride, any horse or other animal upon any of the footways of any of the streets or roads of the Municipality shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

# Furious riding or driving, &c.

79. No person shall ride or drive through or upon the streets or any public place within the Municipality so negligently, carclessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered. And every person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Riding on drays, careless driving, obstructing reads, streets, &c.

80. If the driver of any waggon, cart, or dray of any kind So. If the driver of any waggon, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any such street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carriages as are drawn by houses guided with reins only excepted), or 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 horses or cattle drawing the same, or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his vehicle on the left or near side of the road; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings. shillings.

Affixing placards on walls, &c , and chalking thereon.

81. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, building, or fence, or by chalk or paint or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner or occupier thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of ten shillings.

#### Swine not to be kept.

82. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden or other hereditaments situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Municipality; and any person who shall so offend shall on conviction pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two popular.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed.

- Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed.

  83. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises having an entrance, area, garden, or other space, open, adjoining the footway of any street or public place within the Munic pality beneath the level of the kerbstone or exterior edge of such footway, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to pravent danger to persons passing and repassing, and in failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a negative not exceeding five nounds. penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

  S4. Any person who shall be convicted of wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguishing any lamp set up for public convenience within the limits of the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offere a graph of exceeding for a counter. such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.
- Damaging trees or shrubs.

  85. Any person who shall wilfully cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood planted for shade or ornamental purposes in or upon any street or public place by order of the Council, or who shall damage or otherwise injure any funces erected for the protection of the same, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Extirpation of noisome weeds.

86. All owners, lessees, or occupiers of land within the town boundaries of the Municipality shall extirpate all Bathurst-bur, s. thistles, and other noisome weeds growing upon their lands within fourteen days after receiving notice in writing from the Council Clerk or other officer appointed for that purpose; and if after the expiration of fourteen days that purpose; and if after the expiration of fourteen days from the delivery or posting of such written notice the owner, tenant, or occupier of such band shall neglect or refuse to extirpate such weeds by cutting, pulling, or grabbing and burning them, for every such offence such owner, tenant, or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, and the court may order all such weeds to be destroyed forthwith at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier in addition to any negative that way be indicated as destroyed forthwith at the expense of such owner, tenant, or occupier, in addition to any penalty that may be inflicted as aforesaid: Provided that in case of noxious weeds found growing on land unoccupied, the owners of which are unknown, the Council shall have the power to cause such weeds to be destroyed from such lands, the cost of which operation shall remain a charge upon the property, and may be recovered, with costs, at any future time from the owner of such property in a summary manner before any two Justices.

# Preventing fires.

87. If any chimney accidently eatch or wilfully be set on fire, the person occupying or using the promises in which such chimney is situated shall furfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in nowise owing to the omission, neglect or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

88. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house, or other building, or boundary, or dividing fence, within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be of his intention so to do, or between the hours of 6 in the afternoon of any day and 6 in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Fireworks

89. Every person who, without leave of the Council previously had and obtained, shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or fire-works, upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street or any public place, or who shall sell gunpowder squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter, by gas, candle, or other artificial light, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten

#### Discharging firearms.

90. Every person who shall discharge firearms without lawful cause in any street, thoroughfare, public or private place whatsoever within the town boundaries of the Municipality shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

91. It shall not be lawful for any person to blast, or cause to be blasted, any stone or rock, within one hundred yards of any public street or road in the said Municipality without the permission of the said Council, and any person contravening this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not less than the shall be a published any averaged in a five pounds. than ten shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

#### Rain not to be carried on footways.

Rain not to be carried on footways.

92. 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 the surface of any part of the footways of any street or public place within the Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises, who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required to do so by any Municipal officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five slillings for every day that the same shall not be remedied or removed:

Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or Provided that the owner or occupier of any such house or premises may convey any such rain-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 taxp. Surveyer, or some other pages appointed tendence of the town Surveyor, or some other person appointed by the Council.

#### Private drains. &c.

93. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council or otherwise, according to such plans and directions as such Council may make, to 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 drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice or otherwise as aforesaid; every person so offending such notice or otherwise as aforesaid; every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

# Drains to be kept clean.

94. All drains and sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be required and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council at cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, build-ings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair or cleanse, or cause any such private drains or sewers to be repaired and cleansed according to the directions of the Council, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Stormwater overflowing pathways.

95. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near to any street, if such land shall be so situated that surnear to any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of any such street, 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 level than the bottom of the channel and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition a good and sufficient covered drain or trunk, subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officer, 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 and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

96. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

# Polluting water.

97. Any person who shall wash any description of vehicle, horse, or other animal in any public water, or in any way polluting the same shall forfeit and pay upon conviction a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

#### Diverting or obstructing water-courses.

98. Any person or persons diverting or obstructing, or interfering in any manner whatsoever, with the natural flow of water in any creek, brook, rivulet, or other water-course within the Municipality without having first obtained the consent of the Council in writing so to do, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty nounds.

#### Offences against decency.

99. Any person who shall offend against decency by wilful exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five pounds.

# Inspector of Nuisances may enter shops, &c., for certain purposes.

100. The Inspector of Nuisances for the said Municipality 100. The Inspector of Nuisances for the said Municipality may, and is hereby empowered at all reasonable times, with or without assistants to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for sale of butcher's meat, and to examine any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh which may be therein, and in case any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh appear to him to be intended for food for mankind, and to be unfit for such food, the same may be seized, and if it shall be made to appear upon the evidence of a competent person, that any such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order that the same be destroyed, or he so disposed of so as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found shall or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds for every animal, carease, piece of meat, or flesh so found.

#### Carrying carease of newly slaughtered animals.

101. Every person who shall carry or convey, or caused to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place within the said Municipality, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from the public view shall upon conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Dead animals-mode of removal.

102. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Dead animais on roads or streets.

Dead animals on roads or streets.

103. If any animal shall die on any road, street, or public place within the said Municipality or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place or of any dwelling house, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed and disposed of as aforesaid, or destroyed as aforesaid, on the spot where it shall have died, if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, if such owner or occupier shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be removed to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner or occupier shall for overy such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Dead animals in certain cases to be removed at cost of Municipality.

Dead animals in certain cases to be removed at cost of Municipality.

Dead animals in certain cases to be removed at cost of Municipality.

104. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Municipality, and the owner or any person having charge of such animal cannot at the time be found or ascertained, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the said Municipality.

# Penalty for interference with servants of Council.

Penalty for interference with servants of Council.

105. Any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or with any person or persons acting for or under him in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or east on the said surveyor or officer, or who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with any servant or servants of the Council in the exercise of the powers given to the Council, or in carrying out any orders lawfully given by the Council under the provisions of section 140 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Cudal, this twenty-seventh day of April, 1891.

(L.s.) S. LANDAUER,

CHAS. "SCHRAMME Council Clerk.

(

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ko. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19th August, 1891.

#### CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY, -BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

# BY-LAWS

For regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Carrington, and the duty of the officers and servants, of such Council; 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; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling alleys and other places of annusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free 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, sewerage and drainage; preserving trees and shrubs; regulating free libraries; preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees-Preservation of Order at Council Meetings-Duties 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 7.30 p.m., on every alternate Friday evening, unless such day 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 absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of Quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting Wherever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded in the minute book.

### Order of Business.

### Business of ordinary meetings.

- The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—
  - (1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signanature of the Mayor, or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
  - (2.) Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
  - (3.) Correspondence to be read, and if necessary dealt
  - (4.) Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
  - (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.
  - (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, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the Business Paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

#### Business at special meetings?

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, 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 meetings shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting. How prepared.

5. The Business Paper for every meeting of the Council, other 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 days nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 enter, and as hercinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws, in the order of such notice, requisition or direction shall have been order of such notice, requisition or direction shall have been received.

#### Business paper for special meeting.

6. The Business Paper for a Special Meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meet-

Summons to meetings.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter cutered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of Motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter is disposed of; unless withdrawn before business paper is made up.

All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermon and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any par ticular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition and direction shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute book of the manner in which such matter has been 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 business paper.

After husiness paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amend-

# Motions and Amendments.

#### Motions-How to be Moved.

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 moved, or postponed, shall be struck out and be considered to leave leaves. sidered 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 proceeded with in the absence of the Aldermen by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other alderman producing a written authority or that purpose from such first named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced into writing, if required by a majority.

### Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question, further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any amended question shall be negatived, a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on, provided that no more than one question, and one properties amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

#### Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted, on any motion for adjournment of the council, and if upon the quest on being put on any such motion, the same shall be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other such paper, that may be allowed procedence, shall be discussed before, but after the lapse of fifteen minutes from the first or any subsequent motion for adjournment, any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable. ment, ar ceivable.

Requisition from Aldermen-How to be dealt with.

Requisition 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 treated as a notice of motion by such Alderman that such business be taken into consideration by the Council. As he shall be called upon in due order to move that such 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. 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 make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have been made, it shall be dealt with in the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objections 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 reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck out of the business. 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 con-

# How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 19 of this part of these By-laws shall be con-22. Section 19 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 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 ease call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged man 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 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

#### Petitions how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

## How petitions are to be dealt with.

No motion shall, unless as hereafter provided, be per-23. No motion shall, almost as hereafter 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 ecosideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting, provided, however, that if any alderman shall have given due notice to move 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 same duty in reference to 26. 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 23 of this "Part" of these by-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given such direction as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman. Alderman.

Sec. 26-To apply to letters.

27. Section 26 of this "Part" of these by-laws shall be equally applicable to letters addressed to the Council.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. 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, though copies may be read to such Council; provided, however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read 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 shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the

#### Mayor's minutes.

30. 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 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 are to be dealt with. Duties of Chairman in certain cases.

31. No motions shall (unless as is hereinafter provided) be permissable on the presentation of a report from a committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it he received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting; provided, however, that if any alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, it may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course; and whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without such 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 it 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 aforesaid, as will enable the council clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give due notice.

Questions and statements. Limitations as to questions and statements. 31. No motions shall (unless as is hereinafter provided) be

Questions and statements. Limitations as 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 accordance with the requirements of section 3, of this "Part" of these by-laws.

# Notice to be given.

33. Twenty four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

# Answers not compulsory.

34. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Questions 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 subsequent motion reserved.

37. No discussion shall be crn-itted 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 therein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

### Order of Debate.

# Mode of addressing the council, &c.

Mode of addressing the council, &c.

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 observations to the Council, shall while so doing stand up in his accustomed place (unless he shall be prevented from doing so by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding; provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or

Chairman, be put directly to the Aldermen or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such question so put, the answer thereto shall be subject to objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall on 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 must not 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.

#### Offensive language

40. If any Alderman uses whilst in Council any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuses to withdraw such language and apologise he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than 20s., not more than £6.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

41. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion and to any amendments moved thereon reterence to such motion and to any amendments moved thereon as well as a right to speak upon every 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 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 than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

#### Mover and seconder.

42. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

43. 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.

44. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified, and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

45. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen, shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

restrictions.

46. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible; provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt 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 have been made bona fide it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any 47. 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-laws, except as is further provided for by section 38 of the 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 speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding. considered as still presiding.

### Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

48. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

### Acts of disorder.

49. Every member of the Council whoshall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdicdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be deemed to be out of order.

#### Mayor may call member to order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being 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 if any Alderman shall so persist as to interfere with the proper conduct of the business of the Council, the Mayor may at once take a vote of the Council for the adjournment of the said Council meeting to another day.

#### Any Member may raise question of order.

51. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any member, which such first-named member may consider out of order.

# Mode of proceeding thereon.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

52. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided on, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sonse 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 sonse, of the Council at once, and without discussion as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with; provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened. And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order. shall have been discussed.

# Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the ease, without dizensing or commenting on the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected. Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

54. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that ont of order, the same shall be rejected, and whenever anything said or done in Conneil by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

#### Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

55. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations, which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as aforesaid when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 49 of this "Part" of these By-Laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than 10s. (ten shillings), nor more than £5 (five pounds), and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £1 (one pound), nor more than £10 (ten pounds), and on the third conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than £2 (two pounds), nor more than £20 (twenty pounds). 55. Any member of the Council who shall have been called

# Power of Council as to altering rules on points of order.

Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 56. 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 or 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 shall be hinding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

### Mode of Voting.

#### How questions are to be put.

57. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon, and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

#### Divisions-Penalty for refusing to vote.

58. 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 Alderman shall vote by show and then in the begatte, and the Addermen vote of show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than (10s.) ten shillings nor more than (£5) five pounds.

#### Protests.

Protests.

Mode of protesting, protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.

59. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in a minute book, but if in the opinion of the Council it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the whole Council.

#### Committees of the whole Council.

#### Business in committee

60. The business committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinhefore provided for meetings of the Council, as nearly as the same shall apply except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in committee shall be seconded.

#### Disorderly conduct in committee. Refusal to vote.

61. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in committee of the whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 49 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 entry of such report shall be made in the minute book, and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in committee of the whole council as required by section 58 of this Part" of these by-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid no special motion that the Council in the minute book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such committee of the whole in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

#### Decisions in committee on points of order may be reported.

62. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a committee of the whole Council, under the provision of section 48 of this part of these by-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such committee; and if such motion he carried such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

#### How progress may be reported, &c.

63. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on some other day, or that no leave be asked to sit again, and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sitting, 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, and fifteen minutes shall elapse before another such motion shall be receivable. motion shall be receivable.

# Reports of proceedings in committee -Want of quorum in committee.

64. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, vivá voce, by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any

such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided, that in making any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extenso, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

#### How reports are to be dealt with.

65. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole 65. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 61 of this "Part" of these by-laws, of disorderly conduct in committee, or under section 58 of this "Part" of these by-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision these by-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, he interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

#### Calls of the Council.

How calls of Council to be made.

66. 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.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

67. 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 under section 56 of this "Part" of these by-laws, and of every motion for the recission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

#### Mode of proceeding.

68. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered or is required to be made, by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows: - The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical sections. cal order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent, a record shall be made of called, and it any members are absent, a record shall be intact it 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 reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse. Further call when question adjourned.

69. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer his name as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness, or any other sufficient cause, has been unable to send an excuse (in writing) as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than 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 therein as to penaltics for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business, after every such adjournment. or matter of business, after every such adjournment.

# Standing and special committees.

#### Standing committees.

70. Besides any such special committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, and a Finance Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

\* Standing Committees may also be appointed as required for improvement, lighting, water, hall, library, or general purposes.

#### Mode of re-electing Standing committees.

71. The re appointment of the first-named Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case he handed to each members of the Council for each ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the committee to which, in his again, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor and Chanman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such committee.

#### By-law Committee.

72. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such by-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

#### Works Committee.

73. The Works Committee shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, reads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places, under the care and management of the Council; they shall also enquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Finance Committee.

74. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shall enquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon. inquire and report upon.

#### Special Committees.

Special Committees.

75. Special committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a committee and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special committee ought to be appointed, and no standing committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any special committee. The appointment of any such special committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such committee, or he may propose that such committee censist of a certain number or members to be appointed by ballot; and in the letter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such special committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the present of whom in his activity, such suscial commitof the persons of whom, in his opinion, such special committee 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 necessary, through an inequality of
votes, to decide as to which two or more Aldermen shall erve
on such committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

# Chairman of Committees.

76. Every committee of which the Mayor shall not be member, shall elect a permauent Chairman of such committee, within seven days of their appointment.

#### Committee meeting-How called.

77. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any committee when requested to do so by the Chairman or any two members of such committee.

#### Records of transactions in committee.

78. The Chairman of each standing committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

### Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

79. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specifically provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses. Expenses authorised to be reported. Outlay to be in accordance with the 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, outlays to the following extent may be
  - (1) By order of the Works Committee, or of the Mayor

By order of the Works Committee, or of the Mayor and one member of such committee, for repairs or emergent works to the extent of five pounds.
 By order of the Mayor, for neces ary current expenses, to the extent of ten pounds.
 By order of the Mayor, or any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, and any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.
 Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting, such report to be signed by the Chairman of the

Committee of Works or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council, shall on, any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by finance committee.

S1. 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.

Certificate required with each claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order—Certificates to be attached to report.

82. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee or Mayor showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment before recommending payment; and provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment.

Common Seal and records of the Council. Common scal and press. How secured; care of same.

83. The common seal and the press to which the same is 83. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the back 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 care of the Council Clerk.

#### When and how common seal to be used,

84. The common seal shall not be attached to any decument 84. The common seal shall not be attached to any accument without an express order of the Council. In every case where such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. Provided that the Mayor may attach such common seal to any document for the purpose of authentication, with his certificate to that effect, and the Mayor shall keep a record of all such occasions.

#### How books of accounts, &c., to be kept,

85. All books, deeds, memorials, letters, documents, and other records of the Council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be kept at the Council Chamber, in the custody and care of the Council Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody of the same; but the Mayor or Town Clerk may for any special purpose authorise their removal. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, record, statements, and memoranda, from time to time, to ascertain that the came are proportional afternation of the vaporator. once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of in-efficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping 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.

# Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council. Penalties.

S6. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a repulty of not less than two shillings per more than twenty. on anssection shart we hange on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than two pounds; for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

### Records not to be removed, &c. Penalties

87. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aloresaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful c use for such removal as hereington provided, chall for every such. 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.

# Penalty for defacing or destroying records.

88. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

#### Officers and Servants.

#### Notice to candidates in certain cases.

89. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance at-tached 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 hallot in such mode as may be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

91. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of such Council.

Bonds for good conduct.

92. All bonds 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 security for any such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

93. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1.67, 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 provision 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 hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other office, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in the performance of his duties, and in carrying out the orders of the Council. A detailed account of all moneys received, and of all srms disbursed on behalf of the Council, up to the end of each month, and also the cash-book and bank pass-book, balanced, shall be laid before the Council by the Council Clerk, at each monthly meeting, or oftener if required.

Duties of other officers and servants.

94. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, in addition to the duties which by the present or any other By-laws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accord-ance with law, be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

95. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any officer or servant any such explanation or information by any officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or explanation 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 have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered vira roce, or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

96. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, 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 as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

# Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

97. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor, or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of Council adopted after due notice.

Motions for recission of previous orders, &c

Motions for recission of previous orders, &c.

98. Whenever a motion for the recission 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 metion; provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the re-consideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council, with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

#### Lapsed business.

99. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point such case it was interrupted as aforesoid. point where it was interrupted as aforesaid.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

100. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspeed temportly certain portion of these By-laws.

101. Any of the foregoing By-laws, or any portion thereof, which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempere, without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

#### PART II.

Collection and Enforcement of Rates. Times and Modes of Collection.

Rates under Sec. 164 to be collected yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of sec. 164, Municipalities Act, 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held 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.

special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the Municipalities' Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

#### Office hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

#### Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid, within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

#### Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distraint upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

# Enforcement of Distress.

#### Bailiff.

A Bailiff shall, when found necessary be appointed by the Mayor. Bailiff's sureties.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties, to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

# Distress and sale.

10. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such 10. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any such distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Hailiff or his daputy may, between the hours of cleven in the morning and two in the afternoon, on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to morning and two in the affernoon, on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of such goods so sold, on demand by such owner; and any person interfering with the said Bailiff in the execution of any

of the duties devolving upon him under these by-laws, or hindering or preventing him from delivering to the purchaser thereof any property so sold by the said Bailiff, shall be liable to a penalty of  $(\#\delta)$  five pounds.

#### Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory, in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person premises, the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the Council Clerk. The Council Clerk shall give a copy to the ratepayers on demand.

Goods may be Impounded.

Goods may be Impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise seize 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 three days as hereinafter mentioned, to come and go from such place or part of the land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded or secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such directions.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this by-law, the costs and charges in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

#### Deputy.

16. The bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the 16. The bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or, in his absence, with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorising by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy, and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

# SCHEDULE A.

# Warrant of Distress.

and his assistants.

To Whereas Whereas the premises comprised in the Schedule hereunto written have been rated by the Municipal Council of Carrington in the sum of £ as for general and gas rates.

And whereas the said sum was due and payable on account of such pates by the said sum was due and payable on account of such pates by the said.

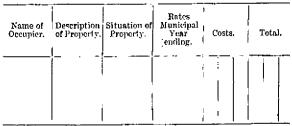
of such rates by the said on the day of and whereas default has been made in payment of the same, and the same is still due and owing; and whereas due notice demanding payment of the same sum of £ have been

demanding payment of the same sum of 2 duly served.

These are therefore to authorise you forthwith to make distress of the goods and chattels of the said and if within days after the making of such distress the sum of £ and also all costs thereon, payable according to the Schedule of costs hereunder written, shall not be paid, that then you do sell the goods and chattels of the said so by you distrained, and out of the moneys arising out of such sale you retain the said sum of rendering to the said the surplus, if any, after deducting the cests as aforesaid, and that you certify to me on or before the day of what you shall have done by virtue of

day of this warrant.

#### SCHEDULE.



Given under my hand, and the common seal of the Munici-il Council of Carrington, this day of 18 pal Council of Cairington, this day of Mayor.

Bailiff.

#### SCHEDULE B.

#### Inventory,

Thave this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Carrington, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Municipality for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality for the Municipal year ending day of Javed this day of , 18

# SCHEDULE C.

#### Costs.

s. 2 2 d. 6 For man in possession, each day or part of day ...
Inventory, sale, commission, and delivery of goods, 5 per cent of net proceeds of the sale. б O the

#### PART III.

### Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

#### Fire or combustible materials, &c.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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 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 material; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable material to remain as aforesaid, for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. offence against this By-law.

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, eorn, 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 trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattles in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction, for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall not remove such fonce, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law. this by-law.

#### Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private s reet, or public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible 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, 4. Every person who willfully sets or causes to be set on ure, 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 herein contained shall exempt the persons so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

# Negligently suffering chimney to be on fire.

5. If any chimney accidently catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings; Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission, neglect, or earlessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, or himself or his servant.

# Setting fire to matter without notice

6. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day, and six in the morning of the following day, shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

### Water carters to attend at fires.

7. 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 any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Municipality, aftend at the

place of such fire, and 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 authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then present for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with provision of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds. pounds.

Compensation for attendance at fires-Rewar

8. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds, to the owner of every licensed water cart, who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire, as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf; and also to the owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water such further sums by way of reveal so the loads. of water, such further sums by way of reward, as the Council may, by similar resolution, have fixed.

### Placards not to be fixed on walls without consent

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, nor deface any such wall, house, fence or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### PART IV.

Notices—Streets and Public Places—Public Health and Decency, &c,

# Mode of calling for tenders.

1. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

#### Drafts of intended by-laws.

2. A draft of every intended by-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is calving for inspection. that such draft is so lying for inspection.

# How notices are to be published.

3. In all cases where published is or shall berequited to be given of any by-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation of the Council, or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor, or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

#### Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

4. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing, or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these by-laws, by using any theasts of Sensive Lawrence by independent the persons of the said Council council to the said Council said to the said threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer, in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

New roads to be reported on.

New roads to be reported on.

5. No new public road, street, way, park or other place, proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors, to the roasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works, or any duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such committee or duly authorised officer, and laid out to their satisfaction.

#### Dedication of new roads, &c.

6. 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 of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the committee for general purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, reserve, 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, reserve or other place as aforesaid.

#### Change of street levels.

Change of street levels.

7. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers; and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper 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, he signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets, and encreachments thereon, &c.

#### Roads and streets, and encreachments thereon, &c.

8. The Committee for Works, or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the courtal country of the property of the ways thereot, which now are or shall hereafter be inder or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveys, and there of the plane protest at the general control of the contro And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveyor, or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 fect for the carriage-way, and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other widthhan 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public su'h public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. [This By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881," 45 Vic., No. 28.]

# Kerbing, flagging, and tar paving.

9. The Council may cause the footway or pathway in front of any house or ground, along any street, private street, or lane within the Municipality, to be kerbed and flagged, or asphalted in such manner as the Council may think fit; that one-half the amount of the cost of kerbing be borne and paid by the owner of such house and ground, and one half the expense of asphalting be borne and paid by the said owner of such house or ground. [This By-law is of doubtful validity; but it has been sanctioned in several Municipalities on the understanding that the Councils act upon it at their own risk.] that the Councils act upon it at their own risk.]

# Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

10. No person shall be perm'tted to erect any house, shop, or other building in, in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipality, without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, before commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan, and giving particulars, of the proposed building, and, at the time the said notice is given, paying to building, and, at the time the said notice is given, paying to the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer a fee of 2x. 6d. for permission to erect such house, shop, or other building; and every owner of, and every contractor for, such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Pipes, gutters, &c.

11. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means 11. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer.

#### No balcony, &c., to project.

No balcony, &c., to project.

12 With regard to buildings, hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging caves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, he allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds

nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portieo, or balcony shall be permitted to be creeted in any street less than 30 feet wide: Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Encronchments must be removed on notice.

13. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

Council may Remove Encroachments.

14. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the it shall be fawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of by-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound, and in case of every successive offence the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five rounds. less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

15. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

#### To ap ly also to destruction by digging.

16. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations: and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by those by-laws imposed or east on the said surveyor or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

No tail, for the reproved from streets without permission.

#### No turf, &c., to be removed from streets without permission

17. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any diain 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 footway of any street or other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall on conviction for feit and pay for every such offence any sum not execeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Holes to be enclosed.

Holes to be enclosed.

19. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or foundation to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not first enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the committee for works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

# Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

19. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipality, having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space, adjoining the foot-way of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling fence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and re-passing; and on 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 occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, shull be deemed guilty of a further offence against the by-law.

#### Wells to be covered over-Penalty.

Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

20. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes, situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or foot-way, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within 24 hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said 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 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 uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this by-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

21. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-Law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber. &c.

#### Drawing or trailing timber, &c

22. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be 22. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof; or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall, 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 occasioned thereby.

# Driving carriages, &c , on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

23. Any person who shall throw, east, or lay, or shall cause permit, or suffer, to be thrown, east, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any street or any public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, seald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, 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 or either of any such carriage or footway; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, iolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrief, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, 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 such tootway, 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 subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound, for each such offence, and should the person in charge of such waggon, cart, dray, or other vehicle, refuse to give his name and address, the owner of the same may be prosecuted under this by-law for causing a breach of the same.

# Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required—Replacing the same after removal—Not to prevent awning being erected in front of shops

required—Replacing the same after removal—Not to prevent awning being erected in front of shops

24. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, show-hoard (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, washed, or cleansed, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, eisk, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or footway in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or placed, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer, to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriageway, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, or taking up or setting down any lare, or waiting for passengers when rectually 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 placed, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or thing for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall

cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway or carriageway, or over an area of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises or over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, remove or cause to be removed, any such stall-board, showboard, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, meat, oran, or other matters or things, shall at any time there-after again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, 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, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whetsover (save and expent as aforesaid). truck, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway of or next unto any such street 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; 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: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such a manner as that such awning shall be at least ten feet above the height of the footawning shall be at least ten feet above the height of the foot-way, and that the outside of the posts be twelve feet from the building line.

#### Obstructing public pathways.

Obstructing public pathways.

25. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, strub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to ovenlang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of ten feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

stop, bight-son, a.c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

26. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor thereon, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipality between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall fill any eart or other carriago so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire or channel dirt, or filth in or morn any such street or public place or shall deposit might-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances: or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles: or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwellinghouse than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, 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, shall be jiable to and forfeit at d pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, etc.

# Riding on drays, careless driving, etc.

27. If the driver of any waggon, wain, eart, or dray of any 21. If the driver of any waggon, wain, eart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driver, or guided with reins only, excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatso-ever 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, cattle drawing the same); or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carringe whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage, on the left or near side of the read, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street: or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage tof any carriagn or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall, upon conviction, forfeit and ay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

#### Riding or driving furiously, &c.

28. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endaugered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than two pounds.

Breaking in horses, &c.

Breaking in horses, &c.

29. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality, drive any carriage or carriages, for the purpose of breaking-in, exercising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding, for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, breaking, or showing, or exposing for sale any such horse, mare, or gelding, otherwise than by passing quietly through such streets or public places, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings; and any person who shall within the said Municipality furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding to or from any public watering-place, creek, or river, or pasturage, or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

#### Public Property.

# Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

30. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above 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 buildings.

- 31. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, shice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five bounds.
- Affixing placards on walls, &c. 32. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, hand-rail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds or less than one pound.

# Damaging trees.

33. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Nuisances.

# Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public water course.

34. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal; or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pines, shoots, channels, or other permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

# Dead animals-Mode of removal.

- 35. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds. However, the property of the said through through the said through the said through through the said Hog-sties to be one hundred feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.
- 36. Any person who shall breed or keep, so as to be a nuisance, any kind of swine in any house, building, yaid, garden, or other place situated and being within one hundred feet of any street or public place in the said Municipality; or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or

to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings, for every such and every animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Municipality, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these by-laws, to deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," yard," "garden," or "other place" wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties, within the meaning of these by-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals; and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provision of these of any information and summons under the provision of these

#### Cleansing intchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

37. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality, and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion; to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, briling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, 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 ten shillings.

#### Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

38. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of: and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this by-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, in any cellar or place within any dwelling house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound.

Various obstructions and annoyances. 38. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house,

# Various obstructions and annoyances.

- 39. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the following offences, shall, on conviction of any and every such offence, furfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pands : than two pounds :-
  - 1. 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 street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and
  - thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

    2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public view; or shall hawk or carry about butchers' meat for sale, without covering the same as aforesaid.

    3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

  - person.

    4. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being
  - thrown down.

    5. Every person who shall throw or east from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, part of a brick, woon, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being creeted, pulled down, or praised)
  - or repaired).

    6. 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-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

40. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the said Municipality, is or are 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 whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person 40. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical mises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if t 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 liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

#### Offences against public decency.

Bathing prohibited within certain limits

41. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such

Penalty of indecent exposure of the person

42. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than two pounds.

#### PART V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality, so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

#### Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

Definition of "noisome and offensive 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, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke 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 Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cense and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person con furting the following, or tarrying on such trad

shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds: and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisono and offensive trade" is about to be commenced—Penalty.

commenced—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them, not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings—Service of notices—

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings—Service of notices— Liabilities.

Liabilities.

5. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Penalties to be paid over to Treasurer.

Penalties to be paid over to Treasurer.

All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, to be appro-priated as the Council may direct.

Interpretation of "Mayor" and "Municipality.

7. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is The 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 place or stead of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipality" is made use of in the said By-laws, it shall be understood to signify the "Municipality of Carrington."

# PART VI.

# Public exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, hereinafter specially provided for, he used as such, for hire or profit, within the said Municipality, unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor.

Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

2. Every person holding or keeping any such exhibition, or using any place within the said Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be so used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be so used for public amusement as aforesaid.

### No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

No exhibition 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 Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

# PART VII. Water Supply.

### Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

1. Whosocver shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council; or shall wash, cleanse, throw or cause to enter therein, any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run, or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome or improper water, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain, pump or horse trough, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not 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.

Wiful waste of water.

### Wilful waste of water.

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain or reservoir, of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, horse-trough, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more equent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

### Damming up water without consent.

3. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural watercourse, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable remove such dam or enbankment within a further reasonable time he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if, within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction, he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

### Diverting water from reservoirs.

4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive 4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm-water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks, or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first 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 sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

### PART VIII.

### The Park.

Powers as to number and description of stock lessee entitled to depasture.

1. The Council shall from time to time, as often as occasion shall arise, determine and declare the number and description of cattle and other stock any lessee or grantee shall have the right to depasture on the park or public recreation ground, situate within the said Municipality.

# Power to grant common of pasture.

2. The Council shall, with the consent of the majority of Aldermen assembled at any meeting specially convened for that purpose, have power to grant to any person or persons or any number of different persons, for any period not exceeding twelve calendar months, the common of pasture and right, title, advantage, and privilege of and to common of pasture and feeding of stock of, into, and upon the said park or public recreation ground, situate in the said Municipality, and all manner of privileges, appendages, and appurtenances, whatsoever in anywise thereunto belonging.

# Power to distrain and impound trespassing stock.

3. The grantee or grantees, Inspector of Nuisances, or other proper officer of the Council, shall have power to distrain and, impound any cattle or other stock found trespassing upon the impound any cattle or other stock found trespassing upon the said park or public recreation ground, and also to claim and demand and recover such damages (not exceeding ten pounds) in respect of such cattle or other stock so distrained or impounded as could or might be claimed by the owner of private lands in respect of animals found trespassing and doing demand a proper the same. damage upon the same.

### Rights of grantees.

4. That all and every person or persons, entitled under such grant or grants for the time being to the use of the said park or public recreation ground, shall have all the same rights and remedies between themselves and against strangers as by the laws of this Colony in relation to commons are possessed and enjoyed by commoners. and enjoyed by commoners.

5. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the said park or public recreation ground any animals without due authority shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penulty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two nounds. pounds.

### Penalty for destroying boundary-marks.

6. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks marking the limits of the said park or public recreation ground, or any fence or other erection thereon, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

### Penalty for destroying herbage, trees, &c.

7. All persons who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, burn or otherwise destroy or damage, the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, or the herbage growing in or upon the said park or public recreation ground, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

# Penalty for persons causing annoyance in the use of park

8. Any person who shall unlawfully cause any annoyance or inconvenience to any other person in the free use and enjoyment of the said park or public recreation ground shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

# Persons committing offences in neighbourhood of park.

9. Any person who shall be found committing any breach a. Any person who shall be found committing any breach of any By-law affecting the said park or public recreation ground not expressly provided for in this "Part" of these Bylaws, or who shall, by disorderly or insulting conduct in the immediate neighbourhood of such park or public recreation ground, cause annovance or inconvenience to persons on the gaid park or public regretion, ground or going to a coming graind, cause annoyance or inconventence to persons on the said park or public recreation ground, or going to or coming from the same, may be removed by force by any ranger or other proper officer appointed by the Council, which officer shall have the power to call in the aid of the police, and such person so offending shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

### Penalty for trespass.

10. Any person who shall, without the authority of the Council, be found occupying any portion of the said park or public recreation ground, either by residing or by erecting any tent, hut, or building thereon, or by clearing, digging-up, enclosing, or cultivating any part thereof, shall be liable or conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

### PART IX.

# For the Regulation of Public Vehicles..

By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, backney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

### All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

### Requisition to be made for license

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and, in the case of drivers or conductors, shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders, to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

### Conditions under which licenses to be granted.

Conditions under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle, which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipality, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

Licenses and how to be issued

### Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any erson plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

### Licenses to be under corporate seal.

Licenses to be under corporate seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the propriet r shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

### Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Cerk, and numbered consecutively.

# Owner of vehicle,

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been

### Inspection of vehicles.

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse, or horses, and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen. the said Aldermen.

### Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors, and on the lamp, of such vehicle, not less than one inch and a half; or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire. ply or be used for hire.

### Table of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicle.

11. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or 11. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or cab on a card or plate six inches by three inches, painted or printed in clear, legible figures, and the table of fares fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the three Aldermen aforesaid may direct; and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for him.

# Term applied to vehicles.

12. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws, any vehicle of whatever form or construction for which a hackney carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels, shall be deemed to be a hackney carriage, and if drawn upon two

13. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality, such carts for the sale and carrying of water, as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart shall be or shall contain or carry a vessel or tank capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner, and the words "licensed water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

### Water licenses -- How obtained, &c.

14. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the

applicant: and for every such licence there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence; and every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December next ensuing, after the granting of the said license.

### Hawking water-Penalty.

15. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

16. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted, in letters one inch long, upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

# Vehicle to carry lights.

17. All vehicles licensed or otherwise to carry passengers shall carry one light or more, and shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

### Number of passengers to be carried.

18. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the 18. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

### Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

19. 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 inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

### Drivers not to smoke, &c.

20. No driver or conducter shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke on any vehicle, and in no case shall any smoking be allowed inside any omnibus or other vehicle. No conductor shall enter any omnibus nor mount on the top of it whilst performing his journeys for the purpose of collecting any fares or for any other purpose, or permit any person to stand on the steps or monkey-board whilst he shall be conducting.

### Penalty for breaking hy-laws

21. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

22. No licensed or other vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays during Divine Service at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

# Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

23. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry, or permit to be carried, any such person or (except to some police-office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle (except a dray) any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for cating his meals thereon.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

24. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the ontside, of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat; nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

25. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicshall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicuous place inside and outside the omnibus as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased except between the hours of 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; and no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under those By-laws; nor, in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage way. cross the carriage-way.

Fare to be paid upon taking seats—Driver to be provided.

26. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every omnibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's office.

27. The driver of any carriage and of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the driver, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver in his employment longer than the time beforementioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chambers with the Council Clerk or his assistant.

28. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Council.

# Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

29. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses, having, seat accommodation for not more than ten or less than five passengers and a driver. The words "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney carriage license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon, drown by one or more horses or other animals, used whelly and for the extriage of goods and parcels. The word "water-cart" shall extend and apply to any cart used for the carriage of water within the said Municipality, in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained.

### Fares to be charged.

30. No proprietor or driver of any backney carriage or cab within the said Municipality shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sams as the Council of the said Municipality shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution therefor as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor driver, or conductor failing to comply and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

31. The Council of the said Municipality may from time to time, by resolution passed in that behalf, alter and vary, or amend the said Schedule D and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them, and such alterations, variations, or amendments shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Municipality,

and the Council of the Municipality shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have or may be alleged to have occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being or any of them.

### Passengers to be taken up, &c.

32. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forteit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

- 33. The Council shall by resolution, to be publicly notified as in By-law 31 of this part, from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Municipality as stands for licensed backney carriages, cabs, or other licensed vehicle within the said Municipality.
- 34. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary 34. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Municipality except on the duly appointed cab-stand for the time being, for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up and set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-Iaw shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than live shillings.

### Driver not to leave his horse or horses

35. No driver of any licensed or other vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Municipality, as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shellings.

### Speed at which to travel.

36. All hackney carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour (unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of such carriage or cab failing to comply with this Bylaw shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

### Driver to turn vehicle at a walk, &c.

37. The driver of every vehicle shall bring the horse or horses to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also go at the same pace in turning the corner of any

Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at cab-stand.

38. Copies of the said Schedule D hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions—one at each cab-stand within the Municipality and one at the railway station, in such place as the Commissioners for Railways may approve.

### Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

39. Copies of these and of all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Municipality for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued, unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

# Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

- 40. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to and observe and comply with the Bylaws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughfares within the said Municipality, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.
- 41. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

### SCHEDULE A.

# A requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Carrington.

residing at the Municipality (or &c.), do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to within the limits of the said Municipality (or &c.)

Dated at this day of A.D. 18.

Description of vehicle

### SCHEDULE B.

# Form of license for driver or conductor.

This is to certify that is hereby licensed to street. is hereby licensed to (an omnibus, eart, hackney carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from the day of to the 31st day of December, 18, inclusive, within the Municipal District of Carrington, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

### SCHEDULE C.

		 	On 1st	and : Jani	after Jary,	On a	nd Ju	
O			<u>.</u>	Б.	d.	£	8.	d.
Omnibuses and Coaches	• •	 	0	10	0	0	5	-0
Cars		 	10	10	0	0	5	- 0
Hackney Carriages		 	i o	10	0	l ō	5	Ō
Cabs		 	۱ŏ	10	ō	۱ŏ	ŭ	ŏ
Dray, Carts, and Vans	.,	 	lŏ	5	ŏ	١ŏ	2	6

For every driver licensed for a vehicle to carry passengers two and six pence.

SCHEDULE D.

RATES and fares to be paid for any carriage (not on omnibus) within the limits of this By-law in the Municipal District of s. d.

For a cab for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, to carry two passengers if required by hirer

For every subsequent half of an hour, or part thereof 1 6

But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of ninepence for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof.

For a hackney carriage for any time not exceeding one hour, to carry five persons if required by hirer ... 2 6 every subsequent quarter of an hour, or part thereof 1 3

But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of one shilling and three halfpence for every additional half of an hour, or part thereof.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipality of Carrington, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

JAMES MORISON (L.S.) Mayor.

W. P. RODGERS, Council Clerk.

Sydney: George Stephen Chapman, Acting Government Printer-18913

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NARRANDERA-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24th August, 1891.

# NARRANDERA MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Narrandera, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

# BOROUGH OF NARRANDERA.

### MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS.

By-Laws and Regulations for imposing, levying, and receiving water charges within the Borough of Narandera, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1891.

1. The following charges are those which the owners or occupiers of lands and tenements within the Borough of Narandera shall pay for the period aforesaid.

- 2. On every house or tenement of the annual value of thirty pounds or less, the sum of two pounds (£2) per annum.

  3. On every house or tenement above the annual value of thirty pounds, in addition to the two pounds in the last clause, a sum of one shilling in the pound per annum for every mound unwards. pound upwards.
- 4. On every cordial or scrated water factory, or other such like factories, a charge of ten pounds per centum per annum; on every flour mill, a charge of thirty pounds per annum.

  5. On every steam engine exclusive of any factory or mill, &c., a charge of thirty shillings for every "horse power" per annum.
- annum.
- 6. On every livery stable, a charge of ten pounds per annum,
- annum.

  7. On every hotel a charge of six pounds per centum on the valuation including eight stalls, every extra stall two shillings and six pence per annum.

  8. On every public horse trough, a charge of twenty shillings per annum.

  9. On houses, lands, hotels, tenements, &c., &c., using a hose in addition to the foregoing abandon a wood for each vergen.

- 9. On houses, lands, hotels, tenements, &c., &c., using a hose in addition to the foregoing charges named for each respectively, a charge of twenty shillings per annum.

  10. The charge for every private house shall include a acre of land. Should any larger quantity of land be attached to a private house, an extra charge of ten shillings for every quarter of an acre or part of a quarter of an acre shall be used her annum.
- quarter of an acre or part or a quarter or all paid per annum.

  11. In cases where parties have gardens from any part of which produce is sold, in addition to the ordinary charge for domestic purposes, they shall pay an additional charge of five pounds per annum for every half of an acre or part of half an acre cultivated or watered.

- 12. The hospital, benevolent institutions, and buildings used exclusively for public charitable purposes, shall pay twelve pounds per annum.
- 13. The property of Her Majesty, or in the occupation of the Imperial Government or the Government of New South Wales, or occupied as schools subject to the provisions of the "Public School Act of 1866," to be charged five pounds per annum, same to be for domestic purposes only; water required for irrigation or other purposes to be subject to regulation number ten.
- 15. That all persons requiring meters shall procure same at their own expense by application to the Council.

### Cases where water is not used.

- 16. On every house, tenement, hotel, factory, &c., &c., not supplied with water, a charge of five pounds per centum per annum on the annual valuation of same.
- 17. The rate on all town allotments of suburban land not built upon, shall be one pound per centum per annum on the capital value of same, as assessed by the Council.

### Water supplied by meter, &c.

18. The charge for water supplied by meter or taken from the Council's stand pipes, shall be by mutual agreement or by a rate to be levied as the Council may from time to time

REGULATIONS for the guidance of person licensed to lay on water, users of water, and others.

# Ideansed persons only to fix service-pipe, &c.

Idensed persons only to fix service-pipe, &c.

1. Before any person shall affix any service-pipe to any pipe of the said Council, or alter, repair, or in any manner interfere with any pipe of the said Council, or any service-pipe, cock, or fitting connected with the pipes of the said Council, he shall obtain from the said Council a license in that behalf to execute such works; and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with such pipe, service-pipe, cock, or fitting as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Before pipes can be uncovered, two days notice to Council must le given.

2. Any person, whether licensed as aforcsaid or not, who shall offend by opening any ground so as to uncover any pipe or pipes, the property of the Council, without giving two days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do, or who shall in notice to the Council of his intention so to do, or who shall in any way tamper, interfere with, or alter any pipe, the property of the Council, without the permission in writing of the Council being first obtained, or who shall wilfully or negligently break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine, the property of the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Penalty for communicating with pipes of the Council without notice.

3. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall lay any pipe to communicate with the pipes of the Council without giving two days' notice of the day and hour when such pipe is intended to be made to communicate with the pipes of the Council and obtaining permission, or who shall make such communication except under the superintendence and according to the direction of some officer of the shall make such communication except under the superinten-dence and according to the directions of some officer of the Council, or who shall lay any leaden or other pipe to commu-nicate with a pipe of the Council of a strength and material not sanctioned by the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and in the event of continuing the offence to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after the notice of the offence from the Council.

### Council or officers only empowered to tap mains, &c.

4. The Council and its officers only are empowered to tap the main in the streets or elsewhere and attach service-pipes thereto, or extend the same generally as the case may be. Any person infringing this clause shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

### Payments with application.

5. Every application for water must be accompanied by the payment of a fee of five shillings for each tapping of a main and the amount of rates and charges for water supply which may be demanded under these By-laws.

### Notice of alterations and repairs.

6. In every case of repairs to service-pipe, or where it may be wished to transfer service-pipes from one main to another, or where any change or alteration to them may be required in any way, notice of such repair or alteration, &c., must be given in writing to the Town Clerk at least twenty-four hours before any such work shall be commenced, except in cases of great waste of water, when immediate steps must be taken to stop the leak, and notice given to the Town Clerk of the same forthwith. the same forthwith.

### Service-pipes.

Service-pipes.

7. All service-pipes must be laid 18 inches below the surface of roadways and gutters, and meters, where required, fixed in accordance with the direction of the Town Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council; and on each service-pipe connected with the mains must be fixed two stop-cocks—one at the junction of the main, and the other on the footpath 16 feet from the building lines, enclosed in an iron box with properlid; and no person shall lay any service-pipe on private property at a less depth than 10 inches below the ground surface. All service-pipes, taps, stock-cocks, valve, &c., shall be equal in quality to samples kept in the Town Clerk's office, or to be approved of by the Town Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council. The Council's workmen are to open the trench, bore the mains and insert the stop-cock, the stop-cock being of the kind, a sample of which is on view at the Town Clerk's office, the same being left at the Town Clerk's, office along with the notice to connect. By the time these operations are completed, the plumber who has been employed to lay on the service must have taken all his measurements, prepared all the pipes to the exact length complete, with the lead connections of approved length and weight per yard, properly jointed to cap linings, barrel union, &c., ready for attachment to the stop-cock, so as to avert any delay in the rofilling of the trench. In the event of the articles abovenamed not being ready for fixing at the period named, the trench may be filled in again by the Council's workmen, and the reopening and filling of the same shall be paid for by the plumber, in addition to whatever other payments which may accrue under these By-laws and Regulations. 7. All service-pipes must be laid 18 inches below the sur-

# Service connections.

8. Except by the permission of the Council, every tenement shall have an independent service-pipe connected with the water main, and no person shall connect more than one tenement with the water main from one service except by permission of the Council.

### Approved fittings.

9. All service-pipes connected with the water mains shall have a length of at least 2 feet of \$\frac{3}{2}\$-inch lead pipe, weighing 9 pounds per lineayard, between the stop-cock in the main and the service-pipes and such service-pipes shall be a \$\frac{3}{4}\$ or 1 inch galvanised wrought iron pipe to within 16 feet of the build-

ing lines. All joints with lead pipes shall be of a kind known as "wiped" joints. The lead pipe above referred to shall be be joined to the stop-cock at the main and to the galvanised iron service-pipe by means of a barrel union similar to that on view in the Town Clerk's office, or other approved fittings. All wrought iron pipes used in connection with the supply of water shall be of the kind known as galvanised wrought iron lap-welded steam tubes. No person shall use any water meter, tap, stop-cock, bib-cock, ball-cock, valve, cistern, service-hox, waste-not regulator, bath tap or valve, or other fitting in connection with supply of water of the Council which is not of the best quality and approved by the Council.

### Defective fittings to be removed.

Defective fittings to be removed.

10. Any consumer's pipe, cock, cistern, or other fitting laid, fixed, or used otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations and with the provisions of the Act, or which shall, in the opinion of the Council, be or become of bad or defective quality, or shall conduce to the waste, missuse, or contamination of the water, shall upon the Council giving notice in writing, be discontinued and disused; and the Council may require the same to be removed, replaced, or repaired and may stop the supply of water to the said consumer until such pipe, cock, cistern, or other fitting, shall have been removed, replaced, or repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

### Pipes through drains to be properly protected.

11. No person shall lay any pipe or other apparatus through any sewer, drain, ash-pit, eistern, or manure-tank or through in or into any place where, in the event of the pipe becoming unsound, the water of the Council conveyed through such pipe would be liable to be fouled, or to escape without observation, unless such pipe or apparatus be laid through an exterior cast iron pipe or box of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to the same and to bring any leakage or waste within easy detection.

12. No person shall use any cistern or tank connected with any service-pipe or pipes of the Council that is not provided with an equilibrium ball-valve, and the overflow pipe laid and fixed in a suitable manner open to inspection, and in a position approved by the Council.

# Service not to communicate with rain-water receptacies or under-ground tanks.

13. No person shall fix or use any service-pipe which communicates with any cistern, tank, or vessel intended or used for the reception of rain water, or made or used below the surface of the ground, except with the express permission of the Council.

# Water-closets.

14. No person shall without the consent in writing of the Council first obtained, construct or use any water-closet fitting not supplied from the service pertaining to the tenement through a proper closet cistern or service-box, fitted with approved waste-preventive apparatus. No person shall without such consent as aforesaid, fix or use any service-pipe which communicates directly or indirectly with the basin or trap, or otherwise than with the cistern of a water-closet.

### Urinals.

15. No person shall fix a service-pipe so as to communicate directly with any urinal, and every urinal shall be supplied only through a cistern or service-box fitted with waste-preventing apparatus approved by the Council.

Baths.

16. The Council will not supply any water to any bath the outlet of which is not distinct from and unconnected with the inlet or inlets; and the inlet or inlets shall be placed above the highest water-level of the bath. The outlet of such bath shall be provided with a perfectly water-tight plug, valve, or cock. No such bath shall have any overflow waste-pipe that is not laid and fixed in a suitable manner, open to inspection, and in a position approved by the Council. No such bath shall exceed in dimensions 6 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet deep unless supplied by meter. The Council will not supply water to any bath unless the same shall be so constructed as to prevent a waste of water.

Water for other than demestic purposes.

## Water for other than domestic purposes.

17. No person shall use water supplied by the Council for other than domestic purposes, except the supply is by meter, or excepted in the manner hereinbefore provided. No person shall sell or give any water for use off the premises he occupies.

### Meters.

18. No person shall affix a meter until it shall have been tested and approved by the Council or its duly appointed officers, and, except with special consent of the Council, the dial of every such meter must be capable of registering not less than (1,000,000) one million gallons. All water meters to be enclosed in a strong wooden box; all keys of both meters and boxes to be lodged at the Town Clerk's office immediately after the meters are fixed. The Council reserves the right of affixing their own locks to the meters and boxes: twenty-four

licurs' notice to be given of the day on which it is intended to connect meters, in order that the proper officer may attend and see them fixed correctly. On no account are plumbers or other persons to take off, alter, or otherwise interfere with meters or pipes connecting the same unless by permission of the Town Clerk, and in the presence of an authorised officer of the Council.

### Meters registering incorrectly.

19. If any meter shall not correctly indicate the water passing through it, the Council may charge for the supply according to the average daily consumption for any month preceding the date upon which such meter shall have been examined and found to be in order; or at the request or the consumer, or by direction of the Council, the said meter shall be tested and the charge for water supplied regulated accordingly.

### Steam boilers to have self acting valves.

20. If any person shall connect any service-pipe or branch service-pipe with any steam hoiler for the purpose of feeding or supplying the same with water, without first affixing a self-acting valve for preventing the pressure of the steam reversing or affecting the dial of the meter, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the offence from the Council to each offender.

### Hose taps and hoses.

21. No person shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, place any tap in any garden or screw-tap in any yard or to or outside of any dwelling or premises supplied with water of the Council to which a hose could be attached, and no water of the Council to which a hose could be attached, and ho person shall use a hose attached to any tap or pipe for watering any gardon, laying dust, or for any other purpose whatso-ever, unless with permission from the Council, and pay the charges which may be demanded under these By-laws; and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

# Pipes to be kept in repair,

22. The owner of the premises or the person using water supplied by the Council shall keep all pipes and other appliances in connection with the supply of water to such person in a proper state of repair.

### Inspection of work,

Inspection of work.

23. All work at any time done or to be done on private lands or premises in connection with the water supply, whether such work consist in the laying and fixing of new services, or in the extension or alteration of existing services and fittings shall be inspected by the proper officer of the Council, and no such work shall be commenced until after the expiration of two days' notice thereof first given to the Council. In no case shall the water be turned on to any lands or premises where any such work shall have been executed until the said work shall have been inspected by the said officer, and certified by him on the prescribed form hereinafter mentioned. No underground or enclosed work shall on any account be covered up or concealed from view until the same shall have been duly inspected and passed by the Inspector; and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Supply and use of water open to inspection.

## Supply and use of water open to inspection.

Supply and use of water open to inspection.

24. The supply and use of water, whether for domestic purposes or under special agreement, shall be open to inspection and admeasurement whenever required, and such information must from time to time be afforded as will be sufficient to enable the Council to obtain a satisfactory account of the quantity of water actually consumed, and of the pipes, taps, eisterns, and other apparatus and conveniences for receiving and delivering such water, any officer of the Council may at all reasonable times in the daytime enter on the premises of any person using water supplied by the Council for the purpose of inspecting the service-pipe or other appliances of such person.

### Council may repair.

25. If the service-pipes or other appliances of any such person shall on any inspection be found to be out of repair, the Conneil may forthwith without notice, repair the same in such manner as may be deemed necessary, and the cost of any such repairs may be recovered by the Council from the owner or occupier of such memises. or occupier of such premises.

### Council may discontinue supply.

26. The Council shall be at liberty to discontinue the supply of water immediately on the discovery of any breach of these By-laws and Regulations, or if any person be in airears.

### Notices and applications to be made on printed forms.

27. All notices, applications, and certificates required by these By-laws, are to be made upon printed forms, to be obtained at the Town Clerk's office.

# Interpretation of terms.

28. In the construction of these By-laws the word "person" shall be deemed to extend to and include a corporation or any body or number of persons, and the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

### Penalty for using unauthorised fittings.

29. Any person who, being an owner or occupier of lands or 29. Any person who, being an owner or occupier of lands or premises supplied with water under this Act, for the purpose of taking, in a manner not authorised by this Act, any such water, uses in, or places on, or affixes or attaches to such land or premises or to any prescribed fitting, or wilfully permits to be used in or placed on or affixed or attached to such lands or premises or to any prescribed fitting any fitting, instrument, or thing not authorised in that behalf by the Council, or who alters misues injures or removes any prescribed fitting alters, misuses, injures, or removes any prescribed fitting, except for the purpose of necessary repair, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay to the Council a sum not greater than ten pounds without prejudice to the right of the Council to recover from him damages in respect to any injury by such owner or occupier done, or wilfully permitted to be done, to the Council's property, and without prejudice to the Council's right to recover from him the value of any water wasted, misused, or unduly consumed.

### Sample fittings.

30. A set of standard fittings, such as are at present approved, is exhibited in the Town Clerk's office; but the Council will give due consideration to the claims of any other fitting which may be presented for approval, and, if considered satisfactory, the same will be allowed to be used.

### Reward for information as to fittings.

31. The Council will pay a reward of not less than ten shillings to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who shall wrongfully attach (temporarily or otherwise) any pipe to any of the mains or services of the Council or to any pipe, cistern, or apparatus connected therewith or to or into which the water of the Council shall flow, or who shall wrongfully draw off, use, or take the water of the Council, or who shall knowingly permit the said water to be wrongfully drawn off, used, or

### Reward for information as to waste.

Reward for information as to waste,

32. The Council will also adequately reward any person (not being the person in fault) who shall communicate timely information to the Council of any leakages or waste of water, whether the same be negligently or wilfully occasioned or suffered, and who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who shall have negligently or wilfully occasioned or suffered such leakage or waste, or to the conviction of such person or persons who shall have stolen or caused to be stolen or improperly appropriated, the water of the Council.

### General penalties.

33. Any person committing a breach of any By law to which no specific penalty is attached, or who shall refuse or neglect to obey any injunction or direction in any such Bylaw, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and in case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day after notice of such offence shall have been given by the Council to such offender.

The foregoing By-laws and Regulations, pertaining to the Narrandera Municipal Waterworks, were adopted at a meeting of the Council held on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1891.

> (L.s.) J. F. WILLANS, Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NARRANDERA-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ro. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 14th December, 1891.

### NARRANDERA MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Narrandera, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIRES.

BOROUGH OF NARRANDERA .- MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS.

TRE By-laws and Regulations on this subject adopted by the Borough Council on the 5th January, 1891, and published in a Supplementary Government Gazette of the 24th August, 1891, are hereby repealed.

By-laws and Regulations for imposing, levying, and receiving water charges within the Borough of Narrandera.

- 1. The following charges are those which the owners or occupiers of lands and tenements within the Borough of Narrandera shall pay for the period aforesaid.
- 2. On every house or tenement of the annual value of thirty pounds or less, the sum of two pounds (£2) per annum.
- 3. On every house or tenement above the annual value of thirty pounds, in addition to the two pounds in the last clause, a sum of one shilling in the pound per annum for every pound upwards.
- 4. On every cordial or cerated water factory, or other such like factories, a charge of ten pounds per centum per annum; on every flour mill, a charge of thirty pounds per annum.
- 5. On every steam engine exclusive of any factory or mill, &c., a charge of thirty shillings for every "horse power" per annum
- 6. On every livery stable, a charge of ten pounds per
- on our true, annum.

  7. On every hotel a charge of six pounds per centum on the valuation including eight stalls, every extra stall two shillings and six pence per annum.

  8. On every public horse trough, a charge of twenty shillings

- per annum.

  9. On houses, lands, hotels, tenements, &c., &c., using a hose in adition to the foregoing charges named for each respectively, a charge of twenty shillings per annum.

  10. The charge for every private house shall include 4 acre of land. Should any larger quantity of land be attached to a private house, an extra charge of ten shillings for every quarter of an acre or part of a quarter of an acre shall be paid per annum. ver annum.

- 11. In cases where parties have gardens from any part of which produce is sold, in addition to the ordinary charge for domestic purposes, they shall pay an additional charge of five pounds per annum for every half of an acre or part of half an acre cultivated or watered.
- 12. The hospital, benevelent institutions, and buildings used exclusively for public charitable purposes, shall pay twelve pounds per annum.
- 13. The property of Her Majesty, or in the occupation of the Imperial Government or the Government of New South Wales, or occupied as schools subject to the provisions of the "Public School Act of 1865," to be charged five pounds per annum, same to be for domestic purposes only; water required for irrigation or other purposes to be subject to regulation number ten.
- 16. That all persons requiring meters shall procure same at their own expense by application to the Council.

### Cases where water is not used

- 16. On every house, tenement, hotel, factory, &c. &c., not supplied with water, a charge of five pounds per centum per annum on the annual valuation of same.
- 17. The rate on all town allotments or suburban land not built upon, shall be one pound per centum per annum on the capital value of same, as assessed by the Council.

# Water supplied by meter, &c.

18. The charge for water supplied by metc. or taken from the Council's stand pipes, shall be by mutual agreement or by a rate to be levied as the Council may from time to time

RECULATIONS for the guidance of persons licensed to lay on water, users of water, and others.

### Licensed persons only to fix service-pipe, &c.

1. Before any person shall affix any service-pipe to any pipe of the said Council, or alter, repair, or in any manner interfere with any pipe of the said Council, or any service-pipe, cock, or fitting connected with the pipes of the said Council, he shall obtain from the said Council a license in that behalf

to execute such works; and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with such pipe, service-pipe, cock, or fitting as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Before pipes can be uncovered, two days notice to Council must be given.

2. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall offend by opening any ground so as to uncover any pipe or pipes, the property of the Council, without giving two days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do, or who shall in any way tamper, interfere with, or al'er any pipe, the property of the Council, without the permission in writing of the Council being first obtained, or who shall wilfully or negligently break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine, the property of the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Penalty for communicating with pipes of the Council without notice.

Penalty for communicating with pipes of the Council without notice.

3. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall lay any pipe to communicate with the pipes of the Council without giving two days' notice of the day and hour when such pipe is intended to be made to communicate with the pipes of the Council and obtaining permission, or who shall make such communication except under the superintendence and according to the directions of some officer of the Council, or who shall lay any leaden or other pipe to communicate with a pipe of the Council of a strength and material not sanctioned by the Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after the notice of the offence from the Council.

### Council or officers only empowered to tap mains, &c.

4. The Council and its officers only are empowered to tap the main in the stree's or elsewhere and attach service-pipes thereto, or extend the same generally as the case may be. Any per on infringing this clause shall be hable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

### Payments with application.

5. Every application for water must be accompanied by the payment of a fee of five shillings for each tapping of a main and the amount of rates and charges for water supply which may be demanded under these By-laws.

# Notice of alterations and repairs.

6. In every care of repairs to service-pipe, or where it may be wished to transfer service-pipes from one main to another, or where any change or alteration to them may be required in any way, notice of such repair or alteration, &c., must be given in writing to the Town Clerk at least twenty-four hours before any such work shall te commenced, except in cases of great wate of water, when immediate steps must be taken to stop the leak, and notice given to the Town Clerk of the same forthwith. the same forthwith.

# Service-pipes.

7. All service-pipes must be laid 18 inches below the surface 7. All service-pipes must be laid to incres below the surface of roadways and gutters, and meters, where required, fixed in accordance with the direction of the Town Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council; and on each service-pipe connected with the mains must be fixed two stop-cocks—one at the junction of the main, and the other on the footpath 16 feet from the building lines employed in an iron box with proper the junction of the main, and the other on the footpath 16 feet from the building lines, enclosed in an iron box with proper lid; and no person shall lay any service-pipe on private property at a less depth than 10 inches below the ground surface. All service-pipes, taps, stop-cocks, valve, &c., shall be equal in quality to samples kept in the Town Clerk's office, or to be approved of by the Town Clerk or other authorised officer of the Council. The Council's workmen are to open the trench, here the mains and insert, the stop-cock, the stop-cock being of the Council. The Council's workmen are to open the trench, bore the mains and insert the stop-cock, the stop-cock being of the kind, a sample of which is on view at the Town Clerk's office, the same being left at the Town Clerk's office, along with the notice to connect. By the time these operations a e-completed, the plumber who has been employed to lay on the service must have taken all his measurements, prepared all the pipes to the exact length complete, with the leaf connections of approved length and weight per yard, properly jointed to cap linings, barrel union, &c., redy for atta hment to the stop-cock, so as to avert any delay in the refilling of the trench. In the event of the arbieles abovenamed not being ready for fixing at the period named, the trench may be filled in again by the Council's workmen, and the re-opening and filling of the same shall be pud for by the plumber, in addition to whatever other payments which may accrue under these By-laws and Regulations.

Service connections.

### Service connections.

8. Except by the permission of the Council, every tenement shall have an independent service-pipe connected with the water main, and no person shall connect more than one tenement with the water main from one service except by permission of the Council. the Council.

### Approved fittings.

Approved fittings.

9. All service-pipes connected with the water mains shall have a length of at least 2 feet of \(\frac{2}{4}\)-inch lead pipe, weighing 9 pounds per lineal yard, between the stop-cock in the main and the service-pipes, and such service-pipes shall be a \(\frac{2}{4}\) or I inch galvanised wrought iron pipe to within 16 feet of the building lines. All joints with lead pipes shall be of a kind known as "wiped" joints. The lead pipe above referred to shall be joined to the stop-cock at the main and to the galvanised iron service-pipe by means of a barrel union similar to that on view in the Town Clerk's office, or other approved fittings. All wrought iron pipes used in connection with the supply of water shall be of the kind known as galvanised wrought iron lap-welded steam tubes. No person shall use any water-meter, tap, stop-cock, hib-cock, ball cock, valve, cistern, service-box, waste-not regulator, bath tap or valve, or other fitting in connection with supply of water of the Council which is not of the best quality and approved by the Council.

Defective fittings to be removed.

### Defective fittings to be removed.

Defective fittings to be removed.

10. Any consumer's pipe, cock, cistern, or other fitting laid, fixed, or used otherwise than in accordance with these Regulations and with the provisions of the Act, or which shall, in the opinion of the Council, be or become of bad or defective quality, or shall conduce to the waste, missus, or contamination of the water, shall upon the Council giving notice in writing, be discontinued and disused; and the Council may require the same to be removed, replaced, or repaired, and may stop the supply of water to the said consumer until such pipe, cock, cistern, or other fitting, shall have been removed, replaced, or repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

### Pipes through drains to be properly protected.

11. No person shall lay any pipe or other apparatus through 11. No person shall lay any pipe or other apparatus through any sewer, drain, ash-pit, cistern, or manure-tank or through, in or into any place where, in the event of the pipe becoming unsound, the water of the Council conveyed through such pipe would be liable to be fouled, or to escape without observation, unless such pipe or apparatus be laid through an exterior cast-iron pipe or box of sufficient length and strength to afford due protection to the same and to bring any leakage or waste within easy detection. or waste within easy detection.

### Cisterns.

12. No person shall use any cistern or tank connected with any service-pipe or pipes of the Council that is not provided with an equilibrium ball-valve, and the overflow pipe laid and fixed in a suitable manner open to inspection, and in a position approved by the Council.

Service not to communicate with min-water receptacles or under-ground tanks.

13. No person shall fix or use any service-pipe which communicates with any cistorn, tank, or vessel intended or used for the reception of rain water, or made or used below the surface of the ground, except with the express permission of the

### Water-closets.

14. No person shall without the consent in writing of the Council first obtained, construct or use any water-closet fitting not supplied from the service pertaining to the tenement through a proper closet cistern or service box, fitted with approved waste-preventive apparatus. No person shall without such consent as aforesaid, fix or use any service pipe which communicates directly or indirectly with the basin or trap, or otherwise than with the cistern of a water-closet.

### Urinals.

15. No person shall fix a service-pipe so as to communicate directly with any urinal, and every urinal shall be supplied only through a cistern or service-box fitted with wastepreventing apparatus approved by the Council.

16. The Council will not supply any water to any bath the outlet of which is not distinct from and unconnected with the inlet or inlets; and the inlet or inlets shall be placed above the highest water-level of the bath. The outlet of such bath shall be provided with a perfectly water-tight plug, valve, or cock. No such bath shall have any overflow waste-pipe that is not laid and fixed in a suitable manner, open to inspection, and in a position approved by the Council. No such bath shall exceed in dimensions 6 feet 6 inches Iong by 2 feet 6 inches wide by 2 feet deep unless supplied by meter. The Council will not supply water to any bath unless the same shall be so constructed as to prevent a waste of water.

# Water for other than domestic purposes,

17. No person shall use water supplied by the Council for other than domestic purposes, except the supply is by meter, or excepted in the manner hereinbefore provided. No person shall sell or give any water for use off the premises he occupies.

Meters.

Meters.

13. No person shall affix a meter until it shall have been tested and approved by the Council or its duly appointed officers, and, except with special consent of the Council, the dial of every such meter must be capable of registering not less than (1,000,000) one million gallons. All water-meters to be enclosed in a strong wooden box; all keys of both meters and boxes to be lodged at the Town Clerk's office immediately after the meters are fixed. The Council reserves the right of affixing their own locks to the meters and boxes; twenty-four hours' notice to be given of the day on which it is intended to connect meters, in order that the proper officer may attend and see them fixed correctly. On no account are plumbers or other persons to take off, alter, r otherwise interfere with meters or pipes connecting the same unless by permission of the Town Clerk, and in the presence of an authorised officer of the Council. of the Council.

### Meters Registering incorrectly.

19. If any meter shall not correctly indicate the water passing through it, the Council may charge for the supply according to the average daily consumption for any month preceding the date upon which such meter shall have been examined and found to be in order; or at the request of the consumer, or by direction of the Council, the said meter shall be tested and the charge for water supplied regulated accordingly.

### Steam boilers to have self acting valves.

20. If any person shall connect any service-pipe or branch service-pipe with any steam boiler for the purpose of feeding or supplying the same with water, without first affixing a self-acting valve for proventing the pressure of the steam reversing or affecting the dial of the meter, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the offence from the Council to each offender. each offender.

### Hose taps and hoses.

21. No person shall, without the consent in writing of the 21. No person shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, place any tap in any garden or screw-tap in any yard or to or outside of any dwelling or premises supplied with water of the Council to which a hose could be attached, and no person shall use a hose attached to any tap or pine for watering any garden, laying dust, or for any other purpose whatsoever, unless with permission from the Council, and pay the charges which may be demanded under these By-laws; and and any person off-ending against this By-law shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

### Pipes to be kept in repair.

22. The owner of the premises or the person using water supplied by the Council shall keep all pipes and other appliances in connection with the supply of water to such person in a proper state of repair.

### Inspection of work.

23. All work at any time done or to be done on private lands 23. All work at any time done or to be done on private lands or premises in connection with the water supply, whether such work consist in the laying and fixing of new services, or in the extension or alteration of existing services and fittings shall be inspected by the proper officer of the Council, and no such work shall be commenced until after the expiration of two days' notice thereof first given to the Council, In no case shall the water be turned on to any lands or respice where one such work shall have been executed. or premises where any such work shall have been executed until the said work shall have been inspected by the said officer, and certified by him on the prescribed form hereinafter mentioned. No underground or enclosed work shall on any account be covered up or concealed from view until the same shall have been duly inspected and passed by the Inspector; and any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

# Supply and use of water open to inspection.

24. The supply and use of water, whether for domestic purposes or under special agreement, shall be open to inspection and admeasurement whenever required, and such information must from time to time be afforded as will be sufficient to must from time to time be afforded as will be sufficient to enable the Council to obtain a satisfactory account of the quantity of water actually consumed, and of the pipes, taps, cistorns, and other apparatus and conveniences for receiving and delivering such water, any officer of the Council may at all reasonable times in the daytime enter on the premises of any person using water supplied by the Council for the purpose of inspecting the service-pipe or other appliances of such person. person.

### Council may repair.

25. If the service-pipes or other appliances of any such person shall on any inspection be found to be out of repair, the Council may forthwith without notice, repair the same in such manner as may be deemed necessary, and the cost of any such repairs may be recovered by the Council from the owner or occupier of such premises.

### Council may discontinue supply.

26. The Council shall be at liberty to discontinue the supply of water immediately on the discovery of any breach of these By-laws and Regulations, or if any person be in arrears.

Notices and applications to be made on printed forms.

27. All notices, applications, and certificates required by these By-laws, are to be made upon printed forms, to be obtained at the Town Clerk's office.

### Interpretation of terms.

28. In the construction of these By-laws the word "person" shall be deemed to extend to and include a corporation or any body or number of persons, and the masculine shall include the feminine gender.

### Penalty for using unauthorised fittings.

29. Any person who, being an owner or occupier of lands or premises supplied with water under this Act, for the purpose of taking, in a manner not authorised by this Act, any such water, uses in, or places on, or affixes or attaches to such land or premises or to any prescribed fitting, or wilfully permits to be used in or placed on or affixed or attached to such lands or be used in or placed on or affixed or attached to such lands or premises or to any prescribed fitting any fitting, instrument, or thing not authorised in that behalf by the Council, or who alters, misuses, injures, or removes any prescribed fitting, except for the purpose of necessary repair, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay to the Council a sum not greater than ten pounds without prejudice to the right of the Council to recover from him damages in respect to any injury by such owner or occupier done, or wilfully permitted to be done, to the Council's property, and without prejudice to the Council's right to recover from him the value of any water wasted, misused, or unduly consumed. used, or unduly consumed.

### Sample fittings.

30. A set of standard fittings, such as are at present approved, is exhibited in the Town Clerk's office; but the Council will give due consideration to the claims of any other fitting which may be presented for approval, and, if considered satisfactory, the same will be allowed to be used.

# Reward for information as to fittings.

31. The Council will pay a reward of not less than ten shillings to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or per.ons who shall wrongfully attach (temporarily or otherwise) any pipe to any of the mains or services of the Council or to any pipe, eistern, or apparatus connected therewith or to or into which the water of the Council shall flow, or who shall wrongfully draw off, use, or take the water of the Council, or who shall knowingly permit the said water to be wrongfully drawn off, used, or taken.

### Reward for information as to waste.

Reward for information as to waste.

32. The Council will also adequately reward any person (not being the person in fault) who shall communicate timely information to the Council of any leakages or waste of water, whether the same be negligently or wilfully occasioned or suffered, and who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of any person or persons who shall have negligently or wilfully occasioned or suffered such leakage or waste, or to the conviction of such person or persons who shall have stolen or caused to be stolen or improperly appropriated, the water of the Council.

### General penalties.

33. Any person committing a breach of any By-law to which no specific penalty is attached, or who shall refuse or neglect to obey any injunction or direction in any such By-law, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds; and in case of a continuing offence, a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for each day after notice of such offence shall have been given by the Council to such offender. offender.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Naranders, this 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nine y one.

J. F. WILLANS, (L.S.)

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WILCANNIA-ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st August, 1891.

# WILCANNIA MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

The following Additional By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wilcannia under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

ADDITIONAL By-law, made and passed by the Municipal District Council of Wilcannia, for regulating the entry and departure of camels, fixing a camping ground, and regulating camel traffic generally in the township of Wilcannia.

All camel traffic in the town of Wilcannia will, after the passing of this By-law, be restricted to the morning between the hours of 7 a.m. and 12 noon, and all camels being brought into the town of Wilcannia to be loaded or unloaded shall be brought in only such numbers as may be readily loaded or unloaded in time to be out of the town boundary by 12 noon. The route in all cases to be taken shall either be by Byrne, Myers, or Clayton Street and by the nearest of the before-mentioned streets to the place of their destination for loading or unloading, and return by the same street so that Reid-street will be traversed as little as nossible.

And all camels coming on to Wilcannia Common shall camp only at the place set apart for them on the common by the Council. Any person or persons offending in any way against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not less than two pounds (£2) nor more than ten pounds (£10).

Made and passed at a meeting of Municipal District Council of Wilcannia, this 15th day of June, 1891.

E. O'DONNELL, (L.S.) W. F. STANBURY, Town Clerk. Mayor. Council Chambers, Wilcannia, 15th June, 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF RICHMOND-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7th August, 1891.

## RICHMOND MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Richmond, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Public Parks Act of 1884," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

# MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

ADDITIONAL By-laws for preventing and extinguishing fires, for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, cpouing new roads, ways, and parks; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; restraining noisome and offensive trades; suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; preserving wat-rworks, &c.; regulating sewerage and drainage; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough.

### PART I.

### By-laws repealed.

1. By-laws 2 and 3 of Part III of the existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Richmond, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

### PART II.

# Preventing and extinguishing fires.—Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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 for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

### Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall creet any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any

trees, sbrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

### Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any benfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within 30 yards of any public or private street or any public place, shall for such offence forfeit and pay 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 "chimney," shall for such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

# PART III.

Streets and public places, public health and decency, &c .- New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the propietor or proprietors offering the same to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or other duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or other duly authorised officer and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or other duly authorised officer. And such proprietor or proprietors shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves showing clearly the portion and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other public place.

### Dedication of new roads, &c.

2. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such roal, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument deducating such road, way, park or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee of Works, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

### Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

8. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipal Borough without first serving seven days notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection and paying at the time of such notice a fee of five shillings to the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer. shillings to the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer for such permission; and every owner of and every contract r for such house, shop, or other building or any part thereof commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, and who shall neglect to pay into the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer the fee of five shillings as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum no exceeding forty shillings nor less than five

### Pipes, gutters, &c.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means 4. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances any rain water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipal Borough, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfest and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain water, by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer.

### No balcony, &c., to project.

5. With regard to buildings hereafter to be huilt or rebuilt it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-corrice, dressing or other architectural decoration forming part of or attached to any ext-rnal wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; no: shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be creeted in any street less than 30 feet wide: Provided a'so that any person desiring to creet any such structure shall first submit a plan thereof for the approval of the Council. 5. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt

### Encroachments must be removed on notice.

6. The surveyor or other such officer or person, may at any time on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruc-tion or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has creeted the same or caused it to be erected.

### Council may remove encroachments.

7. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

### Or may proceed by action.

8. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment o. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encoochment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

### To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

9. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or who shall willing observed or interfere with the surveyor or other officer aforesaid, or other person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or east on the said surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

### Hoards or fences to be erected.

10. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cruse the same to be done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, and before beginning the same, cause sufficient heards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platfirm and handsail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such heard or fence, and shall continue such heard or fence with such platform and handsrail as aforesaid standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the sail Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence or heard or platform with such handsrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the per od of such building or taking down, or who shall not, respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the per od of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

### No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

11. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or temove or cause to be temoved any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or frem any part of the carriage-way or footway 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 otherwise damage any such carriage-way or for tway shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

# Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

12. Every owner or occupier of any house, building premises, or land within the said Borough, having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling sence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by sences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted 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 aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, sences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

### Wells to be covered over, ~Penalty.

13. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purpose situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid, shall fail to cover over and a cure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for such person at his or her usual 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 or underground tank shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

# Tempotary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

14. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing

the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Driving carriages, &c., on footway, and throwing filth, &c.

Driving carriages, &c., on footway, and throwing filth, &c.

15. Any person who shall throw, east, or laid, or to remain any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any street or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, seald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, 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 or any or either of any such carriage-way or footway; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, or permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or othe carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride, any horse, 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 ten 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 cach such offence; and should the person in charge of such waggon, cart, dray, or other vehicle, refuse to give his name and address, the owner of the same may be prosecuted under this By-law for causing a breach of the same.

Placing of carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when

Placing of carringes, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required—liteplacing the same after removal,—Not to prevent awalings being erected in front of shops.

Placing of carriages, goods, &c., on footwars, &c.—Not removing when required—Heplacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awalogs being creeted 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 hingos or otherwise), basket wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall loop, 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 carriage or foot way in any street or public place with n said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid or placed any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way except for the necessary time of loading or unleading 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 place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, line, or other materials or bricks for building whatsoever (unl ss the same shall be enclused as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be lung out or exposed, any meat, offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or other building or premises over any area of any house or other building or premises over any area of any such footway or carriage-way or over any area of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisanees or things being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisanees barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, line, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereoffer again set, lay, place, expose, or put out or cause, procure
or 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,
chopping-block, basket wares, merchandi-e, goods, timber,
stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, waip, waggon, dray, truck,
wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things
or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon,
or over any such carriage or foot way of or next unto any such
street 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 shillin.s; for
the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less
ten shillings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a
sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to
prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his er
her shop or house in such a manner as that such awning shall
not impede or inconvenience the passers by on any foct or
carriage way, and that the posts be placed close to the kerbstone or at outer edge of such footway.

### Obstructing public pathways.

17. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or read, and on demand made by the Council shall not street or read, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped all such trees, shrubs or plants to the height of 8 fert at least, the said Council by their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn all such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants in the due execution of the powers in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so (fiending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Slop, night-soil. &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

18. Any person or persons who shall drive or eause 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 Borough between the hours of five o'clock in morning and ten at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or east out any night-soil, slop, or filth in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit any such night-soil or filth or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight conveyances, or shall cause any vehicle to be used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the Council or the said Inspector, shall for every such offence forcit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and in case the person or persons so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of the conveyance in which such night-soil or 18. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be then the owner of the conveyance in which such night-soil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

### Riding on drays, carcless driving, &c.

19. If the driver of any vehicle shall ride thereon in any street of the Borough not having some person on foot to guide the same (such vehicles as are guided by roins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such vehicle or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse, horses, or other animals drawing the same; or if the driver of any vehicle whatsoever meeting any other vehicle shall not keep his own or the left side of the road or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manuar wilfully prevent any other any person shall in any manuer wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her or any carriage under his or her case upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free pessage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offerding shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

# Riding or driving furiously -Vehicles to draw up in line, &c

20. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiously that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, or who shall turn any corner or pass any church or chapel during the hours of divine ervice therein at a pace faster than a walk, or being the driver of any carriage or conveyance whatsoever shall cause the said conveyance to be drawn up conveite the Railway Station, or any house or shop conveyance whatsoever shall cause the said conveyance to be drawn up epposite the Railway Station, or any house or shop or building within the Borough except in a line on either side of the space of 12 feet immediately in front of the Railway steps in East Market-street, and parallel with and next to the kerb in this and other streets, and in such a manner that no two vehicles shall overlap or one le outside another, shall forfeit and ray any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Vehicles to carry lights.

21. All vehicles passing and repassing through any street road, or lane within the Borough after sunset shall be provided with a light on the right or driving side, and the same shall be kept lighted until suntise, if so long passing or travelling within the Borough; and any offender against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Names of owners to be affixed on vehicles.

22. All public vehicles passing and repassing through any street, road, or lane within the Berough shall have affixed on the off side of the said vehicle or vehicles the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, under a penalty not exceeding the sum of ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Public property.

### Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

23. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp post or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expenses 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 huildings.

21. Any person who shall damage any public buildings, toll-gate, toll-bar, culvert, sower, water-course, or other public property within the Borough, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and if such damage be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two property. pounds.

### Affixing placards on walls, &c.

25 If any person or persons shall paste or cause to be pasted or otherwise affix any placerd or other paper or chalk or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, keibstone, pathway, handrail or any other property of the Council, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not week like five sounds were less then pare result. exceeling five pounds nor less than one pound.

Dead animals, &c , not to be thrown into any public water-course, &c.

26. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal or any animal with intent of drowning into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, road, or pithway, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into a sy such water-course, water-hole, river, creek or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or contrivances filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watere-ourse, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds. pounds nor less than two pounds.

### Dead animals - Mode of removal.

27 If any animal shall die in any part of the said Borough and the Swner of such animal or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall at cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire or so effectually removed or disposed of so that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Borough, he shall for every such offsice forfeit and pay any sum not everyfairs fifty on an language less than two pounds. exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

# Dead animals on road or street &c

If any an and shall die on any road, steet, or public place within the Borough or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place, or of any dwelling house, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place, it private property where such animal shall have died, shall not immediately cause such animil to be effectually removed as aforesaid or destroyed as aforesaid on the spot where it shall have deed, if a quarter of a aforesaid on the spot where it shall have died, if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, if such owner or occupier shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be removed to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

### Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

28. The Inspector of Nu'sances or other officer appointed by 28. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council with his assistant may at any bour enter upon any place or premises within the Borough where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place imm diately to destroy such animal by fire, and if necessary to remove the same for that purpose as the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid; in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

### Dead animals in certain cases to be removed at cost of Borough.

29. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the said Borough, and the owner or any person having charge of such animal cannot at the time be found or ascertained, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisa rees or other officer appointed by the Council and destroyed in the manner aforesaid at the cost of the Borough,

Hog-sties to be one hundred feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

30. Any person who shall breed or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, gaiden, or other place situated or being within one hundred feet of any street or public place in the said Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, place in the said Borough, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, cattle, goat, or any other animal of a like nature, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for such and every animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place as aforesaid, and the owner or occurious of our legical or purpose or previous of our public place is their public place in this the street, road, or public place as aforesaid, and the owner or occupier of any house or premises or other public place within the said Borough wherein any such swine, horse, cow, gost, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way what soever shall within the meaning of these By-laws he deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to s'ray, or to be tethered in any such street or public place as aforesaid, and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place" wherein any kind of swine shull be bred, or kept as aforesaid, shall be respectively deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the words "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals; and the word "cattle," for any hulls, oxen, cows or calves when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

### Complaints respecting dirty premises. &c.

31. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagmant water or any muck, filth, night-soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one p and.

### Various obstructions and annoyances.

32. 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 or cause to be committed 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:-

(1.) Any or every person or persons assembled for the purpose

 Any or every person or persons assembled for the purpose of holding any religious meeting at the time, being or who may be engaged in any religious exercises, in such a manner or accompanied with such neises as to be or become offensive or a naisance to the public.
 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 or building fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
 Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly-shaughter d animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall bawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid. the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place c'othes thereon or allow any tree or shrub overhanging

- c'othes thereon or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath to the danger or annoyance of any person.

  (5.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

  (6.) Every person who shall throw or east from the roof, or any part of any house or other building any slate, brick, part of a brick, wood, iron, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

  (7.) Every person who shall with a the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance to any inhabitant.

  (8) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame or thing to the annoyance of any person upon the footway

Every person who shall carry goods or any frame or thing to the annoyance 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-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or other place within the Borough.

Premises in a state to endanger public health.—Houses to be purified on the certificate of medical practitioner.

on the certificate of medical practitioner.

33. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner it appears to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therew th, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy or n-wholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or the purifying of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewesh, cleanse or purify the same as the case may require, and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in such notice, he shall he liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penaltics shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds. greater sum than twenty pounds.

### PART IV.

### Offences against public decency. Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

1. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Borough, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offunce.

### Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

2. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Borough, or in view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

### PART V.

### Noisome and offersive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance is hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

# Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, in consequence of of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or efficient, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, or effluvia or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable 1 fe, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, shall be considered a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaints—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

Complaints—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall report thereon to the Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his or her or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permacently cease to be noisome and offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid, it the first trade is such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade a

shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than offence a sum of not less than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any persons who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade. borough. And any persons who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

### Service of notice-Liabilities.

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being con-ducted, followed, or carried on or is about to be commenced or ducted, followed, or carried on or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abede of such occupier or owner, or upon any person of the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or errying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

### PART VI. Water supply. Polluting water, re. cryoirs, &c.

1. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, acqueduct, water-hole, or other water-works 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 jubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or holter, or other filthy, unwholesome, or impreper water, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, water-hole, or other water-works as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, sha'l for the first offence foifcit and pay 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.

Wittul waste of water. 1. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit.

### Wilful waste of water.

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from 2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any wat r-works, fountain or reservoir, of or belonging to or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such water-works, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall ferfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

# Damming up water without consent.

3. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any creek, river, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any creek, river, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and f, within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction, he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds. such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

### Directing water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases

4 In any case in which the Council stall have the exclu-4 In any case in which the Council stall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or water-works belonging to the said Council or under their management or control, the storm water having fallen on any gathering ground, whoseever shall by any means we atsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or water-works, or some water-course leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state shall dufit and pay for the first 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 sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

### PART VII.

### Sewerage and drainage

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

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 give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any p ivate drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds. exceeding fifty pounds.

### Proprietors of private sewers, &c , to repair and cleanse same

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time he re, aired 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 represent the belong; and in costs any premises of the necessity. and promises to which the said provide severs of drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and eleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be replied 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.

### PART VIII.

### Miscellaneous.

### Drafts of intended By-laws.

1. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayor who may desire to inspect the same, public and notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

### How notices are to be published.

2. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chamber for the space of seven days, and by a lvertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

# Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

3. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threat, offensive language, hinderance, or insulting language towards the said officer in any street, road, or other place within the said Municipal Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Made and passed by the Municipal Conneil of Richmond, the twenty-third day of June, and seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

EDWIN PITT. Mayor. (L,S,)

CHARLES SEPTIMUS GUEST, Conneil Clerk

## PART IX.

By Laws made by the Council of the Borough of Richmond, for Richmond Park, under the "Public Parks Act of 1881."

### By-laws repealed.

The By-laws published in Supplement to New South Wales Government Gazette of Tuesday, 14th May, 1878, are Tereby repealed.

### Appointment of ranger.

1. The Council may appoint a ranger, bailiff, or overseer over the said park, with powers and authorities necessary to enable him to perform his duties as they may from time to time think

### Ranger to protect park and remove disorderly persons

Ranger to protect park and remove disorderly persons

2 The said ranger, bailiff, or overseer, or any officer of the
Council shall protect the said park, and for that purpose shall
remove or be at liberty to call in the aid of the police for the
removal, by force if necessary, of any person or persons who
shall be found committing a breach of these By-laws, or who
shall by disorderly or insulting conduct cause annoyance or
inconvenience to any person on the said park, or going to or
coming from the same; and such person so offending shall
also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less
than five shillings. than five shillings.

### Penalty for removing firewood and setting fire to timber, &c.

Renalty for removing firewood and setting fire to timber, &c.

3. Any person who shall remove any firewood or timber from the said park; or who shall wilfully de-troy or damage any of the said trees or shrubs growing thereon; or who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, tree, or shrub, or timber growing thereon; or who shall injure any fence, gate, scat, or turnstile therein, shall on conviction, before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten 1 ounds.

### Penalty for injuring dams, &c -Injuring water.

Any person who shall injure or destroy any dam, tank 4. Any person who shall injure or destroy any dam, tank, well, fountain, or reservoir, in the said park; or who shall wash any elothes or the person, or any animal, or in any way pillete the vater in any such stream, dam, tank, wall, fountain, or reservoir; or who shall bathe in any of said waters (except such as may be set apart for bathing purposes, and during the horrs appointed for such purpose), shall on conviction, before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and 1 ay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds. of not exceeding ten pounds.

### Penalty for offending against decency.

5. Any person who shall offend against decency, by the exposure of his or her person in the said park, or in view thereof, shall forfult and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

### Penalty for erecting tents, &c , without permission.

6 No tents, hooths, or stalls, shall be erected on the said park without the consent of the Council first had and obtained under a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

### Penalty for horse-racing, &c.

7. No horse-racing or horse-breaking shall be allowed on the said park under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

## Penalty for deposi ing rubbish and removing material.

8. Any person who shall deposit any rubbish on the said park or who shall remove any lock, stone, earth, or other material therefrom, without the leave of the Council first had and obtained, shall upon conviction furfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

### P wer to grant right of pasturage, &c.

9. The Council may annually let 'rom year to year or for any less term by public acction or by public tender, the exclusive right to deposture stock on, or to cut or remove grass from, the said park, and may delegate to any lessee power to impound any swine, goats, horses, sheep, or cattle straying thereon.

### Power to grant right to cut timber, &c.

10. The Council may also annually let from year to year, or for any less period by public auction, or by public tender, the exclusive right to remove any trees, firewood, or timber not required for ornamental purposes from the said park, and they may nake such regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the protection of trees and shruls required for ornamental purposes.

### Power to distrain and imp und trespassing stock.

authorised in that behalf shall have power to distrain and impound any cattle or oth r stock found trespassing upon the said park, and also to claim and demand and recover such dunage (not exceeding ten pound-) in respect of such eattle or other stock so distrained or impounded as could or might be c'aimed by the owner of private land in respect of animals found trespassing and doing demand upon the same found trespussing and doing damage upon the same.

## Penalty for crossing fences except by proper openings.

12. If any person shall cross or pass or at empt to cross or pass any fence on or enclosing the said park otherwise than by the gates or other openings left for passage, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty for each offence of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Wilful trespass,

13. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the said park any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful frespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalty for persons causing annoyance in use of Park.

14. Any person who shall unlawfully cause any annoyance or inconvenience to any other persons in the free use and enjoyment of the said park shall forfeit and pay any sum not expeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

15. No person shall climb any of the trees, or shall climb any of the seats, or jump over or in any way get over or under any fonce or rail creeted in the said park, or shall stand or lie

on any of the seats therein.

16. No person shall cut any name, word, or mark on any of the seats, or buildings, or trees, or shall write thereon, or otherwise def ee the same, or shall stick any bill on any such seat, or building, or any tree, fence, wall, pillar, or rail in the

seat, or building, or any tree, tence, wall, pillar, or rall in the said park.

17. No person going in the direction of any path the rein shall walk on the grass bordering such path.

18. No person shall entage in any race or game, or train for any race or game, without the written permission of the Council or a majority of them, or throw any stine or other missile from hand, shing, or catapult, or light a fire in the said wark or done if thereon any rubbish or nighten, or other park, or dep sit thereon any rubbish or nightsol, or other offensive matter or thing, or any dead a imal, broken glass, bottles, east-off clothing, or litter of any kind, nor s all, without such written permission, discharge any firearms therein. Every person so offending may be forthwith removed from the said park, and shall te hable to a fine not exceeding ten remove.

19. No public meeting of any kind or ascublage of persons together, to the number of twelve or more, for any purpose shall be allowed in the said park without the written permission of the Mayor or Council flist had and obtained; and de-ired by any officer of the Council or police officer to depart from the said park, shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to do so, may be forthwith removed from the said park, and shall be liable to a five year exceeding five pounds.

may be forthwith removed from the said park, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

20. Every person in the said park in a state of intoxication, or behaving in a disorderly manner, or creating, or taking part in any disturbance, or being a reputed thief, or willfully injuring any building, feace, tree, shrub, flower, tail, wall, piller, fount tim, or seat, or other property therein, or removing any tree, shrub, flower, rail, lamp, or seat therefrom, or obstructing any officer, or workman of the Council, or interfering (not being a player) with any game or sports therein, or swearing or making use of any profune or obscene language, or using insulting words or gestures towards any person, or otherwise mishelaving himself or herself, shall be forthwith removed from the said pack, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds. exceeding five pounds.

exceeding five pounds.

21. No performance or entertainment of any kind shall be permitted in the said park without a written permission from the Council or Mayor.

22. No person shall depasture any horse, cattle, sheep or stock of any kind in the park without the written permission from the Council or Mayor. The owner of any pigs, goats, or poultry found trespassing in the said park without written permission of the Council or Mayor, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound nor less than one shilling for each held so trespassing.

23. The Council may, with the consent of the Minister for Lands, or any other of Her Majesty's Ministers who may have charge of public parks for the time being, set apart any porten or portions of the said park for the purpose of cricket, football, or any other lawful game or sports, and from time to time grant to any club or association of clubs, upon such terms time grant to any club or association of clubs, upon such terms and conditions as the Council or a majority there I may think fit, the use of the grounds so set apart, and authorize the erection, alteration, and removal by such club or association of clubs, of any building or pavilions thereon; but the Council or a majority thereof, sha'l have power at any time to revoke such grant, or authority, and to order the removal of such buildings or pavilions, and nothing in such grant or authority shall limit or affect the right of entry or control over the said grounds by the Council, or their servants or agents.

24. For any of the following offeners the person or persons committing the same, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds, in addition to the cost frequiring any damage that may be done by the offer der or of the cost of the offenders :

(1) Writing upon or defacing any portion of the pavilion on the Richmond Park.

(2) Running or jumping upon the seats of the said pavilion.

- Striking matches or smoking upon, under, or within the said pavilion.
- 4) Shouting or crusing any disturbance on, under, or within the said pavilion.
- (5) Committing any nuisance upon, under, or within the said
- (6) Sitting or standing upon or outside of the railing or upper portion of the said pavilion.
- (7) Injuring either of the iron tanks under the said pavilion,
- (8) Permitting to waste or pelluting the water in the iron tanks under the said pavilion.

25 Any person who shall be found committing any breach of any By-law affecting the said Park in respect of which a penalty is not express y provided for in this "Part" of these By-laws, shall forfest and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

### GENERAL.

Any person who shall commit any breach of or offend against any of these By laws where no penalty has been named, shall for such breach or offence forfeit and pay any sum not more than forty shillings, and the same may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Richmond, the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight-hundred and ninety, and the Municipal S al of the Municipal Borough of Richmond was affixed, in our presence, on the said date.

J. E. ONUS, Mayor.

CHARLES S. GUEST Council Clerk.

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ${f MUNICIPALITIES}.$

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF NYNGAN-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Tic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Sceretary's Office, Sydney, 17th August, 1891.

### NYNGAN MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Nyngan, under the "Municipalities Act of 1967," having been confirmed by H.s Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

### BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Nyngan, for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council, for preserving order at meetings of said Council, for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates, for extinction of fires, and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality: pality :-

# Meetings of the Council-Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at the hour of 8 p m. every alternate Tuesday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor or the Council may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—Adjournment for want of a quarum.

quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor he absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting, to give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at any later hour during the 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 Munute-book.

# Order of Business,

# 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 erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
  - 2. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered
  - 3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
    4. Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.

- 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 Committee 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
- 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 husiness paper; but it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting. have precedence at a future meeting.

### Business at special meetings,

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 Alderman at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called may have directed.

# Business paper for ordinary meeting, how prepared,

Business paper for ordinary meeting, how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a spe ial meeting, shall be made up by the Town Clerk or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight hours and not more than three days before the day ap ointed for such meeting. He shall enter upon such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting, which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 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 been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

### Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Conneil of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business

### How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall cause a note to be made upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the

### All notices of motions to be numbered.

All notices of motions to be numbered.

9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matter of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction, shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been 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 business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the

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 aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions as to which entries have been made thereon shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment ment.

### Motions and Amendments.

### Motions-how to be moved.

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 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, he 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 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 seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it he seconded.

### Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

# Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon

17. If any amendment be carried, the question as amended, thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be

# How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. 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.

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, 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 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 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. 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 for any other Alderman to make such motion. And when any such motion shall have 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 reference to such business, the entry relating thereto shall be struck from the business paper. 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. sider .tion.

### How they are to be dealt with.

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 called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid by direction of the Mayor or Chairman, 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.

### Petitions to be respectfully worded.

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

### Petitions-how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

# How petitions are to be dealt with.

No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided be per-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 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. considered in order.

# Correspondence.

# Duties of Mayor as to Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to Correspondence.

26. 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 25 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Alderman presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Section 25 to apply to letters

Section 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. as to petitions.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

28. 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 copies of which may be read to such Council; Provided, however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters whether read 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 Committee and Minutes from the Mayor.\*\*

# Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

### Form of report.

29. All reports from Committees shall be written on fools-cap paper, with a margin of at least one fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by all members of such Comsuch paper, and suan accommittee agreeing thereto.

Mayor's minute.

30. 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 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, &c., are to be dealt with; duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

31. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) he per-

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 he received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may, if otherwise unobjectionable, he moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot be legally carried out without any due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upor 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 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 emble such Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper and to give such due notice. 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 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. 33. Forty-eight hours notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary for a reference to other persons or to documents.

### Questions to be put without argument, &c.

34. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

# Similar provision as to statements.

- 35. Every such statement must be made without argument.
- 35. Every such statement must be made without argument. No discussion on questions, &c. Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

  36. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is just or such reply or refusal to reply is given or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing hereia contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

# Order of debale.

### Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

37. Every Alderman who shall make or second any meticn, 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 Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his place (unless he shall be prevented from any doing by reason of some boiliy infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order. 37. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion.

### Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

speaker not to be interrupted it in order.

33. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order as hereinafter provided; and any Alderman using, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the same to be written down, and on being asked to do so, withdrawn; and if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds.

# Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

33. 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 amendments moved therereference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman other than the mover of such original in dion shall have a right to speak 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 than may be necessary for the purposes of such explanation.

# Mover and seconder.

40. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he see nded the same shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

### Speaker not to digress, &c.

41. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

### Adjournment of debate.

42. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

# Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

43. 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 req ire questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

41. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible:

Desided however, that no such request or requisition shall be ing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so male as 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 have been made bona fide, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address
Council thereon.
45. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any 45. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, or put any question, as provided for by section 4 of this Part of these By-laws, except as isfurther provided for by section 37 of the 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 speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirme;) from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

## Questions of Order.

# Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final.

Acts of disorder

47. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or 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 Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

# Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

48. 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.

49. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, ameudment, 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.

50. 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, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission, such member may explain, retract, or apologies, for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member on being called to order shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at on e, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology, shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if re-50. A member called to order shall withdraw while the

quired so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanasunction. It such permission be refused, or a such explana-tion, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the pues-tion of order shall be considered and decided before any fur-ther business is proceeded with. Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before or Chairman shall have occured 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 re-opened; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally as hereinbefore provided upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

### Decisions of points of order.

51. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected. Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

52. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

# Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

53. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or woo shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly. shall have been decided as af resuid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder as defined in section 43 of this Part of those By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on a second conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less thad one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction, and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

54. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retroactive operation: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

## Mode of voting. How questions are to be put.

55. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all ob. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

# Divisions-Penalty for refusing to vote.

Divisions—Penalty for refusing to vote.

56. 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 a show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present, when a division is called for, shall be e corded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division (not being disabled by law from so vetting) shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

## Committees of the Whole Council. Rules applicable to business in Committee.

Rules applicable to business in Committee.

57. The following sections of this Part of these By-laws shall (except as herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the Whole Council, namely—sections 14 (except that it shall not be necessary 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

# Disorderly conduct in Committee-Refusal to vote.

58. Whenever any member of the Conneil shall, while the Conneil is in Committee of the Whole, he 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 shall be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the Minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the Whole Council, as required by section 56 of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded. of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the Minute-book; Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in moking his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

69. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council under the provision of section 47 of this Part of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

### How progress may be reported, &c.

60. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the Whole Council move that the Chairman Committee of the Whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any other further day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any, such motion be carried the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Report of proceedings in Committee-Want of quorum in Committee

Report of proceedings in Committee—Want of quorum in Committee.

61. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the Whole Council shall be made to the Council viva voce by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extenso, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are to be dealt with.

## How reports are to be dealt with,

How reports are to be dealt with.

62. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the Minute-book, but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions. Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 59 of this Part of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, under section 57 of this of disorderly conduct in Committee, under section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any Fart of these By-laws, of faiture to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof, and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

### Calls of the Council.

# How call may be ordered.

63. 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.

# Such call compulsory in certain cases.

64. 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 under section 55 of this Part of there By-laws, and of every motion for the recission of any resolution, order, or decision of any Council. or decision of such Council,

# Mode of proceeding.

Mode of proceeding.

65. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered or is required to be made by the last preceding section shall be moved or considered. Such call shall he made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an

exense in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor o Council Clerk as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse—Further call when question adjourned.

66. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as afore-said, or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show said, or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be lisble to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or more that if the consideration of every such motion or more than one pound in the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment, this proviso shall there shall be more than one adjournment, this provise shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

# Standing and Special Committees.

### Standing Committees.

- 67. There shall be Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and all other necessary committees. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of Mayor.
- 68. Each Standing Committee shall consist of three members, and the Mayor who shall be Chairman.

### Mode of reappointment of Standing Committees

69. The reappointment of the three Standing Committees may, on resolution of the Council, he made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee or Committees to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists as marked, and shall declare the result, and if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

By-law Committee.

By-law Committee.

70. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as shall be required for the good government of the Municipal District. 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 Municipal District; and shall take such steps as shall be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order and decency.

# Committee for Works.

71. The Committee for Works shall have the general direc-71. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, reads, 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 tune as to such improvements or repairs as they shall think necessary, or as they shall be directed by resolution of the Council, to inquire into and report upon.

### Finance Committee.

72. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality; and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they shall be directed by the resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Special Committees.

Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully intrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ong t to be appointed. And no Studding Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been intrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect

that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whem, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

### Chairman of Committee.

74. Every Special Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

### Term of service in committee.

75 Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, and the Finance Committee, and any other Committee shall be for the whole municipal year. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Special Committee has been appointed shall have been duly performed.

### Committee meeting, 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 Committee.

### Records of transactions in Committee.

77. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

### Expenditure.

Except in urgent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

78. With the exception of urgent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have first been ascertained by the Council.

Urgent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorized to be reported—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

79. For urgent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may clapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incutred:-

By order of the Committee for Works, for repairs or emergency work to the extent of £1.
 By order of the Mayer, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of £2.

3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any urgent purpose, to the extent of £2.

purpose, to the extent of £2.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Alderman without the Mayor, as the ease may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised; also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council; and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any preference be thus authorised. pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported on by Finance Committee.

80. 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.

Certificate required with such claim—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order—Certificates to be attached to reports.

81. No payment shall be ordered unless there shall be a cer-81. No payment shall be ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memoral dum 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 authorised or inquired into. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled or to report specially as to the reasons of its non-fulfilment before recommending payment: Provided also that in cases of special expenditure under section 80 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that specion to be laid before the Council expenditure under section 80 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, to deemed a sufficient certificate; and provided further that, in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to the council of the fixed rates of the Mayor of the council of the certificate of the Mayor of the council of the council of the certificate of the Mayor of the council of the council of the certificate of the Mayor of the council of the certificate of the Mayor of the council of the certificate of the Mayor of the council of the certificate of the Mayor of the certificate of the certificate of the Mayor of the certificate the Council, the cert heate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorisations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda or authorisations have reference.

Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal and press, how secured-Care of same.

82. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Coveril Clore! the Council Clerk.

### How and when common seal to be used.

83 The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

### How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

St. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such record, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all suc i 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, orappearance of inefficiency which they have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Records of the Council defined-Provisions for proper keeping of same.

Records of the Council defined—Provisions for proper keeping of same.

85. The Minute-book, Letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of accounts, rec rds, sta ements, and memoranda of reacipts and expenditure, electeral 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, returns, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. ar cements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the Minute-book or other books, and other than electoral rolls, and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the Minute-book, there in all be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be more upon such document. It such order or report shall be more upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By law Committee to inspect the records from time to tim; to ascertain that the same are properly kept, as af resaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neulect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council-Ponalties.

86. 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 open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five 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 matters of evidence.

87. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council, as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber or the place where by direction of the Council such books or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal laving been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned same, to pro-cention for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Town Clerk or the Treasurer by the Mayor, in order that such Glerk or Treasurer may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he or they should perform; also that the Mayor or Chairman of any Committee or any Allerman acting for any such Chairman may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purpose 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, Charman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed; and provided also that the Mayor, Town Clerk, or other officer of the Council who may be subpensed 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 have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book projects to beying such sammons, but 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 to porarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the sage. return of the same.

# Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

83. Any person destroying, deficing, 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.

### Officers and servants. Notice to candidates

89. No appointment to any permanent office of a value exceeding £20 per annum at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement. and shall be stated in such advertisement.

### Mode of appointment.

90. Every such appointment shall be made in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

91. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

### Bonds for good conduct.

92. All bonds 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 or any member of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

### Duties of Town Clerk.

Duties of Town Clerk.

93. The Town Clerk, in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other Bylaws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality 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 hereinafter provided he intrusted to any other office, 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.

### Duties of Treasurer, &c , &c.

94. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 84 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer 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 keeping of such re ords.

# Duties of other officers, and servants.

95 The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation 95 The dut of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulation as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made as follows:—As to the duties of the Town Cleik and his assistints, by the Council o any Committee appointed for the purpose; as to the Treasurer and all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not beroin specially intrusted to any other Committee; by the Finance Committee; as to the Inspector of Nuisances, surveyous, architects, clerks as to the Inspector of Nuisances, surveyous, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewenge or diamage thereof whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee, by the Committee of Works and Parks Committee; as to the Attorney for the Corporation, and other officers and servants employed in and about the

carrying out and employment of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Municipality, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Municipality whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee by the By-law Committee; and as to black the superior of such School and School librarians, managers of public institutions or reserves under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in and about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not specially intrusted to any other Committee, by the Works Committee Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulation may have reference.

### Special power of Mayor.

96. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corp ration, and may order the pre-paration of any such return or statum nt, or the giving of any Buch explanation or information, by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden, or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provides be either rendered viva voce or put into writing, as the Mayor may

### How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

97. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons 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 e mplaint, and without Lying 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 officer thereof, it shall he referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council. Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing, and such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held 97. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corpo by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 867, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

### 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.

# By-laws, draft of, to lie in office seven days, &c.

99. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

# Motions for rescission of previous orders.

100. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, 100. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of two months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage after due notice as hereinbefore provided and in due course of law of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

### Lapsed business

101. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration shall be an order of the day for the next meeting of the Council and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

### Suits and prosecutions for penalties

102. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any struct the operaties for 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 be 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 be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor or any officer of the Corporation, by the Town Clerk, unless he shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when a ainst any other person by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been intrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information had 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 officer of the Council except by 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 Mayor, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought nor shall any such information shall be directed to be laid as aforesaid except on express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be alvess to any previous direction by such Council, or where on ing of such suit or the laying of such information will be a lyerse to any previous direction by such Council, or whereon the trial or hearing of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council be intrusted to an attorney.

## Power to suspend temporarily any portion of these By laws.

103. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be susperded pro tempore without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspensien necessary.

### Рабт II.

# Collection and Enforcement of Rules.

Rates when due and payable.

All rates levied and imposed by the Council shall be held to be due 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 Council for that purpose.

### Special rates.

3. All rates levied or imposed by the Council, under sections 105, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such a samer, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the true of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed. or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

### Mayor to enferce payment.

4 It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warracts of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

# Bailiff--how appointed.

5. The Bailiff of the Municipality shall be a pointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by the said Council.

# Enforcement by distress Bailiff,

6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.
7. The Bailiff's shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter

Warrant of Distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A herete, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who for the time being may be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

# Distress and sale, &c.

10. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such 10. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he or they may take with them, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain therein or thereon, and to remain in such building or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any distress shall have been made or taken together with the cost of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff

or his deputy may, between the hours of eleven in the morn- 1 or his deputy may, between the hours of eleven in the morning and five in the afternoon on the next day thereafter, cause the goods so distrained or a sufficient portion thereof to be sold by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and the cost of such distraint, to the amount of such goods so call on demand by such aware. owner of such goods so sold on demand by such owner.

### Inventory of goods seized to be delivered to ratepayer.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in ease there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

### Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods and chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

### Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct or 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 direc-

### Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Town Clark all proceeds of every such distress within twenty-four hours after having received the same.

### Builiff's fees.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

# SCHEDULE A.

## Warrant of Distress.

Mayor of the Municipal District of Nyngan. do hereby authorise you the Bailiff of said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate of the form

situate at for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of for the said dwelling-house or land or premises, as the case may be, and to proceed for the recovery of the said rates according to law,

Mayor.

# SCHEDULE B.

# Inventory.

I have this day in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Nyngan, dated
distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Municipality for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the

Dated this

day of

18

Bailiff.

### SCHEDULE C.

$Cs\ ts.$			
For every warrant of distress	2	0	
For every warrant and making levy, where the sum			
is not more than £20	2	0	
Above that sum in addition for every £1	0	1	
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0	
For man in possession each day or part of day	7	6	
For sale, delivery, and commission of goods per			
pound on proceeds of sale	1	0	

### PART III.

### The extinction of fires.

### Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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 any buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than £10, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for a period of twelve 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 material, or shall make or place bushes or other inflammable material, 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 any huildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall also remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid; 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.

### Setting on fire wilfully any inflammable matter.

3. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflamas Every person who shall within set are to any inhammable matter whatsoever in the open air, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be located, and also inform the Town Clerk of his or her intention so to do, and receiving written permission so to do from him and the occupant of said adjoining land, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

### Lighting bonfires.

4. Any person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards, or shall discharge any firearms within one hundred yards of any public or private street or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

### Setting on fire chimney-flues.

5. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke vent, or stove-pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

# Chimneys catching fire by neglect.

6. If any chimney catch fire through the neglect of any person occupying or using any premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding farty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be inforced if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Jutices before whem the case is heard that such fire was in nowise owing to the neglect or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise of himself or his servant.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Nyngan, this 19th day of May, 1891.

JOHN PRINCE. (L s.)

Mayor.

JOHN KELLEY, Council Clerk.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF CUDGEGONG-AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ro. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydncy, 16th September, 1891.

# CUDGEGONG MUNICIPALITY.-AMENDED BY-LAW.

The following Amended By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Cudgegong under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

AMENDED BY-LAW.

That the time of meeting of the Borough Council of Cudgegong be changed from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Made and passed on the twenty-first day of July, 1891.

(L.S.) W. W. MILLETT,

Mayor.

W. C. REYNOLDS,

Council Clerk.

(SECOND SESSION.)

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF QUIRINDI—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th September, 1891.

### QUIRINDI MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Quirindi, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

### MUNICIPALITY OF QUIRINDI,-BY-LAWS.

Municipality of Quirindi.—By-laws.

The following by-laws, made by the Municipal Council of Quirindi, for regulating their own proceedings and the duties of their officers and servants, and preserving order at Council meetings; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of their rates, either current or in arrear; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances, houses of ill-fame, and gaming-houses; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling-alleys and other places of amusement; for compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; for regulating and licensing porters, public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and vehicles plying for hire, the killing of cattle and sale of butchers' meat, and the establishment and locality of slaughter-houses or abattoirs; for regulating markets, market dues, fairs, and sales (A); for opening new public roads, ways, and parks; for aligning, curbing, paving, guttering, gravelling, and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; for lighting with gas or otherwise; for causing vacant building lots in town to be enclosed where public safety is likely to be endangered; for regulating the interment of the dead; for planting and managing public reserves; for collecting and enforcing special rates for water supply, and free libraries; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; for restraining noisome and offensive trades; and for generally maintaining the good rule and government of the Municipality.

# Meetings of the Council.

1. The ordinary sittings of the Council shall be on every alternate Thursday, at the hour of 8 p.m., unless such day shall be a public holiday. In that case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor shall appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor-Adjournment for want of a

quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-hook be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

# Business of ordinary meetings.

- 3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—
  - The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
     Correspondence to be read, and orders made thereon if expedient.
     Petitions (if any) to be presented.
     Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.
     Payments.

  - Payments. Question 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 the Committees or officers to be made.

    7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business
  - with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.

    8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper: 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 order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section; and also in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

354-A.

### Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance the special meeting shall be called may direct.

# Business paper for ordinary meetings—how prepared.

Business paper for ordinary meetings—how prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Conneil other than a special meeting shall be made up by the Conneil Clerk not less than two days or more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provision of section 4 of this part of these By-laws), in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

### Summons to members.

6. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

### How business paper is to be disposed of.

7. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of Motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is made up.

8. 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 the then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 4 of this part of the 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 such business paper. 8. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen

### Motions--how to be moved.

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 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-named Alderman.

# Motions to be seconded.

11. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

12. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and 12. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, and no motion shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already been passed by the Council, shall be entered upon the business paper unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

### Amendment may be moved.

13. 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 he seconded,

### Only one amendment at a time.

14. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the amendment shall become the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment may be moved.

# Petitions and correspondence.

15. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same, or any correspondence read, he referred to a Committee to report, or that requests contained therein be granted.

### Mayor to preserve order.

16. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

Calls to order.

17. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of

### Mayor's decision on points of order final.

18. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor of Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of the Council as to laying down General Rules, &c.

19. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 19. Any Alderman who is dissatished with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrogractive operation. have no retrospective operation.

### Mayor may take part in proceedings.

20. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

### Questions put by Mayor.

21. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon; and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

### Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

22. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall have pre-

### Alderman to stand while speaking, &c

23. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment, except in Committee.

24. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood, and then only by leave of the Mayor or Chairman: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

### No Alderman to make personal reflections.

25. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman, or speak on any question more than

### Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

26. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council. And if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

### Debate may be adjourned.

 $27.\ A$  debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day.

28. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on resumption of the debate.

## Adjournments

29. Any motion for adjournment of the Council, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion; but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until fifteen minutes shall have clapsed.

### Any Alderman may divide Council.

30. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Alderman, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating

### Divisions to be entered on minutes.

31. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

### Questions to be read when required.

32. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under 32. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon any such question or matter; and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read. But no such requisition shall be made so as to interrupt any Alderman while speaking.

# Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

33. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

### Lapsed questions.

34. If a debate, or any motion, moved and seconded, be interrupted by the number of the members present becoming insufficient for the transaction of business, such debate may be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted, upon motion

by notice.

35. If a debate upon any order of the day be interrupted by any insufficiency of numbers, as aforesaid, happening, such order may be restored to the notice paper for a future day, on motion upon notice, and then be resumed at the point where it

was so interrupted.

### Committees,

36. Besides such select and special committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be standing Committees, namely,—A Finance Committee, a Public Works Committee, a Lighting Committee, a Library Committee and a Committee of General Purposes.

37. The standing Committees shall consist of not fewer than three members, two to form a guessian. Finance Committee of

by. The standing Committees shall consist of not lewer than three members, two to form a quorum. Every Committee, of which the Mayor of the Municipality is not a member, before proceeding to other business, shall chose its chairman. If the chairman of a Committee shall cease to be a member of the Council, or shall decline to act further as such chairman, a new chairman shall be chosen before any further business is entured. chairman shall be chosen before any further business is entered

upon.

38. When the report of a select Committee is brought up and presented to the Council, the question as to its reception

and presented to the Council, the question as to its reception may be moved and put at once.

39. Every Committee shall have the right to take evidence upon any question or questions of fact wherein it is the duty of such Committee to report. A minute of the evidence thus taken, or of its substance, must, however, in all cases be appended to the Committee's report.

40. Minutes of all proceedings of Committee, as well as their reports, numbered in consecutive order, shall be entered in the Committee's Minute Book, and being signed by the chairman of the Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the Committee, shall be delivered by him to the Council Clerk tweaty-four hours previous to the meeting of Council when such report is to be brought up.

41. The chairman of every Committee shall have the right, without asking leave of the Council, to remove from the Council Chamber, for any space of time not exceeding sixty hours, any

without asking leave of the Council, to remove from the Council Chamber, for any space of time not exceeding sixty hours, any book, document, or paper, other than the minute-book, either for inspection by such Committee, or for reference in preparation of the report. In all such cases, however, he shall deliver to the Council Clerk an acknowledgement under his hand of having received such book, document, or paper, and shall be held responsible for the safe keeping of the same.

42. The standing Committees shall be responsited within one month after the commencement of the municipal year.

43. Any Alderman moving for a select Committee, may propose certain Aldermen as members of the same; or he may simply state the nature of such intended Committee, leaving the selection to be made by ballot.

44. Every Alderman proposing the appointment of a select Committee must name himself as one.

- 45. The appointment of every special Committee shall continue until the specified duty for which it has been appointed shall have been discharged.
- 46. Before any proposed By-law is discussed in Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the Corporation, not less than seven days.
- 47. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by a Committee of the whole Council, nor until it has been twice read in Council on different days.
- 48. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the Council until they have been examined and reported upon by the Finance Committee.
- Finance Committee.

  49. No payments out of the funds of the Council shall be made but such as are authorised by a vote of the Council: Provided always, that the Mayor, with the ascent of any two members of the Committee of Public Works may, in case of emergency, authorise the expenditure of any sum not exceeding five pounds (£5); but such discretionary expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting. Also that the Mayor, with the consent of any two Aldermen, shall be empowered to grant the Council Clerk a sum not exceeding five pounds (£5) for defraying petty expenses.

### Finance Committee.

50. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues: they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed, by resolution of the Council, to inquire and report

### Public Works Committee.

51. The Public Works Committee, as such, shall have the general inspection of all public works in progress throughout the Municipality, and shall have the right of calling the attention of the Council, by report, to any matter connected with such works, or with the state of any public thoroughfare which may seem to require such attention, or which they may be directed, by resolution of the Council, to inquire into and report mon. report upon.

52. No public works involving a probable expenditure of more than fifty pounds (£50) shall be undertaken until the Public Works Committee have reported to the Council an estimate of the cost thereof.

53. All accounts against the Council, relating to works, shall be examined by the Public Works Committee, and such as are found correct shall be certified and passed by the Finance Committee.

### Lighting Committee.

54. The Lighting Committee shall, once at least in each municipal year, make an inspection of the Municipality, and shall recommend the erection of any additional public lamps they may consider necessary, or the removal of any existing lamps, and shall submit their report to the Council in writing.

### Library Committee.

55. The Library Committee shall have general control of the Public Library, and shall, once at least in each year, submit to the Council a written report upon the same, as to its efficacy, usefulness, and the manner in which it is conducted, and may also recommend the purchase of additional books, or any other matter or thing they have reason to think will be of langest.

# General Purposes Committee.

56. All matters which the Council shall think fit to refer to a Committee, and which do not fall within the province of any other standing Committee shall be referred to a Committee appointed for that particular purpose.

### Special Committee,

Special Committees.

67. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed. And no standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such special Committee. The appointment of every such special Committee shall be made-by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any 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; or an amendment to the effect that such special Committee be appointed by ballot may be carried.

### Rules to be observed in Committee.

58. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, excepting the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

### Petitions.

Petitions.

59. 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, and that the contents do not violate any By-law or any provision thereof.

60. Every Alderman presenting a petition to the Council shall write his name at the beginning thereof.

61. Every petition shall be in writing and not printed or lithographed, and shall contain the prayer of the petitioners at the end thereof, and be signed by at least one person on every skin or sheet upon which it is written.

62. Every petition shall be signed by the persons whose names are appended thereto, by their names or marks, and by no one clse, except in cases of incapacity by sickness; and all such signatures shall be received as the signatures of the parties purporting to sign the same, without proof thereof.

63. No letters, affidavits, or other documents shall be attached to any petition.

64. Every Alderman presenting a petition to the Council shall confine himself to a statement of the persons from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer thereof.

### Member or Officer of Council not to be surely

65. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

### Duties of the Council Clerk

66. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on every Monday, from 10 a.m., to 5 p.m. 67. The Council Clerk in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or ony other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the previsions of the said Municipalities. Act the shall also 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 generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of Mayor.

### Custody of records, seal, &c.

68. The common seal and all charters, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose: and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor, or in case of absence or illness of the Mayor, of two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

Bonds for good conduct, and deeds of real and personal esta

69. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, and deeds of real and personal estate, shall be deposited with 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.

### Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

70. Any person who shall deface, alter or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for every offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

### Nor removed.

71. Any person, except a chairman of Special Committees, as provided for in clause 41 in this part of the By-laws, who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings), any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof for it and early a result of not were than treater. tion thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not more than fifty pounds.

# Duties of other officers and servants.

72. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time be fixed by the Council.

## Special powers of Mayor.

73. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record, as hereinhefore provided, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinatter provided, be either recorded viva voce or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence. 73. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all

### Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

74. 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 65 of the By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petition. The Mayor shall direct as to the correspondence to be read, and to the order thereof, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Aldermen. Providing that should any correspondence not be read, the same may be moved for by motion upon notice.

### Statement of accounts

75. Not later than the months of March and September in each year, the Mayor shall lay before the Council the accounts for the previous half-year, duly audited; but should any auditor,

who has by letter addressed to the Council Clerk accepted that office, 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 Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, the said fine to be recivily at the reality of the Mayorial fond. carried to the credit of the Municipal fund.

### How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

76. All complaints against officers or servants of the Council 76. All complaints against officers or servants of the Council 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 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 officer thereof, it shall be referred to or investigated by the Mayor, before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) thereof, it shall be referred to or investigated by the Mayor, before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint, shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special powers conferred on the Mayor special power which now is or hereafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

### Leave of absence.

77. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Aldermen, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council.

### Mode of calling for tenders.

78. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed. or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

# Suits and proscoution for penaltics, &c.

79. 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 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 be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the Council—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person—by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or additor, except by the order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor; nor against any other person except upon theorder of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, as aforesaid. 79. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalupon theorder of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, norshallany such information be directed to be laid, as aforesaid, 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 any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on its merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney. ted to an attorney.

## How notices are to be published.

80. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, of any appointment, resolution, act, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be done, made, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, or by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

### PART II.

Determining the time and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of their rates, either current or in arrear.

Rates.—Levying rates, &c.

#### Collection of rates.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 164, 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making. or days as the Council may, by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them, have appointed. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers at the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

#### Rate collector to furnish list of defaulters.

2. Every person not paying his or her rate at the time appointed shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the rate Collector to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with list of all persons so in

3. The rate Collector shall, at least once a week, pay into the credit of the Council's bank, all moneys collected by him, and render an account thereof to the Council Clerk.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants againt all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

### Enforcement of distress.

5. The Bailiff shall be appointed by a resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any timeremovable by a like resolution.
6. The Bailiff shall find two sureties, to the satisfaction of the Council, to the extent of twenty pounds sterling each, for the faithful performance of his duties.
7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distance for the recovery of extens in the manner harringfor.

distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter

8. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor

- or any Alderman who may for the time heing be duly authorized to perform the duties of that office.

  9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the Municipality as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner; and any person interfering with the said Bailiff in the execution of any of the duties devolving upon him under these By-laws, or hindering or preventing him from delivering to the purchaser thereof any property so sold by the said Bailiff, shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds (£5).

  10. 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, on the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made; and the
- prace with whom such inventory can be lett as aloresaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making such

Goods may be impounded

11. 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 promises 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 three days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the 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 direct order of sale. 11. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may

## Owner direct order of sale.

12. The owner of the 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

### Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailiff shall render an account to the Council Clark of all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same, and within the like period deposit all such proceeds in the Council's bank to its credit.

14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorize by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorized shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the person so graph deputy. responsible for the acts of such deputy,

#### Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

#### SCHEDULE A.

## Warrant of distress.

I. , Mayor of the Municipal District of Quirindi, hereby authorise you, , Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of situate at , for the sum of , being the appears of Municipal rates due to the said Municipality to the situate at, for the sum of being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipality to the, day of for the said dwelling house, 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

Mayor.

## SCHEDULE B.

### Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Quirindi, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of situate at within the said Municipality, for the sum of being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of 13.

Dated this

day of

Bailiff.

## SCHEDULE C.

## Costs.

	3.	a.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
For serving every warrant and making levy	2	6
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession each day or part of		
day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods per		
pound sterling on proceeds of sale	1	0

## PART III.

## Streets and public places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for works, and reported on to the Council by such Council tea.

## Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality, shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street way, park, or other place as aforesaid. If the Council 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 shal execute such further instrument, dedicating such road, way reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council. of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

Reads and streets and encrocements thereon, &c.

3. The Surveyor of the Municipality, Clerk of Works, or other officer, or person duly authorized by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out and shall fix mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Surveyor, Clerk of Works, or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for a carriage-way and 12 feet for the footpath on each side where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hercinafter provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

#### Change of street levels.

4. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforcsaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alterations to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

### Footways may be levelled.

5. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hereinhefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or persons so authorized as hereinhefore mentioned may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth and with an equal slope and inclination and for the surveyor way were the surveyor. order height and means and with an equal stope and menna-tion, and for this purpose 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 out for any of the said footways.

## Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

6. The Mayor, Committee of Works, or officer or person 6. The Mayor, Committee of Works, or officer or person acting under the authority of the Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay at penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds.

## No encroachment allowed on street, &c.

No encroachment allowed on street, &c.

7. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked our in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or othe structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof, and it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any hole, excavation, opening, in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council has been obtained to the erecting or making any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## Obstructing public footways.

S. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut and lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner

forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall on conviction of every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### No balcony, &c., to project.

No balcony, &c., to project.

9. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandal, portice, balcony, or window, forming part of or attached to any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid which may hereafter be added to any existing building be allowed to project as aforesaid under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verundal, portice, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide: Provided, also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

## Encroachments must be removed on notice.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

10. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment, which shall be built, creeted, or constructed after these By-laws become law, in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has creeted the same or caused it to be erected.

## Council may remove encroachments.

11. In any ease where, after service of notice for the removal 11. In any ease where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Providing that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds. twenty-five pounds.

## Or may proceed by action.

12. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment 12. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-law as aforesaid.

## To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to 13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wiffully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for and under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or east on the said Surveyor or officer shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds.

## Hoards or fences to be erected.

Hoands or fences to be erected.

14. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipal District of Quirindi, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair, the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, or upon the public street or road within a distance of less than twelve feet from the building line thereof, if there be room enough, to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality during such time as the public safety or condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accidents cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence or heard or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not while the said heard or fence is standing keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is continued.

#### PART IV.

Offences-Nuisances-General Good Order of the Municipality. Damaging public buildings, &c.

1. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, footway, sewer, water-course, fence, tree enclosure, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the wheel not exceed in the wheel has the conditions of fifty rounds. shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

## Injuring public fountains, &c.

2. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done shall repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person who shall have in his or her possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his or her own use any water from any public fountain or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person who shall open, or leave open, any cock of any public fountain or pipe or pump, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or any horse or animal, at any public fountain or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Injuring or extinguishing lamps,

3. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lump or lamp-post, or extinguish any lump set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence a sum of not more than one pound.

#### Trees and enclosures.

4. The Council shall have power to plant trees on the public streets and ways of the said Municipality; and any person who shall wilfully or without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, or in or upon any public reserve, or park, or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## Extirpation of noxious weeds.

5. Any owner or occupier of land within the Municipality of 5. Any owner or occupier of land within the Municipality of Quirindi, who shall permit to grow or remain on the said land or upon the public streets or reads within a distance of twolve feet from the houndary line thereof any of the weeds known as "Bathurst burr," "Scotch thistle," "prickly pear," or any other noxious weed, and who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of a notice, in writing by post or otherwise, from the Council, or proper officer of the Council so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## browing dead animals, &c., into any river, water-course, &c.

6. Any person who shall throw or cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the same, into any river, water-course, water-hole, creek, or canal, or who shall suffer or permit slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or to be east in any river, water-course, water-hole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its thangel any sewer or water-course, river greak emeans shall obstruct or divert from channel any sewer or water-course, river, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall in addition to any such forfeiture pay the cost of removing such fifth or obstruction or of restoring such water-course, river, or canal into its proper channel.

## Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

7. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane or public place, throw, east, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, east, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, any wheel-barrow, or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds. hve pounds.

## Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

8. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place

within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or caused to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinatier directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of such footways, or carriage ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediate. ately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or cause to be removed, any such stall, showboard, removed, or cause to be removed, any such stall, showboard, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereinafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except aforesaid), in, upon, or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads, as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds: Provided that any person may place a moveable awning in front of their premises: Provided also that such awning shall be at least eight feet high above the proper level of the footway and be erected to the satisfaction of the Council or proper officer thereof.

### Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

9. If any person shall haul or draw, or caused to be hauled 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 carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage-way, so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of pay for every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds over and above the damages occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not tagether exceed the sum of five pounds.

## o turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

10. Any person who, from any part of the roads, streets, 10. Any person who, from any part of the roads, streets, throughfares, reserves, or other lands or public places shall remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves or other lands, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage a part of the said roads, streets, throughfares, reserves or other lands, or public places, shall on conviction forfait and or other lands, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds. The driver of any vehicle shall, for the purpose of this By-law, be held and taken to be owner thereof, until the contrary be

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beast (vehicle with reins excepted), or to go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

on wrong side, &c.

11. If the driver of any cart, waggon, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, eart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle shall not drive on the left or near side of such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him street, or thoroughtare; or it any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any vehicle under his or her care, upon such read, street, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person, or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Name and place of abode, &c.

12. The owner of every such waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind as last above mentioned, who shall allow the same to be driven through the said Municipal District of Quirindi without having his name and place of abode painted in full length on the off side legibly, the driver or person in charge of any such waggon, cart, or dray as aforesaid who shall refuse to give his and the owner's name and address, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

### Lights on vehicles, bicycles, &c.

13. Every person whilst, driving, leading, or riding upon any cart, carriage, van, buggy, or other vehicle whatsoever, drawn by any horse, ass, mule, or other animal through any part of the Municipality between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall carry a lighted lamp affixed in a conspicuous place on the off side of such cart, van, waggon, buggy, or other vehicle; and every person riding a bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede, shall carry a lamp affixed to such bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede in a conspicuous position, under a negative of ten shillings for the first spicuous position, under a penalty of ten shillings for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence not more than ten

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

14. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carlessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## Riding or driving round corners, &c.

- 15. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place, within the said Municipality, at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds for every such
- offence.

  16. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building with a frontage to any street, lane, or thoroughfare within the Municipality without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and shall, at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such house, shop, or building with a frontage to any street, lane, or thoroughfare within the said Municipality; and every owner thereof and every contractor for such house, shop, or building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice baving been given shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon,

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, or to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

## Swine, &c., not to wander about streets.

18. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of 18. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or euclosure, situate and being in or within one hundred yards of any public place or street in the Municipality, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him or under his charge to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or other public place within the Municipality shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Restriction on certain trades, &c.

19. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap boiler, tallow melter, tanner, currier, pig keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to any nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of that portion of the Municipality, to be defined from time to time by resolution of this Council, without consent of the Council first had and obtained and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continue to offend.

## Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

20. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with earts or carriages for that purpose, between the hours of five in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and watertight vehicles or carts, or in such a manner as to upset, east, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth in or upon, or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of the Municipality, or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall from time to time be directed by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Inspector, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then

the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such night soil, bones, or other offensive 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.

### Inspection of premises, yards, &c., to be kept clean.

21. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbour-hood, or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the hood, or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. An owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Discharging firearms, &c.

22. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Entrances to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

23. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured, any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar flap belonging to or connected with his premises, save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repairs; or if such owner or occupier shall not repair and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair all and every or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such ease the person neglecting so to do shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum not exceeding five pounds. 23. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any exceeding five pounds.

## Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place, within the said Municipality, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

## Wells to be covered over, &c.

25. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode, or at the said premises in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such persons shall forfeit and pay 25. Every person who shall have a well situated between his with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such persons shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereoffer. week thereafter.

## Notices not to be painted on pavement.

26. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone within the Municipal District of Quirindi shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

## Offensive or indecent placards.

27. Any person who shall, in any street or public place within the Municipal District of Quirindi, post, write, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Musicians to move on.

28. Any street musician or vocalist who shall notwhen requested by any householder within the Municipal Disrict of Quirindi, or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Council of the Municipality aforesaid, or by any Police officer, depart from the neighbourhood of the premises of such householder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

#### Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

29. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriageways, footways, or other public places in the Municipal District of Quirindi, to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Municipality, or by any Police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

30. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place for the purpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up, or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure, or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within the time and required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and suffi-ciently fence or enclose any such hole within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise, during the con-tinuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, and for every refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five nounds. pounds.

### Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

31. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, exeavation, or opening in the ground on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Municipality, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least 4 feet high, around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds. And all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Municipality shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Various obstructions and annoyances. 31. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry,

## Various obstructions and annoyances.

32. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, shall commit any of the following offences shall, on conviction for any and for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two nounds :--

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or lower, or caused to be lowered, goods of any descrip-tion from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any slaughtered animal without sufficient 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 aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clother

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 in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down

Every person who shall throw or east from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house

or building is being creeted, pulled down, or repaired).
Every blacksmith, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, ry blacksmith, 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, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same 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 street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted) to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods, tools, implements, ladders, scaffolding, or any frame upon any footway to the annoyance of any persons.

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 in any street or public place within the said Municipality.

#### Unlawful games.

33. No games with dice, or other games of chance for money. 33. No games with dice, or other games of chance for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Municipality; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given, any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not more than fifty nounds. sum of not more than fifty pounds,

## Places of amusement to be licensed.

34. No dancing-saloon, howling or skittle alley, shooting-gallery, or similar place of amusement (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law), shall exist or be established within the Municipality, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of after provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted or becoming a nuisance, or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license; and the Council at its next meeting shall by resolution cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable; and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement, who shall not within thirty days after these By-laws come into force apply for such license, or any person or persons who shallonen apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as afore-said without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds.

## Mode of granting licenses.

35. Application for licenses aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by [two householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the premises in which it is to be held promises in which it is to be held.

## License fees.

36. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 31st December, one pound one shilling. Alllicenses shall expire on the 81st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

## Polluling water, reservoirs, &c.

- Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

  37. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal (whether alive or dead), or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit, or suffer to run, or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, any sum not more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not more than twenty pounds.

  38. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to
- 38. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to eport without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from live or dead animals of any kind or species within the Municipality, and to give notice to the owner or owners thereof, or to the owner or occupier of the premises upon which such animals may be, to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within a period of six hours; and if not removed or destroyed within that period, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay, and the owner or owners thereof, or the owners or occupiers of the premises in default, and on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds, in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings, and in the removal and destruction of said nuisances. destruction of said nuisances.

### PART V.

### Noisome and offensive trades.

No noiseme or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any nuisance or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

#### Definition of " Noisome and offensive trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the con-2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, efflivia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, efflivia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a muisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c. -- Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of 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 and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person or persons appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and planant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence torfeit and pay a sum of not more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "Noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced —Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the municipality. And any person who shall in such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

## Service of notice-Liabilities.

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced, or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling or occupation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these Bye-laws. 5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier

#### PART VI.

#### Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

1. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appear to the Council any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Municipality 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 whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice, in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds: Provided that each day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remained uncleaned or unfumigated shall be a separate offence: Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds. fifty pounds.

### Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

2. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Municipality, which then is or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Municipality, any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Expected articles.

#### Exposing infected articles.

3. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or unclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

## Rubbish or offensive matter, &c.

4. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown 4. No kind of rubbish or obtained industrial the Municipality without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## PART VII.

## Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

out 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 make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or to any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds. fifty pounds.

## Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

2. All private 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 or officer thereof, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfoit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Water from roof, &c.

3. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Drains and footpaths.

4. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever, and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

#### Drains for discharge of surface water from land

5. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged to overflow any road, lane, or footway shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council, abate such nuisance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; 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, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

#### Natural water-courses.

- 6. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural water-course, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.
- 7. That owners of houses or agents thereof who have laid pipes or drains to convey slops, suds, refuse, or dirty water of any kind whatsoever into the street, water channel, water course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal shall construct a cesspit and charcoal filter, of a design hereinafter mentioned, to each house; such cesspit to be made according to plan and specification, to be seen at the Council Chambers; the said cesspit and filter to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Public Works Committee or other duly authorised officer. And any owner of such house or his agent who shall refuse or neglect to construct such cesspit and charcoal filter within seven days after receiving a written notice, signed by the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds. Should any owner of such house or his agent refuse or neglect to cleanes such cesspit and charcoal filter after twenty-four hours' notice from a duly authorised officer, he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding two pounds.

## PART VIII.

# Preventing and extinguishing fires. Fires or combustible materials, &c.

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 article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous huildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), 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 inflam-

mable article. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or other combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, and place as or for the covering of any such stock, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building 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 buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also remove such fence, stack, or covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid. shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

3. Any person burning any shavings, or other matters or things, in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Fireworks

4. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar barrel, or firework upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter, by any artificial light, other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

5. 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.

## PART IX.

## Planting trees.

- 1. The Council may, by resolution, annually place upon the estimates a sum of money to be expended in the planting and preserving of trees and shrubs in the public streets and recreation grounds within the Municipality, and from time to time determine what streets or recreation grounds shall be so planted.
- 2. The trees to be planted in the public streets shall consist of such as may be authorised by resolution of the Council, and such other trees in addition upon recreation grounds as the Council may determine.
- 3. The trees on the streets are to be planted on the footpath 2 feet from the outer edge of the kerbing, and 30 feet apart.
- 4. Provided that ratepayers may, with the approval of the Council, also plant trees on the streets in accordance with the preceding clauses.

The foregoing By-laws were made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Quirindi, this 4th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(L. S.) WM. HAWKER,

Mayor.

Augustus Agassiz, Council Clerk. 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28th September, 1891.

## WELLINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Wellington under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

By-law for the Extermination of Noxious Weeds, &c.

Any owner or occupier of land within the said Municipal District who shall suffer or permit to grow or remain on the said lands the weeds known as the Bathurst Burr, Scotch Thistle, or other noisome weeds, or weeds detrimental to good husbandry, and who shall fail to extirpate, remove, or destroy the same within ten days after the receipt of a notice by post or otherwise from the Municipal Council so to do, shall for every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and in any case of unoccupied land, where the owner or his or her residence is unknown, after fourteen days' notice by advertisement in any newspaper circulating in the said Municipal District to that effect, the said Council or their employees may enter upon the said land and destroy or remove such weeds; and the cost of so doing may remain a charge on such property, and may be recovered at any future time from any owner of such property, with full costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Wellington, this ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(L.S.) JOHN POOLE,

W. H. Ferwood, Council Clerk.

## 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF EAST KIAMA-BY-LAW.)

Bresented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. Ao. 14, sec 18

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3rd October, 1891.

## EAST KIAMA MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of East Kiama, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

## PART I.

PROGEEDINGS of the Council and Committees-Preservation of order at Council meetings-Duties of officers and servants, &c.

By-laws repealed.

1. All By-laws now existing or in force within the Borough of East Kiama prior to the adoption of the following shall be and are hereby repealed.

## Meetings of the Council.

## Ordinary Meetings.

2. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at such times and days as may be by resolution appointed.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a chairman to act during the absence of the Mayor. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book. Minute-book.

## Order of Business.

## Business of ordinary meetings.

- 4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—
- The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, 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.

2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.

3. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.

4. Reports from Committee and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.

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 the Committee or officers to be made.

Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the Mayor.
 Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
 Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

business paper.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Councilat any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting. precedence at a future meeting.

## Business [at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting-how prepared.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which be shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this Patt of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

## Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such

#### Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business

### How business paper is to be disposed of,

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a nate upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

10. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 1 of clause 4 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 business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices. &c., to be the property of the

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amend-

Inspection by Aldermon of auditors' accounts before publication.

12. The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the 12. The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the Council shall be duly audited by the auditors of the Borough in the manner prescribed by the 183rd section of the Municipalities Act of 1867 and the abstract of same, accompanied by the certificate of its correctness, shall be in the office of the Council and be open to the inspection of any Alderman for at least seven days prior to the required publication of same.

## Motions and Amendments.

## Motions-how to be moved.

13. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the husiness paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

## Notice to be given.

14. Four clear days' notice of every motion intended to be made in the Council, shall be given to the Council Clerk, to enable him to place the same on the business paper.

## Motion to be seconded.

15. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

## Amendments may be moved.

16. 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.

## Only one amendment at a time.

17. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

## Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon.

18. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may

## How subsequent amendments may be moved.

19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or 19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time. one time.

## Motions for adjournment.

20. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be discussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion shall be permitted to be made until half an hour has clapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

### Motions to rescind decisions.

2i. No motion to rescind any decision of the Council shall be cutertained except previous notice of such motion has been given to every member of the Council by having same inserted in the summons to members; as directed in By-law No. 8 of this Part.

### Orders of the Day.

### Of what orders of the day shall consist.

22. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

#### Petitions.

### Petitions to be respectfully worded.

23. 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

### Petitions-how received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing at the same time.

### How petitions are to be dealt with.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

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 to some special Committee appointed to consider and report on the same; 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 a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been resented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, he considered in order. order.

### Correspondence.

### Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

26. 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 22 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the daties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman. presiding Alderman.

## Section 24 to apply to latters.

27. Section 24 of this Part of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions.

## Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

## Form of report.

28. All reports from Committee to be in writing and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of same.

## Mayor's minute.

29. 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 minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of any kind, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

## Report on Finance Committee on payment of accounts.

30. The adoption of the report of the Finance Committee on the payment of accounts shall take precedence of every other report.

## Questions and Statements.

## Limitations as to questions and statements.

31. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 34 of this Part of these By-laws.

## Notice to be given.

32. Twenty-four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained, shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by the permission of the Mayor and Council.

## Question to be put without argument, &c.

33. Every such question must be put without any argument or statement of fact.

No discussion on question, &c.,—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

34. 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 statement is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore, provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

\*\*Order of Tehate\*\*

### Order of Debate.

#### Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

35. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or any discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from doing so by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such ease the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be. or Alderman, as the case may be.

#### Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

36. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter

## Limitation as to number of speeches, & c

37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of 37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak upon any question other than upon a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observation than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

## Mover and seconder.

38. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

## Limited time of speaking on motion or amendment.

39. No Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes except by permission of the Council.

## Speaker not to digress, &c.

40. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

## Adjournment of Debate

41. A dehate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to preaudience on the resumption of the same.

## Mayor to decide as to preaudience.

42. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

43. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible; Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona fide, it shall not be complied with. not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman may nova or secon I motion, &c., and may address
Council thereon.

44. The Mayor or Chairman may propose or second any motion, and such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

### Questions of Order.

## Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

45. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### Acts of disorder.

46. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embody-ing any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdic-tion, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do snything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

### Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

47. 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

48. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

#### Mode of proceeding thereon.

49. A member named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, nuless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologiso as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or such explanation, whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened: And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

## Decisions of points of order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provisions, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

51. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

## Penalty for persisting in disorderly conduct.

52. Any member of the Council who shall have been named 52. Any member of the Council who shall have been named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 48 of this Part of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen, then retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then

present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twonty pounds more than twenty pounds.

#### Power of Council to dissent from ruling.

Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question or order or of practice, may, by immediate motion, respectfully worded, invit; the Council to dissent from such decision: Provided, however, that nothing berein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

#### Mode of Voting.

## How questions are to be put.

51. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

### Divisions —Penalty for refusing to vote.

Divisions—Penalty for refusing to vote.

55. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be reco:ded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

# Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

circumstances, be expunged.

56. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minutebook; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it he inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may, by resolution on notice, he ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

## Rules applicable to business in Committee

57. The following section of this Part of these By laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the whole Council, namely,—sections 15 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 16, 17, 18, 19, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

## Disorderly conduct in Committees-Refusal to vote.

58. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 51 of this Part of these By-laws, it shall be competent to an othere against good order within the hearing of section any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the Minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the Minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote. which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

## Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

59. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provisions of section 47 of this Part of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall

#### How progress may be reported, &c.

100 How progress may be reported, &c.

CO. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any further day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

### Reports of proceedings in Committee-Want of quorum in Committee.

Reports of proceedings in Committee—Want of quorum in Committee.

61. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, viva voce by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extense, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding. result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding.

## How reports are to be dealt wi h.

How reports are to be dealt with,

62. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the Minute-book, but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 60 of this Part of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 57 of this Part of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any correction of a manifest error, he interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

### Calls of the Council. How call may be ordered.

69. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any metion or matter of business before such Council.

## Mode of proceeding.

64. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:-The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such members shall have 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 shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

65. Any member of the Council who, having had a notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answer d to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a renalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this men is a shall be taken to a stouch the resumption of the standard the consideration of the resumption of the sate of the consideration of the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this provise shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

## Standing and Special Committees.

## Standing Committees.

66. There shall be five Standing Committees, namely—a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, a Parks and Reserves Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall be reappointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

### Constitution of Standing Committees.

67. Each of the Committees shall consist of the whole Council, three to form a quorum.

## Py-law Committee.

68. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough, and shall take such steps as may be extended to the Borough, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

## Committee for Works.

69. The Committee for Works shall have the general direc-69. The Committee for works shall have the general airce-tion of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, and bridges, under the care and management of the Council. They shall inquire and report from time to time, as directed, as to such improve-ments or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report

### Finance Committee.

70. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Parks Committee.

71. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and control of all public parks, reserves, and other proble places under the care and the management of the Council; and all works ordered or sauctioned by the Council to be made therein shall be under their general direction. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Committee for General Purposes.

72. The Committee for General Purposes shall take cognizance of every matter, subject, or question within the jurisdiction of the Council not coming within the province of one or other of the before-mentioned Standing Committees, 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 inquire into and report upon.

## Special Committees.

73. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been intrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution of the Council; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council from which list he shall strike out all carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

## Chairman of Committees,

74. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

75. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee 76. Appointments to the By-law Committee, the Committee of Works, the Finance Committee and the Parks Committee shall be for the whole municipal year. The Chairman of these four Committees, as appointed to or removed from the Chairmanship of the same, shall be thereby and without any further order regarded as having been appointed to or removed from the Committee for General Purposes. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the Municipalities Act of 1867; and that so much of the By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions. in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

#### Committee meeting, 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 Committee.

#### ords of transactions in Committee

77. 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 on the him appearant. hand over to his successor.

#### Expenditure.

Except in emergent 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 Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

ergent matters and accessary current expenses.—Expensed authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

- 79. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses, during the intervals which may clapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred :-
  - By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.

  - By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
     By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen or without the Mayor or any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds. Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen. or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

80. 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.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Vayur's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

81. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a 81. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate memorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that the requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended. Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under which payment of the amount in question is recommended. Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under section 81 of this Part of these By-laws, the report directed by that section to be lad before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment: and such certificates, memoranda, and authorisations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or ontlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorisations have reference.

### Common seal and records of the Council.

#### Common seal and press, how secured .- Care of same.

82. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use. shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the 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.

83. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

### How books of account are to be kept and inspected

84. The Conneil Clerk shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are proposals least and to report at once to the that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

# Records of the Council defined.—Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

85. The Minute-book, Letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of accounts, records statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitions, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council, orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawing, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council, shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the Minute-book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the Mientz-book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

# Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council. Penaltics.

86. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty 86. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two penalty of a greened offence to a penalty not more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty not less than one pound or more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds or more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penaltics.—Exceptional circumstances—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Provise as to use of records as matter of evidence.

87. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as rforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such council, or without other lawful been first obtained from such council, or without other lawful course for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Co incil Clerk by the Mayor, in order that such

clerk may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also, that the Mayor or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution at suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such eases such Council Clerk, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpænaed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber, a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same. safe keeping and return of the same.

#### nalty for defacing or destroying record.

88. 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.

#### Notices to candidates in certain cases.

89. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of twenty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

90. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, or in any other mode of election as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

91. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no further salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor or by any Committee or officer of the Council under the authority of any Bylaws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to-time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borongh.

## Bonds for good conduct.

92. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the Council Clerk or the Bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

## Duties of Council Clerk.

93. 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, thall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the previsions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the directions of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may by order of the Council (as hereafter provided) to intrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the sate keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor; and shall, when ordered by the Mayor or Finance Committee, make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure. 93. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by of the revenue and expenditure.

## Duties of Treasurer, &c.

94. Any officer of the Cauacil, other than the Council Clerk, may have any records of the Council, other than those mentioned in section 84 of this Part of these By-laws, committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and he shall in each case be responsible to the Council for the safe keeping of such records.

#### Duties of other officers and servants.

95. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made, as f llows, viz.:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk other than those under section 33 of this Part of these By-laws, and his assistants (if any) by the Mayor or Council. As to the duties of the Council Clork under section 84 of this Part of these By-laws, of all collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs' assistants, and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially intrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the attorney for the Corporation, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the garrying out and enforcement of the general Bravia of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. As to managers, overseers, workmen, and other officers and servants employed in and about any public reserves and other public places under the care and management of the Council—by the Parks Committee. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee or to over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially intrusted to any other Committee 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 the Council at the first meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the making of any such regulations, and shall be in strict accordance with any such orders or directions as may have been at any time given by such Council touching the matters to which any such regulations may have reference.

#### Special powers of Mayor.

96. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is so on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden and dependent with the preparation of such return or statements. provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered viva voce or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

## How complaints against officers be dealt with.

97. All complaints against officers or servants of 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, inmediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council, or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to, and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as 97. All complaints against officers or servants of Corporacomplaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held Mayor by section 162 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is, or hereafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

## Miscellaneous.

98. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Conneil adopted after due notice.

#### Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

99. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Conneil shall have been negatived, 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 motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law. or amendment of any other By-law.

#### Larsed business.

100. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

#### Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

101. Such suits or information 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, shall be commenced or laid as follows, namely—When against a member of the Council or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough or other officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been intrusted by such other officer or person as shall be appointed specially for that purpose by the Council, and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information he directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any ease where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or here, 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 ease the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may be intrusted to an attorney of the Council.

## Mode of calling for tenders.

102. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

## How notices are to be published.

103. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of soven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

## Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

104. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or any Act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language, towards the said officer, in any street, road, or other place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds. than two pounds,

## Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

105. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

# Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this Part of these By-laws.

106. Any such section or sections of this Part of these By-laws, or any portion or portions of such sections or section as are not hereinafter expected, may be suspended by resolution on notice at any meeting of the Council: Provided that there shall be a distinct statement in every such resolution, and in the notice of the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which such suspension is

required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required, there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided that the fol-lowing sections hereof shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any such sections, he suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 79, 80 to 89 inclusive, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107.

#### PART II.

# Collection and enforcement of rates.—Times and modes of collection.

Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vic. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

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 annual or half-yearly instalments, as the Council shall from time to time direct and shall be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

### Special rates.

- 2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 163, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such mander, and shall be held to be due and navable an and ofter such day. and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.
- Office hours. 3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers or at such other place within the Borough, and during such hows as the Council shall from time to time by resolution appoint for that purpose.
- 4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed as aforesaid for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Defaulters.

## Mayor to enforce payment,

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings against all such persons so in default as aforesaid.

## Enforcement by distress.

## Bailiff.

- 6. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor. Bailiff's suretics.
- 7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of £25 each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

## Duty of Bailiff.

- 8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter
- 9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may, for the time being, be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

## Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the or before the expiration of five days, the Bailf shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

## Inventory.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

#### Goods may be impounded.

Goods may be impounded.

12. 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 aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

### Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon shall at his or her option direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such

#### Proceeds of distress.

- 14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Treasurer all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same. Costs.
- 15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the hereunto annexed Schedule marked C.

## SCHEDULE A.

#### Warrant of distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipal District of do hereby authorise you , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises, of , situate at , for , being the amount of rates due to said Municipality to the day of for the said Municipality to the day of for the said dwelling house, or land or premises as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law. , for Municipality to the

Dated this

day of

18 .

Mayor.

#### SCHEDULE B.

## Inventory.

I HAVE this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises, of situate at within the said Municipality, for the amount of rates due to the said Borough, to the day of

Dated

day of

Bailiff.

# SCHEDULE C.

	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the		
sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	-0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession each day, or part of a day	σ	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound		
on proceeds of the sale	1	0

## PART III.

## Preventing and Extinguishing Fires. Fire or combustible materials, &c.

Pire or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, whorkshop, 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 a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

## Selling fire to matter without notice,

Setting fire to matter without notice,

2. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence, within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the lands or premises adjoining the lands or premises upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or shall wilfully set fire to such inflammable matter as aforesaid between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework, upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any finearms without lawful cause within one thousand yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five

pounds.

4. If any claimacy catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Magistrate before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission or carelessness, whether with respect to cleaning such chimney or otherwise, or himself or his servant. otherwise, or himself or his servant.

### Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

5. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Borough, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### Water carters to attend at fires.

Water carters to attend at fires.

6. Every owner and driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart leaded with water during all times after sunset and before sourise, and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Borough, attend at the place of such fire with such cart leaded with water, and shall continue to cart water by full leads 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 perso-duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds. of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Compensation for attendance at fires - Rewards

7. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds to the owner of every liceased water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have appointed in that behalf, and also to the owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with leads of return used further ways for the carts. with loads of water, such further sums, by way of reward, as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

## PART IV.

Streets and public places,-Public health and decency, &c .-New roads to be reported upon.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public or intended public road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been levelled by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf, or until the said road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or such duly authorised officer as aforesaid, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer as aforesaid. officer as aforesaid.

## Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Borough shall open any road, street, lane, or way, or lay out any park, reserve, or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirons that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place, he, she, or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself, herself, or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

## Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, street, lanc, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the propreserved as a record of records of the Council; and the pro-prietor or proprietors as aforesaid shall execute such further conveyance, assurance, or other instrument, &c., dedicating such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as atoresaid as may be considered necessary by the Council; and such conveyance or other instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council the Council.

## Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public

roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking cut such roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid, to place, or cause to be creeted, posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 75 feet for the carriageway and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare shall be 99 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet; Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall treated at the council of the council in the change of the council and street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall treated at the council and the council of the council and street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall treated at the council and the council and street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall the council and the cou street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

## Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Postway or pathway, when flagged or asphalted, not to be interfered with without permission.

6. Whenever the footway or pathway in front of any house or the ground, along any road, street, private street, or lane within the Municipality has been flagged or asphalted by the Council, the same, and the asphalt or flagging thereon, shall not be removed, taken up, or otherwise interfered with by shall not be removed, taken up, or otherwise interfered with by any person whemsoever without the permission of the Mayor or Committee for Works first being had and obtained. And every person flugging or asphalting, removing, taking up, or otherwise interfering with such footway or pathway, or the flagging or asphalt thereon, without first obtaining such permission as aforesaid, and every person wilfully or maliciously injuring or destroying such footway or pathway, or the asphalting or flagging thereon, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five shillings: Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any person at his own or any other persons expense to lay flagging or asphalt as aforesaid, without the like permission first being had and obtained, and the flagging or asphalting being laid and done under the Mayors or Committees supervision, and to their satisfaction.

## Right-of-way to connect property with street,

Right-of-way to connect properly with street.

7. Where the proprietor or proprietors of any property within the Borough requires a right-of-way to connect his or their property with the street by a carriage way to cross the footway, such proprietor or proprietors shall make application to the Council, when the Borough Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council shall inspect the locality, and furnish a report to the Council, when, if there is no valid objection, the proprietor or proprietors of the property may proceed to construct such carriage-way across the pathway at his or their own expense, and in accordance with drawings and specifications to be supplied by the Council.

## Erection of house-Fee for permission, &c.

Erection of house—Fee for permission, &c.

8. Every person intending to erect or put up any fence, house, shop or other erection or building, in or upon the building line of any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, place, or permises, within the Borough, shall, either by himself or by his contractor, serve, or cause to be served, seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Ceuncil Clerk or other duly authorised officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the proposed fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, and shall at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay unto the Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, a fee of five shillings for permission to creet any such fence, or any such house, shop, or other erection or building; and every owner of every such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building who shall, by himself or his contractor, commence to put up or erect any such funce, house, shop, or other erection or building, without having first given such notice as aforesaid, or without having paid such fee as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Pipes, gutters, &c.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any road, street, lane or public place within the Borough. Any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rainwater by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, and subject to approval of the Committee for Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf. 9. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means

### No balcony, &c., to project.

10. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuiltit shall not be lawful for any verandah, portico, or balcony to project beyond the building line of any street, road, Iane or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street, road or thoroughfare less than 30 feet wide: Provided also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

#### Encroachments must be removed on notice.

11. The Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised 11. The Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case he served either personally, or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected. has erected the same or caused it to be creeted.

## Council may remove encroschments.

12. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its Overseer of Works or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case of the second and every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds. 12. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal

## Or may proceed by action.

13. In every case where the obstructon or encreachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encreachment.

## To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

14. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfers with the Overscer of Works or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by theso By-laws imposed or cast on the said Overseer of Works or other such officer as aforesaid, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty nounds. pounds.

## Hoards or fences to be creefed.

15. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or

other officer of the Council of the Borough duly appointed in other officer of the Council of the Borough duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side or the said hoards or fences, and keep the saine burning from sunset to sunrise; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively sanding in such good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building, or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the Overseer of Works or such other officer of the Council of the Borough within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, the Borough within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

16. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street, road, lane, park, reserve, &c., or other public place within the said Borough, and under the care, control or management of the Council without leave first had and obtained from the Council, cr who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Hoies to be enclosed.

Holes to be enclosed.

17. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Mayor or the Committee for Works or Foreman of 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 on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly hurning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall terfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds.

# Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

18. Every owner or occupier of any land, house, building, or premises within the said Borough, having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground adjoining or near to any footway of any street, road lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient five-feet paling fence at the least, so as to prevent dauger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted for any such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner and occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to creet such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Wells to be covered over .- Penalty.

Wells to be covered over.—Penalty.

19. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Eorough, or at the side of or in any yerd or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf, or shall have 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 every day after such notice that such well shall remain open and uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

## Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

20. The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Mayor, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

#### Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

21. Any person who shall haul, draw, or cause to he hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, lane, thoroughfure, passage, or other public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber stone, or other material or thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or draw or trail upon any part of such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or public place, to the injury thereof, shall 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 damage occasioned thereby. 21. Any person who shall haul, draw, or cause to be hauled

Driving carriages, &c., on footpaths; and throwing fifth, &c.

Driving carriages, &c., on footpaths; and throwing filth, &c.

22. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or lay, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dang, soil, dead animal, blood, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table of any street, road, lane, thoroughtare, passage, or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, or cut up any beast, swine, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any such street or public place as that any blood or filth shall run er flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways, of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, truck, or any bicycle or tricycle, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other heast 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 the third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing carriages, goods &c, on footways, &c.—Not removing when

Placing carriages, goods &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

awnings being creeted in front of shops.

23. 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 whatever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel in or upon or over any carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading such eart, 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 place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table, any timber, stone, bricks lime, or other material or things for building set or piace, or cause to be set or piaced, in or upon of over any such carriage-way, footway, gutter, or water-table, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other material or things for building whatsoever (unless the sanction of the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf has whatsoever (unless the sanction of the Overseer of Works of other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf has been first had and obtained, or unless the same shall be enclosed to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or such other officer as aforesaid), or anyother matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hang 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 footway, carriage-way, gutter, or watertable, or over any area of any house or building premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next unto any such street, road, lane, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf; or if any person who, having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such stall-bond, chopping-block basket, wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow,

sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, 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-hoard, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things, or matters, whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in or upon or over any such carriage or footway of or next unto any such street 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; 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: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such a manner as that such an awning shall be at least 8 feet above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway, and that the said posts and any framework be creeted to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be directed by the Council.

24. No person shall keep, or permit, or suffer to remain on any premises within the said Borough, any vehicle, article, or thing whatsoever, from which any unwholesome or offensive smell arises.

smell arises.

25. All drains, earth-closets, privies, and cesspits, and ashpits, on any premises in the said Borough constructed, shall be maintained and kept by the owner, eccupant, or agent of such premises, so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage

health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage therefrom.

26. No person shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, through, upon, or over any street or public place in the said Borough, except between the hours of ten o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever, and nothing herein contained is to have the effect of repealing any By-law now in force for the mode and times of removal of night soil.

## Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

27. No person shall sell or expose, or have for sale, or keep on his premises, any meat or any other article intended, but unfit for human food, or shall expose or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread, or other article of food, or any adulterated milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated; and any person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable on conviction to pay a penulty not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also be liable to a further penulty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person. such person.

## No person to keep meat unfit for food,

28. No person shall keep, or have in his possession, or retain in any building, shop, or other place, exposed for sale, any dead animal, carcass meat, poultry, or fish intended for, but unfit for human food, and every person offending against this By-law, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day during which any such torbidden thing shall be kept or retained by any such person.

## Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

Sate or letting of infected premises or goods.

29. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith, in the said Borough, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infections or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house, or premises, the person so solling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Borough any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

## Exposing infected articles,

Exposing infected articles.

30. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or unclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum in texceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

#### Regulation of traffic in streets.

31. No person driving or riding within the Borough shall allow his horse or horses to go out of a walking pace whilst turning any of the street corners, nor whilst passing over crossings at the inter-ections of streets, nor whilst passing to and from any entrance to premises intersecting the footpaths, nor propel any bicycle or tricycle or other wheeling vehicle over any crossing or intersection of streets within the said Borough at a pace faster than a walk.

32. All persons conducting or taking horses along any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough shall keep them secured by means of a halter or bridle, and shall lead them, and no person shall run or drive, or cause to be run or driven, any horse or horses loose through any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid, nevertheless that horses being taken to the public pound and afterwards impounded therein, or mobs of horses being driven to or from market, shall not be within the meaning of this By-law.

33. No driver of any vehicle shall be or remain at any such

83. No driver of any vehicle sha'l be or remain at any such Borough, so as not to have immediate and full control over the same, unless he shall have previously locked the wheels thereof. Every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

#### Breaking in horses, &c.

34. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road, or public place within the said Borough, drive any carriage or carriages for the purpose of breaking-in, exercising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, was a golding for the purpose of side, according to the purpose of side, accord cising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding for the purpose of airlar, exercising, trying, breaking, or howing or exposing for sale any such horse, mare, or gelding, otherwise than by passing quietly through such streets or public places, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings; and any person who shall within the said Borough furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding to or from any public watering place, creek, or river, or pasturage, or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

35. If the driver of any waggon, eart, or dray shall wilfully be at such distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it is passing upon such street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, that he cannot have the direction and government by reins of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or any other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any curriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings ner less than ten shillings.

## Lights to carriages, &c.

36. The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving the same in or upon any street, read, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, with a lamp on each side of the same, outside, and shall keep such lamps lighted; and any person offunding against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeling five pounds nor less than five shillings.

## Riding or driving furiously.

37. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough so negligently, carelessly, or furiously as to create alarm, or so as that the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfait and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Damage to kerbstones, gutters, &c.

38. No driver or carter or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to any culvert, kerbstone, gutter, or pathway in any street or roadway in the Borough aforesaid; and any person offer ling against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings over and above the damage done.

### Loitering in the streets, &c.

39. Any person loitering or standing on the footway or carriage-way of any road, street, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, so neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause or excuse to move on after having been requested so to do by any constable or other police officer, or any officer duly authorised by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf, shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

## Blasting Rock.

#### No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk,

40. Any person or persons who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the Borough shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same shall take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person or persons shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him or them by the said Council Clerk, he, she, or they shall on convict on forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds. Provided always that no such forfeiture shall be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justice or Justices before whom the case is heard that the rock so blasted is of such a distance from any street, late, public place, or dwellinghouse, and the precaution taken of such a nature that public or individual safety was in no way endangered. or individual safety was in no way endangered.

## Public Proper'y.

## Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

41. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum net less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

#### As to damaging buildings.

42. Any person who shall damage any public building, gate, wall, parapit, fonce, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

## Affixing placards on walls, &c.

43. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placaids or other paper or chalk or paint upon any wall, house, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, hand rail, or other property of the Council, or in any other manner deface the same without authority of the Council, he or they shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

## Damaging trees.

44. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, reserve, park, or public place under the management of the Council, shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one nound. nound.

## Extirpation of noxious weeds.

Extination of noxious weeds.

45. Any owner or occupier of any premises or lated within the Borough who shall permit to grow on the premises or land, or place upon the public streets or loads, weeds known as Bathurst burr. Scotch thistle, pickly-pear, sweet-briar, or any noxious weed, and who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of a notice in writing, by post or otherwise, from the Council, or proper officer of the Council, so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Swine, &c., not to wander streets.

Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of 40. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosme stuate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Borough, or who shall suffer any herd of swine or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him or under his charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Obstructing public pathways.

47. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Borough shall permit any shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath, footway or carriage-way on the side of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or other public place, so as to

obstruct the passage thereof, and shall not, on demand made by the Council or Inspector, Overseer, or other officer duly by the Council or Inspector, Overseer, or other officer duly authorised on that behalf, cut, or caused to be cut, or lop, or caused to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to height of 8 feet at the lleast, the Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, lop, or caused to be cut or lopped, all such overhauging trees plants, and shrubs, and may remove or burn, or cause to be removed or burnt any portion of such trees so cut and lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or traspassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in their due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1-67, every such person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

### Injuring public fountains, &c.

48. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the pre servation or supply of water to the Borough, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than

Dorl animals &c., not to be thrown into any public water-course, &c.

49. Any person who shall east any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, eteck, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer any slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways water-tables, or streets of the Borough; or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, any such suds or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall obstract or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, creek or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and shall pay cost of restoring such obstructed or diverted water-course, creek, or canal. 49. Any person who shall east any filth, rubbish, or any

#### Dead animals-mode of removal,

50. If any animal shall die in any part of the Borough, 50. If any animal shall die in any part of the Borough, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, thall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Borough, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on pr vate premises.

51. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Borough, may at any hour in the day-time enter upon any premises or place within the said Borough where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to remove a .d dispose of the same in such manner and by such means as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or shall direct, in details of which it shall be lawlet to any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

Dead animals in certain cases, to be removed at cost of owner.

52. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Borough, or in view of such street, or place, or near thereto, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner.

Hog-s'ies to be forty yards from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

stray, &c.

53. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place, situated and being within forty yards of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or public place in the Borough or nearest dwelling-house or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, lane, park, reserve, thoroughfare, or public place, shall on conviction forf-it and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Borough wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other any such swine, horse, ass. mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the maning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered, or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectfully be deemed hog sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

#### Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

54. The occupier of any land or premises within this Burough on which there shall be erected any stable, cow-yard, fowl-house, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in r spect to cleanliness as not to be a misance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure, produced, or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and there to be in an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any misance; and shall cause such dung, soil, or other manure to be from time to time removed from such premises, as often as such quantity so collected shall amount to one cubic yard. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil, or other manure removed therefrom, so afcresaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of of Nuisances at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

## Premises in state to endanger public health

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

55. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection there-with, within the limits of the said Borough, is in a filthy or with, within the limits of the said Borough, is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any bouse or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

As to private avenues, or dirty or unwholesome premises.

56. Any owner or occupies of any house, building, yard, garden, premises, or other place within the Borough, who shall neglect to keep c'ean any private avenues, passages, yards, thoroughfares and ways within the said premises so occupied or belonging to him, so as by such neglect to cause a muisture by offensive small or otherwise, shall on conviction furnishment of the product forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such off nce.

## Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

57. For preserving the cleanliness of the Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or efficers appointed by the Conneil from time to time, and when and as often as he, they, or any of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, manufactory, factory, or establishments in the Borough and give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries and establishments, both within and without, as to him, them, or any of them shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, and 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 and not less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

## Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

58. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closeds, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a unisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council as aforesaid shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagmant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain and be in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premies within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound. 53. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house,

#### Various obstructions and annovances.

59. Every person who, in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers in or through the Borough, shall commit any of the following offences shall, on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five rounds: nore than five pounds :

(1) 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 street, read, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and preper ropes and tackling.

and tackling.

Every porson who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient clean 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 aforegaid. as aforesaid.

Throwing filth, &c, on footways, &c.-Killing animals.

- (3.) Any person who shall throw, east, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast or laid, or to remain, any asies, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, s'ops, suds, or filth, or annoyance, or any matter or thing, into any public water-course, sewer, or canal, or in or upon the camage-way, foodway, or water-table of any extraction. into any public water-course, sewer, or canal, or in or upon the carnage-way, footway, or water-table of any street, lane, or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal for the purpose of sale, upon any premises, shall on con-viction forfeit and pay a fine not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cest of removing such filth or obstruction

nor more than five pounds, and shall in addition to any such ferfeiture, pay the cest of removing such filth or obstruction.

(1.) Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole, acress any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfate, or public place within the Borough, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub to overlang the footpath, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

(5) Every person who shall haul, place, or cause to be hauled or placed, any boat, gesr, or spars, upon any of the reserves within the Borough aforesaid and refusing to remove the same when lawfully requested so to do.

(6.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot in an upper window near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

(7.) Every person who shall place, hang up, or affix any sign-post, board, house-ticket, notice, or other similar thing, otherwise than close and parallel to or flat upon the wall of the house, shop, or building to which the same belong.

(8.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof, or any part of any honse or other building, any slate, hick, part of a brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

(9.) No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek, or in any other public place within the Borough, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, fifth, offal, manure, liquid manure, dung, or soil; and no person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, any night-soil, or other offensive matter on any land, field, or garden within the Borough.

(10.) Every person who shall carry goods on any frame to the annoyauce of any private yard, alley, sheet, or any other place within the said Borough.

Passengers, &c., not to be interrupted by dusting

- Passengers, &c., not to be interrupted by dusting

  (12.) Between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening of any day, no person shall cause interruption, annoyance, or inconvenience to passengers along the streets or footpaths of the said Borough by raising or discharging dust upon or across any such street or footpath, whether from buildings in process of crection or demolition, or otherwise however.

## Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

60. Any person who shall, except in proper costume, bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, read, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Borough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence,

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

61. Any individual who shall offend against deceucy by exposure of his or her person in any street, road lane, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, or in the view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one round. pound.

#### PART V.

#### Noisome and Offensive Trades.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon —Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penatty.

I. Upon the complaint in writing, by any householder, that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of his or her family, or to otherwise amoy, injure, or he a nuisance to such householder at d to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alloged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complaint, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall inquire into the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noi-ome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons con-1. Upon the complaint in writing, by any householder, that is a noi-ome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less that thirty drys nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall whelly and permanently cease to be noisone and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shell not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisone and offensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or noisome and offensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noiseme 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, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisone and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or to 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 thue, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measure as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offersive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisome and offensive within the meaning of these Hy-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and row as they not less then the required. such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Service of notice-Liabilities.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

3. Service of such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commerced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be hable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

## PART VI.

# Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

1. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the Act 14th Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for him or profit within the Borough, nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid or place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for him or profit within the Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed. registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporay license by Mayor .- Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

license.

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permit any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the Borough to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week: Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall agreet that such proposed exhibition or amusement if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be a reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a neisance to any izhabitant of the Borough. Every person holding or keeping such exhibition, or using any place within the Borough for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

3. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shallin each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall torfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds. than twenty pounds.

## Certificates of registration, &c.

4. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid stating the particulars aforesaid, and if, upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or be a muisance to any inhabitants of the said Borough, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cause of any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue. 4. The Council, upon the written application of any such certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

5. The proper officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

## No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

6. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held except by permission of the Council, or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amuse-ments on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence

Registration for.-Time for which registration shall be in force.

7. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of the said Borough, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the 31st day of December then next ensuing, and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as liceuse for exhibition, &c. 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 the public anuscements therein mention d, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

### Unlawful games and exhibitions.

Unlawful games and exhibitions.

9. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any game with dice or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or anusements opposed to public merality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license—Natice to be given, and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely: Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the matager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in or upon such building or ground, shall have been twice convicted of effences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement, is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a misance to any 10. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a misance to any inhibitants of the Borough: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact, the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

## nstruction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.--False statement.

11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or 11. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in clarge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the numbers of these Bv-laws. of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every other occupier whose name shall have been so regiscase to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every other occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue to be, such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if, after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall to issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one peund nor more than twenty pounds.

## PART VII. Water Supply.

## Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

1. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to ar under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, 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 kird what-seever; or shall cause or pount, or suffer to be run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or impreper water; or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoin, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works as aforesoid; or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterwork belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled,

obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence be liable to second offence any sum not less than five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty rounds. Wilful waste of water.

2. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any water-works, fountain, reservoir, or stand-pipe of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than for y pounds.

### Damming up water without consent.

3. Whoseever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if, after such second conviction, such persons shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if, within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction, he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment he shall for every such offence for feit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

## Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

Diverting water from reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

4. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm-water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow clsewhere than to such reservoir or water-works or some water cause leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first 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 sum not less than five pounds nor more than lifty pounds.

Water license.

## Water license.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons by means of carts or other vehicles to draw water from any public well or reservoir under the control of the Council, either for domestic use or for sale, or for any other purpose without first obtaining from the Council Clerk a water license, and the amount to be paid for such license shall be at the rate of five shillings per quarter for those who discrete the state of the same water for those who discrete the same control of the same water for those who discrete the same shall be at the rate of five amount to be paid for such needed shall be at the rate of rive shillings per quarter for those who draw for domestic use only, and twenty shillings per quarter for those who draw for the public or for any other purpose whatsoever; and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings nor more than for nounds. than five pounds.

## Water cart beense.

6. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Borough such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose, and for every such license there shall be paid to the Conneil the sum of two shillings and sixpene, and every such license shall be in force until the 31st December next cusuing after the granting of the said license.

## License, how obtained, &c.

7. All water and water-eart licenses may be obtained from the Council Clerk, and shall be issued on the written application for the same in which application shall be set forth the name and surname, and the place of abode of the applicant on the payment of the license fee.

## Duration of licenses.

8. All water and water-cart licenses will expire on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, in each and every year.

## Hanking water .- Penalty.

9. Any persons hawking or carrying water for sale on hire, otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one

Name and place of abode to be painted on beensed cart, &c.

10. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the word licensed cart, dray, or van, as the case may be are to b painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van,

## PART VIII.

## Soweraze and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to 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 give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds. exceeding five pounds.

### Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public 2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time he repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Disposal of sewage, &c.

3. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system, which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage or other drainage, which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five normals. pounds.

#### PART IX.

## Public Parks, &c.

## Appointment of ranger.

1. The Council may appoint a ranger, bailiff or overseer over the reserves and other public places within the said Borough, with powers and authorities necessary to enable him to perferm his duties as they may from time to time think fit.

## Ranger to protect reserves and remove disorderly persons.

2. The said ranger, bailiff, or overseer, or any officer of the Council shall protect the said reserves, and for that purpose shall remove or he at liberty to call in the aid of the police shall remove or be at liberty to call in the aid of the police for the removal, by force if necessary, of any person or persons who shall be found committing a breach of these By-laws, or who shall by disorderly or insulting conduct cause annoyance or inconvenience to any person on the said reserves, or any of them, or going to or coming from the same; and such person so offending shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

## Penalty for removing firewood and setting fire to timber, &c.

3. Any person who shall remove any firewood or timber from any of the said reserves, or who shall wilfully destroy or damage any of the said trees or shrubs growing thereon, or who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, tree, or shrub, or timber growing thereon, or shall injure any fence, gate, seat, or turnstile therein, shall on conviction before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. exceeding ten pounds.

## Penalty for injuring dams, &c.-Injuring water.

4. Any person who shall injure or destroy any dam, well, fountain, or reservoir in any of the said reserves; or who shall wash any clothes, or the person, or any animal, or in any way pollute the water in any such stream, dam, well, fountain, or reservoir; or who shall bathe in any of the said waters (except such as may be set apart for bathing purposes), and during the hours appointed for such porposes, shall, on conviction before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds. and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

## Penalty for offending against decency.

- 5. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any of the said reserves, or in view thereof, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.
- Penalty for erecting tents, &c., without permission.

  6. No tents, booths, or stalls shall be elected on any of the said reserves, without the consent of the Council first had and obtained, under a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.
- Ponalty for horse-racing, &c.

  7. No horse-racing or horse-breaking shall be allowed on any of the said reserves under a penalty not exceeding ten

Penalty fo depositing rubbish and removing material.

8. Any person who shall deposit any rubbish on any of the said reserves, except in such places as may be provided or marked out for the same, or who shall remove any rock, stone, earth, or other material therefrom, without the leave of the Council first had and obtained, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

## Power to grant right of pasturage, &c.

9. The Council may annually let from year to year, or for any less term, by public auction or by public tender, the exclusive right to depasture stock on, or to cut or remove grass from, all or any of the said reserves, and may delegate to any lessee power to impound any swine, goats, horses, sheep, or cattle straying thereon.

#### Power to grant right to cut timber, &c.

10. The Council may also annually let from year to year, or for any less period, by public auction or by public tender, the exclusive right to remove any trees, firewood, or timber not required for ornamental purposes from any of the said reserves; and they may make such regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the protection of trees and shrubs required for ornamental purposes.

#### Power to distrain and impound trespassing stock.

11. The Ranger or any other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf shall have power to destrain and impound any cattle or other stock found trespassing upon the said reserves or other public places, or any of them, and also to claim and demand and recover such damage (not exceeding ten pounds) in respect of such cattle or other stock so distrained or impounded as could or might be claimed by the owner of private land in respect of animals found trespassing and doing damage upon the same.

Penalty for crossing fences except by proper openings.

12. If any person shall cross or pass, or attempt to cross or pass, any fence on or enclosing any of the reserves or other public places within the Borough, otherwise than by the gates or other openings left for passage, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty for each offence of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Wilful trespass.

13. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the said reserves, or any of them, any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalty for persons causing annoyance in use of reserves

14. Any person who shall unlawfully cause any annoyance or inconvenience to any other persons in the free use and enjoyment of the said reserves, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one

or inconvenience to any other persons in the free use and enjoyment of the said reserves, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

15. No person shall climb any of the trees, or shall climb any of the seats, or jump over or in any way get over or under any fence or rail erected in any of the said parks or reserves, or shall stand or lie on any of the seats therein.

16. No person shall cut any name, word, or mark on any of the seats or buildings, or trees, or shall write thereon, or otherwise deface the same, or shall stick any bill on any such seat, or building, or any tree, fence, wall, pillar, or rail in any of the said parks or reserves.

17. No person going in the direction of any path therein shall walk on the grass bordering such path.

18. No person shall engage in any race or game, or train for any race or game, without the written permission of the Mayor or Council, or throw any stone or other missile, or light a fire in any of the said parks or reserves, or deposit thereon any rubbish or night-soil, or other offensive matter or thing or any dead animal, broken glass, bottles, cast-off clothing, or litter of any kind, nor shall, without such written permission, discharge any firearms therein. Every person so offending may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

19. No public meeting of any kind, or assemblage of persons together to the number of twelve or more for any purpose shall be allowed in any of the said parks or reserves, shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to do so, may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves, shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to do so, may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to do so, may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves, shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to do so, may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves. Shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to do so, may

or using insulting words or gestures towards any person, or otherwise mishehaving himself or herself, shall be forthwith removed from the said parks and reserves, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

21. No performance or entertainment of any kind shall be permitted in any of the said parks or reserves without a written permission from the Council or Mayor.

22. No person shall depasture any horse, cattle, sheep, or stock of any kind in any of the parks or reserves without a written permission from the Council or Mayor. The owner of any herbivorous animal found trespassing in the public parks or reserves without written permission of the Council or Mayor, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound nor less than one shilling for each head so trespassing.

23. The Council may, with the consent of the Minister for Lands, or any other of Her Majesty's Ministers who may have charge of public parks for the time being, set apart any portion or portions of the said park or reserves not exceeding one-fourth, for the purpose of cricket, foothall, or any other lawful game or sports, and from time to time grant to any club, or association of clubs, upon such terms and conditions as the Council or a majority thereof may think fit, the use of the grounds so set apart, and authorize the erection, alteration, and removal by such club or association of clubs, of any building or pavilions thereon; but the Council, or a majority thereof, shall grounds so set apart, and authorize the erection, atteration, and removal by such club or association of clubs, of any building or pavilions thereon; but the Council, or a majority thereof, shall have power at any time to revoke such grant or authority, and to order the removal of such buildings or pavilions, and nothing in such grant or authority shall limit or affect the right of entry or country over the said grounds by the Council, or their

servants or agents.

24. Any person who shall be found committing any breach of any By-law affecting the said reserves, or any of them, in respect of which a penalty is not expressly provided for in this Part of these By-laws, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

By-laws for the Borough of East Kiama, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

1. No casspit, closet, or pit to contain fæcal matter, shall be allowed to be made. Every person about to creet an earth-closet shall, before he commences any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice, in writing, of his intention, and of the proposed position of such earth-closet; or in default thereof, or in the case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

pound nor more than five pounds.

2. No earth-closet shall be erected except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, or shall be approved by the Council; and any person being guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound

By-law shall be fiable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

3. Every earth-closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this Bylaw shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor warm than five nounds.

more than five pounds.

4. Every earth-closet already built, or hereinafter to be built, 4. Every earth-closet already built, or hereinafter to be built, shall be provided with a galvanised iron pail, capable of containing not less than six gallons, and having handles attached to two sides thereof, and also with a hox or compartment containing dry earth or ashes, so as to enable any person using the closet to throw dry earth or ashes through the seat into the galvanised iron pail.

5. The owner of every house let to a tenant for a shorter time than one year, or his agent caployed to let the house, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for neglecting or refusing to supply the articles mentioned in section 4 of this Part of these By-laws.

the articles mentioned in section 4 of this Part of these By-laws.

6. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the closet through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement; and a breach of this By-law shall make the owner of the same liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Number of closets for factories or where numbers of persons are

Number of closets for factories or where numbers of persons are employed.

employed.

8. In factories or other places where a number of persons shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed therein, one earth-closet shall be provided for every ten persons or under, and separate closets at the same rates shall be provided for either sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of any such factory or other place, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the required number of earth-closets as stated in this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

9. Every closet shall be built in such a position that the same may be emptied without the contents being carried through any dwelling-house; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds

a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

10. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving the public health or decency in the case of any existing closet, and the Council shall adjudge such closet to be either injurious to health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by the owner to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, or in default thereof by the Council or its officers, and the cost of such alterations shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

11. All night-soil shall be removed by the contractor to the Council in carts to be constructed in an approved and watertight manner to the satisfaction of the Council, and between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. The contractor shall convey the same without delay to an appointed depôt, and shall dispose of the same by carting it into the sea in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance. And any contractor neglecting to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds and not less than ten pounds for every such offence.

12. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council with the approval of the Governor.

approval of the Governor.

13. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil from existing closets shall be removed from cesspits by contract in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

14. When any new building is about to be erected, the builder thereof shall first erect and fence off with a close paling fence 5 feet high, on the premises a temporary closet, not less than 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, for the use of the workmen employed on such building; and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than two pounds.

15. All earth-closets shall be emptied once in seven days, or oftener, and the contents disposed of as is herein before provided, and every person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than two pounds.

16. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of

pounds.

16. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his own premises any night-soil; and in the event of his so doing, he shall be liable to a uenalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds.

17. The Council may recover such sums for the emptying of any closet in the manner provided by the "Nuisances Preventian Act 1875."

tion Act, 1875."

any closer in the manner provided by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

18. On and after the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, no persons shall be permitted to have in their premises an open closet or cesspit for the deposit of facal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving seven days' notice to remove the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unromoved.

19. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorized by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," therein, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

in the evening.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours,

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

20. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night; or shall fill any cart, or other carriage, so as to turn over and cast any night-soil ammoniacal matter, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place; or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Conneil, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any such road, passage thoroughfare, public place, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds; 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, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

## Subdivision and change of property.

Change of occupier -Subdivision of property.

Change of occupier -Subdivision of property.

21. If the owner, tenant, or occupier of any property within the Borough for which he or she is assessed shall give up the possession of such property, he or she shall, within seven days from the date of giving up the possession thereof, 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 such property has been given. And if any property shall be subdivided in the interval between one assessment and another, and let to two or more persons, the tenant or owner who previously occupied the whole of such property, or who is still in possession of a portion thereof, shall, within seven days from the time of such subdivision being made, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing, showing and setting forth the area, the rent, and the names in full of the occupier or occupiers of such subdivision; and any such owner, tenant, or occupier, failing or neglecting to give such notice as is herein required, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence, with costs.

## PART XI.

By-Laws for the Impounding of Cattle on the public thoroughfares of the Borough.

fares of the Borough.

1. The Mayor shall be empowered to issue instructions in all cases to any officer or servant of the Council, to im ound all horse and cattle stock, ass, mule, swine, sheep, goat, or other animal found straying, tethered, or dee asturing on the public roads, streets, reserves, cemetery, or other public places within the boundaries of the Borough, or within certain defined boundaries therein, as may be agreed to by the Council for such impounding to take place, and to drive, lead, or convey, said animals so trespassing to the nearest pound, and set the amount in the Schedule hereunder as a trespass and driving fee thereon: Provided always that the terms of the Impounding Act relating to the publicity, keep, sustenance, release, and sale of the said animals so impounded by complied with.

## FIRST SCHEDULE. Rates of damage to be charged for trespass

Description of animals trespassing.	in any potential in any	enclos	k un edor t c	eut i growi of any nelose	BO etc	r,
For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow	s.	d.		s.	d.	-
ox, heifer, steer, calf		0		4	0	
Forevery ram, ewe, slicep, or lamb		1	1	Ü	4	
" goat or pig		0	i	6	0	

## SECOND SCHEDULF.

Rates of mileage for driving or taking animals to Pound.

Description of animals trespassing.	Per mile
Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf.	For the first, 3d., and for every other, trespassing and impounded at the
Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number.	same time, ½d.
Every goat	ha=

By- naws for regulating the driving of cattle within the Borough of East Kiama.

1. No cattle, except quiet cattle, will be allowed to be driven on, through, or along any street or highway, within the Borough, unless one horseman is sent in advance, not less than 100 and not over 200 yards, to warn travellers of their approach, to save accidents.

2. Any person committing a breach of the said By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings for every such offence.

## Wilful trespass.

Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the Public Common or Recreation Ground under the control of the Council any animals without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

### PART XII.

By-laws for regulating the Free Library of the Borough of East Kiama.

1. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Free Library, together with all other books presented by the public, and such other books which the Council may hereafter procure for that institution, either by purchase or otherwise, shall constitute a library to be called the "East Kiama Free Library"

Kiama Free Library."

2. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a catalogue of all books in the Library.

3. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to be in attendance at the Library on every Monday and Thursday between the hours of 10 to 12 a.m.; and on every Saturday between the

hours of 6 to 8 p.m. The Librarian shall keep a book in which he shall enter the name and number of every book issued, the name of the person taking the book, and the date on which it was issued.

5. No more than one book shall be issued to any person at one time, nor shall any person be allowed to take a book from

the Library.

6. Any book or books lost or damaged by any person shall be replaced at his or her expense within one month, and in default, the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of such book or books by the officer in charge of the Library.

Any person in a state of intoxication applying for a book shall not be entitled to receive one.

shall not be entitled to receive one.

8. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings, and shall replace the damaged property.

# PART XIII.

## For the Regulation of Public Vehicles.

By-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water carts, drays, vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehieles.

#### All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

#### Requisition to be made for license.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule A hereto, or to the like requisition in the form of the Schedule A hereto, or to the rice effect, and duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

## Condition under which license to be granted.

Condition under which license to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Borough, is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may direct.

## Licenses, and how to be issued

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of those By-laws

## Licenses to be under corporate seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk upon production of a certifi-cate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as afore-said, and shall be in force from the date of such license until said, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 10. and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor, and countersigned as aforesaid.

## Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any assenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of fifteen years,

## Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Coancil Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

#### Owner of vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken

#### Inspection of vehicles

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the barness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicles, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

#### Number of license to be painted on vehicle

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than three inches in height, and for car, in figures not less than three inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth (white upon a ground of black), shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

### Vehicles to carry lights.

11. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps to hurn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches, and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and to be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets either with or without passengers.

## Number of passengers to be carried.

12. When any carriege is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

## Number of passengers, &c., to be painted on vehicle

13. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry shall be painted or printed in legible character, and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

## Penalty for breaking By-laws.

14. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past places of worship on

15. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays, during Divine Service, at a faster pace than a walk; and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel on vehicles.

16. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious 16. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly earry, or permit to be carried, any such person or (except to some police office or watchhouse) any corpse, or any person in a state of intexication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so mishchaving as to occasion any appropriate or to disturb the misbehaving, as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle. character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers, and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than Reensed for.

17. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or 17. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside, or allow on the outside of any licensed vehicle at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry, inside or outside, as the case may be; and no licensed vehicle shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child. to carry more than one child.

## License fee to be paid to Council Clerk.

18. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Borough, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Borough, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk, or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Borough said Borough.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

19. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab, shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers (excepting those referred to in section 22), unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Borough as he, she, or they, may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

## Driver not to leave his horse or horses

20. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle anywhere within the said Borough, as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license

21. Copies of these and all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Borough for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued, unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

22. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to and observe and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thorough fares within the said Borough, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

23. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

## SCHEDULE A.

## A requisition for License

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of East Kiama.

I, residing at street, within the Borough of East Kiama do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to within the limits of the said orough. Dated at East Kiama, this

A.D. 159 . Description of vehicle :-

## SCHEDULE B.

## Form of License for driver or Conductor.

, of This is to certify that street, is This is to certify that , of street, is hereby licensed to (an omnibus, cart, hackney carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from the day of to the 31st day of December, 189, inclusive, within the Borough of East Kiama, subject nevertheless to all and every the Bylaws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

## SCHEDULE C.

Table of License Fees payable by proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles.

	On an 1st Oc	d a <i>t</i> ter tober.
For every owner's License for a vehicle to carry	5. 5	d. 0
passengers.  For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry passengers.	2	6

### PART XIV.

#### Hawkers.

#### Hawkers to be licensed.

1. No person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale in any part of 1. No person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale in any part of the Borough of East Kiama, except in the house or premises of the person so selling, offering, or exposing for sale, or in the markets or open spaces adjoining, any poultry, fish, vegetables, garden produce, game, tripe, bacon, cheese, eggs, fruit, pastry, ice cream, or green fodder, without a license authorising him to do so signed by the Mayor, Clerk of the Council, or other duly appointed officer of the said Borough; and every such license shall be numbered and registered, and shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto, and shall be in force for the term therein stated and no longer.

#### Hawkers to carry license.

Every person licensed as a hawker shall, whilst engaged in hawking, carry the license so granted with him, and upon being required by any officer of the Municipal Council or police officer produce and show the same.

#### Name to be painted on vehicle.

3: Every licensed hawker shall whilst hawking have affixed on some conspicuous part of his cart, barrow, basket, vehicle, or dray a board or plate bearing his name and the words "Licensed Hawker" legibly painted thereon in letters not less than one inch in length.

#### License fees.

- 4. The following fees shall be paid for such licenses:—For hawking,—with hand-basket, the sum of two shillings per month; with wheelbarrow, the sum of two shillings and sixpence per month; with vehicle or cart drawn by horses or other animals, the sum of four shillings per month.
- 5. Any person offending against these By-laws shall for each offence upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## SCHEDULE.

## Form of Hawker's License.

## Borough of East Kiama.

Hawker's license, No.

Name:

Address: This license entitles the holder to hawk with hand lasket or tray (or with wheelbarrow, vehicle, or eart drawn by horses, &c., as the case may be), for the month ending the day of , 189 , inclusive.

Given under my hand this

day of

A.B., Mayor (or, &c.).

Made and passed by the Municipal Borough of East Kiama, this fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

WILLIAM COCKS. (L.s.)Mayor.

John Holbroom, Council Clerk.

1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NORTH BOTANY-ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursnant to Act 31 Vic. flo. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21st October, 1891.

## BOROUGH OF NORTH BOTANY .-- ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following Additional By-Laws, made by the Council of the Borough of North Botany, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed and approved respectively by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

HENRY PARKES.

Additional By-law under the Municipalities Act of 1867. Swine not to be kept.

Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other heriditament, situate and being in or within eighty feet of any street or public place, or any dwelling-house in the Borough, shall on conviction ferfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of North Botany, this eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

T. A. Watson, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) ALFRED A. W. SPARKS, Mayor.

Additional By-law under the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

Removing Night-soil.

Any person or persons, other than those authorised by the Council, who shall cart or remove any night-soil or focal matter from any house or place within the Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of North Botany, this cleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and nincty-one.

T. A. WATSON, Council Clerk.

(L.S.) ALFRED A. W. SPARKS,

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## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NORTH BOTANY-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. flo. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd January, 1892.

## NORTH BOTANY MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

The following Additional By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of North Botany under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

Opening up Streets.

Any plumber or other person, before breaking up any street to lay or connect water or other pipes, shall obtain the sanction of the Council, and shall pay a fee of two shillings and six pence for each connection made.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of North Botany, this 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(L.S.) ALFRED A. SPARKS,

T. A. WATSON, Council Clerk.

## 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WILLOUGHBY-ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Tic. Ro. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9th December, 1891.

# WILLOUGHBY MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

THE following Additional By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Willoughby, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## BOROUGH OF WILLOUGHBY.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW for the better protection of the Public Parks and Reserves.

Any person now or hereafter, without the authority of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Willoughby, occupying or residing upon, or unlawfully using, clearing, digging, fencing, enclosing or cultivating, or building, erecting, or constructing any tent, but, or building, upon any portion of any Public Park or Public Reserve within the said Borough, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for every day upon or during which any breach of this By-law shall be committed or continued.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Willoughby on the 7th day of September, 1891, and the Corporate Seal attached.

(L.S.) HENRY CHAS. CATT,

JAMES ANDERSON,

Council Clerk.

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1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ERMINGTON AND RYDALMERE-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Specetary's Office, Sydney, 12th December, 1891.

# ERMINGTON AND RYDALMERE MUNICIPALITY- BY-LAWS.

The following By-Laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere under the "Municipal District of Erm

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

By-laws of the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydal-mere, made under the Municipalities Act of 1867.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES, PRESERVATION OF ORDER AT COUNCIL MEETINGS, DUTIES OF OFFICERS AND SERVANTS, &C.

Meetings of the Council.

## Ordinary Meetings.

1. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for despatch of business on every alternate Friday, at the hour of 7.30 p.m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of thirty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

Business of ordinary meetings

## 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 erroncoms, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

  2. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and orders made thereon.

  3. Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon if expedient.

expedient.

4. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.

5. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognisance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the 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.

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 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 fermal suspension of this section. And also in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at Special Meetings.

Business at Special Meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance the special meeting shall be called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting-how prepared. Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared.

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 one nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 enter in due course of law and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provision of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws) in the same order as such not ce, requisition or direction shall have been received. tion shall have been received.

Summons to Members.

6. The summons to members of the Conneil for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business

How business paper should be disposed of. 7. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at each meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a nate upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with. And such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council. Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until dis-posed of; unless withdrawn before the business paper is made up.

8. All Notices of Motion and all requisitions from Aldermen 8. All Notices of Motion and all requisitions from Aldernen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at the then, next, or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received. Each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such that the hour always of shall have been duly received. matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 4 of this "part" of the 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 such business paper.

## Motions and Amendments.

### 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 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-named Alderman.

11. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until

Motions to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

12. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, and no motion shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already been passed by the Council, shall be entered upon the business paper unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

## Amendment may be moved

13. 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.

## Only one amendment at a time.

14. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into funsideration until the previous amendment or amendments auali have been disposed of.

## Requisition by an Alderman.

16. Every requisition by an Alderman that any particular matter of business he brought before the Council shall be regarded and treated as a Notice of Motion by such Alderman, and such be taken into consideration by the Council.

Aldermen presenting Petitions to make themselves acquainted with contents.

16. 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 Aldermen presenting the same.

## Petitions and correspondence.

17. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee to report, or that the requests contained therein be granted.

## Mayor to preserve order.

18 The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Aklerman who may appear to him to be out of order.

19. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final

20. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter provided.

Power of the Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

21. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may her after arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mayor may take part  $\mathbf{i}_n$  proceedings.

22. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council, or Committees thereof.

### Questions put by the Mayor.

23. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be first put) and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall have the sense of the council thereon and thereupon he shall have the sense of the council there on the sense of the council there is a state of the council there is a state of the council there is a state of the council there is a state of the council the sense of the council the sense of the council the cou declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

24. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-

#### Aldermen to stand while speaking, &c.

25. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the chair.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question, or amendment, except in Committee.

26. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

#### No Alderman to make personal reflections.

27. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman, or speak on any question more than 20 minutes.

Aldermen using offensive expression to apologise.

28. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being applied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

## Debate may be adjourned.

29. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption

30. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on resumption of the debate.

## Adjournments.

31. 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 Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have clapsed.

## Any Alderman may divide Council,

82. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Alderman and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk, or persons officiating for him.

Divisions to be entered on minutes.

33. All divisions of the Council should be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

Questions to be read when required-

34. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request, the question or matter under discussion shall be

Suspension of By-laws.

85. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may be suspended, pro tempore, in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

Made of proceeding in cases not provided for,

36. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

## Standing and Special Committees.

## Standing Committees

37. There shall be an Improvement Committee, a Finance Committee, and a Library Committee. These Committees shall be reappointed every year after the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the

Improvement Committee.

38. The Improvement Committee shall have the genera direction of all roads, ways, bridges, public reserves and other places under the care and monagement of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time upon such improvements, repairs or other matters as they think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon. Finance Committee.

Finance Committee.

39. The finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues; they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the 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 into and report may port upon.

Library Committee

40. The Library Committee shall have general control of the Public Library, and shall once at least in each year sub-mit to the Council a written report upon the same as to its efficacy, usefulness and the manner in which it is conducted, and may also recommend the purchase of additional books or any other matter or thing they have reason to consider will be of benefit.

Special Committees.

Special Committees.

41. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which might be lawfally entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Conneil, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee in the made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any 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; or an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot may be carried. appointed by ballot may be carried.

## Rules to be observed in Committee.

42. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

43. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

## Protection of Funds and Records.

Member or officer of Council not to be surety

44. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

Duties of the Council Clerk

45. The Ceuncil Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council, at the School of Arts, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates, and transacting the ordinary business of the Council on every Wednesday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and

payment of rates, and transacting the ordinary business of the Council on every Wednesday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and Saturdays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Council Clerk in addition to the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867 or by the present or any other Bylaws thereunder he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipal District under the provisions of the said Municipal 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 generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Costody of records scal. &c.

## Custody of records, seal, &c

46. The common feel and all charters, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor.

Bonds for good conduct and deeds of real and personal estate.

47. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, and deeds of real and personal estate shall be deposited with 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 such officer or servant.

Records, &c , not to be defaced or altered.

49. Any person who shall deface, after, or destroy, or attempt to deface, after, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty

Nor Remove.

Nor Remove.

49. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove except for the purpose of any legal proceedings) any such seal, charler, deed, muniment, back, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds, nor more than fifty pounds.

Expens of proposed works to be first ascertained -Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

50. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

### Outlay in urgent cases.

51. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for necessary work to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz.—By the Mayor to the extent of £10, provided that in the absence of the Mayor any three Aldermen shall have that power.

## Duties of other officers and servants.

52. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time be moved by the Council.

## Special power of Mayor.

53. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the proparation 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, utless such return or statement shall have already been prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation or information is on record as hereinhefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or discounsed with the proposition of the propo vided; or unless the Council shall have expressly formidden or dispensed with the preparation of sich return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may except as hereinafter provided be either recorded rica roce or put into writing as the M-yor may direct.

#### Statement of accounts.

54. Not later than the months of March and September in each year the Mayor shall lay before the Council for its adoption the Treasurer'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 Council that the account is incorrect by the Mayor of the propulate to be account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of ten pourds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Pence, the said fine, to be carried to the credit of the Municipal

How complaints against officers, &c , are to be dealt with.

How complaints against officers, &c, are to be dealt with.

55. All complaints against officers or Fervants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council. Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaints shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be halden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect, in any way, the special powers conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities' Act of 1567, or any other special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor. statute upon such Mayor.

## Leave of absence.

56. 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.

## Mude of calling for tenders.

57. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

## Suits and proscentions for penaltics, &c.

53. Such suits or information for the enforcement of peralties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any by-law made therrunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipal District as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows, viz.:--Whan against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council

Clork shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other persons by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or by-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as chall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information. 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 officer of the Council except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee, And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits. Provided, that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

### How notices are to be published.

59. 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 made, done, or passed or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee, thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days,

## Levying Rates, &c.

#### Collection of Rates.

60. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167, of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the pur-poses mentioned therein shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

## Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters

61. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

62. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

- 63. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.
- 64. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of fifty pounds sterling each for the faithful performance of his duties.
- 65. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.
- 66. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.
- 67. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been 67. 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 fire days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distraired, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner. owner.
- 68. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after the making of such distress.

### SCHEDULE A. Warrant of Distress.

, Mayor of the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalme:c, do hereby authorise you
Railiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods
and chattels in the Dwelling-house, or in and upon the land
and premises of
situate at of Municipal rates due to the said Borough to the day of

day of for the said dwelling-horse, 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.

In lawe this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal district of Ermington and Rydalmere, dated , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling house, or in and upon the land and premises of , situate at within the said Borough, for the sum of being the amount of the rates due to the said Borough to the day of 18 .—Dated this day of

. 18

Bailiff,

#### SCHEDULE C.

#### Costs.

	8	. (1.	
For every warrant of distress	2	0	
For serving every warrant and making le			
where the same is not more than £26		0	
Above that sum in addition for every £10	1	0	
For making and furnishing copy of invento	ny 2	0	
For man in possession each day or part of d	ay 5	0	
For sale Commission, and delivery of goods 1	ver		
pound on proceeds of sale	., 1	0	

## Streets and Public Places, &c. New Roads to be reported upon.

69. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road street, way, or park, shall have been examined by a Committee for Works, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

## Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

70. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Alunicipal District 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 plaus, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument, dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

## ads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

Reads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

71. The Surveyor of the Municipal District, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, at d thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane or thoroughfares in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet, Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. Provided further that this by-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act" of 1881.

## Change of street levels.

72. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level 72. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to after the level of any such public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Conneil Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipal District, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

## Footways may be levelled.

73. When any feetway shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the surveyor or such officer or persons so authorised as hereinbefore mentioned may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and broadth, and with an equal slope and inclination. oqual neight and meanth, and with an equal stope and menna-tion; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing or obstruction, that may injure or obstruct the said fortway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be exceed or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

### Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

74. The Mayer 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 persons who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare or remove or destroy 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 younds. five pounds.

#### No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

No encroachment allowed on streets, &c.

75. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach or any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the electing or making of any such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole, or opening as aforesaid; and every person offending against this by-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds

exceeding five pounds

76. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street or road in this Municipal District shall permit any tree, shrab, or plant, kept for expanent or otherwise, to overlang any footpath or footway, on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped all overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs, so cut or lopped without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcebly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## No balcony, &c., to project.

No balcony, &c., to project.

77. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, or window forming part of, or attached to, any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony, or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained. Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than thirty feet wide; provided also that any person desiring to creet any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

## Encroachments must be removed on notice.

The Surveyor-or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, hoserved either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has creeted the same, or caused it to be erected. caused it to be elected.

## Council may remove encroachments.

Council may remove encroachments.

79. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or, at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for breach of by-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds, no beliess than five pounds; and in case of every successive effected, the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds.

#### Or may proceed by action.

80. In every case where the obstruction or encreachment 80. In every case where the obstruction or ci creatment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such by-laws as aforesaid.

## To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

81. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excavation; and any jerson who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor, or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these by-laws imposed or cast on the said Surveyor or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit or pay a penalty of not more than twenty rounds nor less than two pounds.

## Hoards or fences to be erected.

Hoards of fences to be erected.

82. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere, or to cause the same to be so done, or to after a repair the outward portion of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and bandrail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and handraid, as aforesaid, standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipal District during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall tail to put to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall tail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the efficer of the Council of the said Municipal District within a reasonable time of terwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is centinued.

## Offences, Nuisances-General Good Order of the Borough.

## Damaging public buildings, &c.

E3. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluce, bridge, read, street, footway, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds. Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fifty pounds.

## Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

84. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipal District shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not more than one pound nor less than five shillings.

## Damaging trees.

85. Any person who shall wilfully, or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destry or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in or upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Throwing dead animals, &c., into any water-course, &c.

86. Any person who shall throw or east filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same, into any water-course, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, sads, nightsoil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be east from his or her premises into any such water-course, waterhole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any suchslops, suds, nightsoil, sewerage matter, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets of the Municipal District, or shall permit, or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels or other contrivances, nightsoil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatseever to flow or to be cast in any water-course, waterhole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, creek, or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds not less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of rest ring such water-course or canal into its preper channel. 86. Any person who shall throw or east filth, rubbish, or any

## Throwing filth on roadway, &c.

Throwing filth on readway, &c.

87. If any person shall in any street, read, lane, or public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any of the said streets or reads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow or truck, or any cask, or shail wilfally lead, drive or ride any horse, or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

### Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

88. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall boop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Municipal District, or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, or other carriage, upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall cause or perclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises, over any part of such footways, or carriage ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises, over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matter or things, being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed, or caused to be removed, any such still, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time thereinafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid) in, upon or over any of the carriage or footways of or next unto any streets or roads, as aforesaid,—in every such case every person so offending shall torfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less that ten shillings. shillings.

## Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

87. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or 83. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road or public place, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage-way so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of such carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of two pounds over and above the damages occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of five pounds nor be less than one pound.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed, from streets without leave, &c.

90. Any per-on who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage a part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

As to riding or driving unproperly through streets, &c.

91. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound.

## Loading or unloading vehicles

92. All vehicles standing in the streets to load or unload goods shall stand with one wheel only in the gutter, and parallel with the kerb, and any driver so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Affixing placards on wails and chalking thereon.

93. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherso. It shan not be favour for any person to paste or otherwise to affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building, by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof. And any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

## Swine, &c., not to wander about streets

94. Any person who shall feed, breed, or keep any kind of swine, in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in the Municipal District, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him ar under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered, or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

#### Restriction on certain trades, &c.

Restriction on certain trades, &c.

95. It shall not be lawful for the business of soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe-boiler, tanner, currier, pig-keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of or otherwise offensive to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of this Borough, without consent of the Council first had and obtained; and whosoever shall offend against this by-law shall forfuit and pay, or conviction, a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend. day during which he continues to offend.

## Inspection of premises-Yards, &c , to be kept clean.

96 Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbourthe house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this by-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipal District who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages words meddlecks and ways within attached to or occusiges, yards, paddocks, and ways within, attached to or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as hy such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

## Discharging firearms, &c.

97. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk, &c.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk, &c.

98 Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of fifty yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the said Council or Council Clerk thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limit aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Council Clerk, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

## Wells to be covered over, &c.

Wells to be covered over, &c.

39. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or appurtenances thereof, and any public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her, by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings nor less than five shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions thereof: Provided that with respect to wells open at the time when this by-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter.

Offensive or indecent placards.

## Offensive or indecent placards.

100. Any person who shall in any street or place within the Municipal District of Ermington and Hydalmere post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

101. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground or any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Municipal district until the owner or occupier of the said this Municipal district until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Municipal District shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

## Various obstructions and annoyances

Various obstructions and annoyances.

102. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipal District, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings:—

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 street or public place and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place the carcass, or any part of the carcass of any slaughtered animal, without a sufficient 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 aforesaid.

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 throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other building, any slate, brick, wood.

part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless

within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is being creeted, pulled down, or repaired).
Every person who shall carry goods, tools, implements, ladders, scaffolding, or any frame, upon any footway to the annoyance of any person.

## Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any Inhabitants,

103. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipal District, so as to injure or be a misance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof,

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades.

Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

101. 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, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke 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 Municipal District, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these by-laws. by-laws.

"noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these by-laws.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

105. Upon complaint, in writing, by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family or to be a muisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the promises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complaint, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these by-laws, notice shall be given to the person or nersons conducting, following, or carrying on such to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these by-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said borough; and

if such trade shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive ducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

106. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, shall be a complaint as aforcesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these by-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these by-laws to any resident within the Municipal District. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these by-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fitty pounds nor less than five pounds. ing fitty pounds nor less than five pounds

## Service of notice-Liabilities.

107. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occu-107. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these by-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these by-laws.

## Fublic Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

108. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appears to the Conneil that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the 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 whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice, in writing, to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply cleanse, purity, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whem notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds. Provided that each day during which such house shall after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence. Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

## Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

169. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Municipal District, which then i-, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiving any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let in the said Municipal District, any article of furniture, bedding, household, or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

## Sewerage and Drainage.

## Drains in footpaths

110. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pounds.

#### Natural water-courses.

111. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural vater-course, by building or otherwise, shall privide another outlet for the surface-water with pipes or sowers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this by-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

## Preventing and extinguishing fires.

## Fires or combustible materials, &c.

112. Every person who shall place, orknowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder or combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this hy-law. , offence against this hy-law.

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

113. Every person who shall creet any fence of brushwood bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of bay, corn, s'raw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building 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 buildings or properties shall forfeit, on conviction of every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than one pound, and also remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law.

## Supply of water in time of drought.

114. In the time of drought or scarcity of water, the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Municipal District by water carts or otherwise, and shall, by such resolution as aforesaid, fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

#### Trees in Streets.

- 115. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Municipal District, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing or fence so injured or destroyed.
- 116. For the purposes of these by-laws, summer months shall mean and he taken to be the months from October to March inclusive, and winter months shall mean and be taken to be the remaining months of the year.

#### . Construction of Terms.

117. In the construction of the foregoing by laws, the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria No. 1 shall be applied so far as the same may be applicable.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere, this 16th day of October, A.D. 1891.

THOS. M. WILLIAMSON, Mayor.

## 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MOREE-BY-LAWS.)

Bresented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec, 158, and 39 Vic. Ao. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16th December, 1891.

## MOREE MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Moree under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS made by the Municipal District Council of Morce for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of 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; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit; bowling or skittle alleys, and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, streets, ways, and to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, streets, ways, and reserves; for protection of public fountains and water-courses; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating and licensing public vehicles; the slaughtering of cattle; for the collection of rates; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; preventing trees from overhanging public pathways and preserving trees, shrubs, and other public property; to extirpate weeds; for preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality and for the prevention of contagious or infectious diseases; and generally for maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

Part 1.

## Meetings of Council.

1. The Council shall meet on every alternate Tuesday at 1. The Council shall meet on every alternate Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock p.m., from 1st April to 30th September, and at 8 p.m., from 1st October to 31st March, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter ease, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint. Special meetings may be called by the Mayor, or in his absence by any two Aldernach.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor—adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Alderman then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves, a Chairman for such

meeting, to give place to the Mayor if he should arrive at any later hour during the 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-book.

## Order of Business.

## 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 erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are
  - 2. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered

  - upon.

    3. Reports from Committee and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.

    4. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.

    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 Committee or officers to be made.

    6. Tenders

  - Tenders.
     Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business
  - $p_{\uparrow}per.$  8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

## Business may be dealt with out of regular order.

4. It shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall bave precedence at a future meeting.

## Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermon at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

## Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Business paper for ordinary meeting-how prepared.

7. The business paper for every meeting—how prepared.

7. The business paper for every meeting of the Council other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 enter in due course of law and as hereignifier provided. so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 4 of this Part of these By-laws, in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

#### Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council of every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of,

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall cause a note to be made upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is made up.

- is made up.

  10. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at the their next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 3 of this Part of the 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 such business paper. Paper.
  Notices of Motion, &c., to be the property of the Council.
- 11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall he 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 amendement

## Motions-How to be made,

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and shall be considered to have lapsed.

## Absence of Mover.

- 13. No motion of which notice shall be 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.
  - 11. It shall not be necessary for any motion to be seconded. Amendment may be moved.
- 15. When a motion or amendment shall have been made, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment

## Motions and amendments to be in writing.

16. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing.

## Only one amendment at a time.

17. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the first amendment shall have been

## Amended questions-further amendment may be moved thereon.

18. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

## How subsequent amendments may be moved.

19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

#### Motions for adjournment,

20. No 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 prece-dence, snall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisition by an Alderman.

21. 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, and such business be taken into consideration by the Council.

Motions to be written and signed.

22. The Council Clerk shall put every motion in writing when requested to do so by the Mayor, which shall be signed by the mover, and every motion when read by the Clerk, shall be considered the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

## Orders of the Day.

## Of what orders of the day shall consist.

23. 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 Chairman 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.

24. 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 or Chairman for the time being may, as to any Order of the Day entered by his direction, arrange with and call upon any Alderman to move the same. move the same,

## Petitions.

## Petitions to be respectfully worded.

25. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petit on 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

## Petitions-how received.

26. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

## How petitions are to be dealt with,

How petitions are to be dealt with.

27. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, he permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or that it he received and that its consideration stand an Order of the Day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

## Correspondence.

Correspondence.

28. 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 25 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letters addressed to the Council or any of its officers, shall be presented and read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters, or have given any such directions as a oresaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Letters sent not to be discussed by the same duty in reference to letters.

# Letters sont not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion.

29. 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 copies of which may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters whether read 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.

## Section 27 to apply to letters.

30. Section 27 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.

81. Every report from a Committee shall be written on foolscap paper, with one-third margin, and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

#### Mayor's minutes.

32. 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 minute in writing signed by him.

#### How reports, &c., are to be dealt with

83. No motion shall, unless as hereinsfter 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 its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if the consideration of any such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such orders of the day or such motion, if otherwise unobjectionable, may be moved and considered in due course; and whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without due notice, and it is 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 or requisition as will enable the Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business 83. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be per-Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper and to give such due notice,

#### Questions and statements.

- 34. No question shall be put to the Mayer unless twenty-four hours' notice in writing shall have been given thereof to the Cour eil Clerk.

  35. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or
- made which is inconsistent with good order.

## Questions to be put without argument,

- 34. Every question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.
- No discussion on question, &c... 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 refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such statement is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as afcresaid.

## Order of Debate.

## Mode of addressing the Council.

Mode of addressing the Councit.

38. Every Alderman who shall make 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 way or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while doing so, 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 the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, he put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like marner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer therete shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

## Speaker not to be interrupted.

39. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

## Offensive language.

40. If any Alderman whilst in Council shall make use of any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuse to withdraw such language and apologise he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not loss than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

## Aldermen not to speak more than ten minutes.

41. No Alderman shall speak twice on any motion or amendment without the ensent of the Council, except when in Committee or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood. The mover of every question shall have the right of reply: Provided that no Alderman speak upon any metion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes,

42. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon.

## Speaker not to digress, &c.

43. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make any personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to, any other Alderman.

## Adjournment of Debate.

41. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Aldernan upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

## Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

45. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

46. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council heating upon 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. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bend fide, it shall not be complied with. not be complied with.

## Privilege of Mayor or Chairman.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall have the same privilege as any other Alderman in making a motion, and have the right of speaking on any subject or amendment introduced. The Mayor shall rise when so speaking, but shall be considered as still presiding.

## Questions of Order.

## Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

48. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

## Acts of disorder.

Acts of disorder.

19. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or 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 Council into contempt, shall be deemed to be out of order.

## Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

50. The Mayer or Chairman may, with or 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.

51. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

## Mode of proceeding thereon.

52. 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, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or a ologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforceaid, 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 Conneil 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 Conneil at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, it e latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Conneil as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insefficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is pro-52. A member called to order shall withdraw while the quescceded with. Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order after the same shall have been discussed.

## Decision of points of order.

53. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall doem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

54. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Power of Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereinafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties unless, and until it he rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

#### Mode of Voting.

## How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

## Divisions.-Penalty for refusing to vote.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by a show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present, when a division is called for, shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division (not being disabled by law from so voting) shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds. pounds.

Motion to rescind or vary former vote.

58. Motions to rescind or to vary a former vote of the Council shall not be moved without express notice for the purpose, given in writing at least four days previous to the meeting at which it is intended to move the same.

## Protests.

Made of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

circumstances, be expunged.

59. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minutethe Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may, by resolution or notice, be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

## Committee of the whole Council.

## Business in Committee.

60. The Business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided for meetings of the Council, as nearly as the same shall apply.

## Disorderly conduct in Committees-Refusal to vote

61. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 48 of this Part of those 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 Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 57 of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the Minute-61. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the

book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote Alderman has so failed to vote.

## How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or some other day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sitting, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee-Want of quorum in Committee.

Reports of proceedings in Committee—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, viva voce by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found, on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extense, but only to state the to report any such proceedings in extense, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

## How reports are to be dealt with,

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but, except whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but, except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 61 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

## Calls of the Council.

## How call may be ordered,

65. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Such call compulsory in certain 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 under section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the recission of any resolution, order, or decision 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 be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—
The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in The Council 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 leave of absence to any member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

reasons for the same.

Pecalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

68. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further cell on

the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this provise shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of every such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

## Standing and Special Committees.

## Standing Committees,

69. Besides any such special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be three Standing Committees, namely—a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, and a Finance Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

## Mode of re-appointing Standing Committees.

70. The re-appointment of the three said first-named Committees, may, on resolution of the Council, be made hy ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each ward shall In such case a list or lists of the members for each ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such reember ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such first-named Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee. members shall be appointed to such Committee.

## By-law Committee.

71. The By-law Committee shall prepare, for the considera-tion of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipal District. 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 Municipal District, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

## Committee for Works.

72. The Committee for Works shall have the general direc-73. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Conneil, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places, under the care and management of the Council. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Finance Committee,

73. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all 73. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect, the finances of the 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.

## Special Committees.

Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been intrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution after due notice; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by hallot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot by ballot and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committees.

## Chairman of Committees.

75. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

## Committee meeting, 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 Committee.

### Records of transactions in Committee.

77. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

#### Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken,

78. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

### Works to be let by tender.

79. Works undertaken by the Council, and estimated to cost over (£10) ten pounds, shall be let by tender; and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement, signed by one or more respectable parties as sureties, for due performance of the contract. All tenders shall be accompanied by a cash deposit of ten per cent. of the amount of tender.

Urgent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

- 80. For urgent 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 :-
  - By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five pounds.

2. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses,

to the extent of two pounds.

3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, or any four Aldermen, for any urgent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

urgent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

# Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries andwages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificates to be attached to report.

81. No payment shall be 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 authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons of its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment: Provided also that in cases of special expenditure under section 80 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 deemed a sufficient certificate. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorization for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorizations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorizations have reference. tions have reference.

## Common Seal, -how secured.

82. The seal shall be secured by a cover or box, which shall be kept at the Council Chambers in the custody of the Council Clerk. There shall be two locks to this cover or box, and one key shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk.

## How and when common real to be used.

83. The common scal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

## Custody of charters, deeds, &c.

84. All charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Municipality shall be kept in the Council Chambers in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—
Populities.

85. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty

85. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed. See Penalties - Exceptional circum-

not be pound for more than ton pounds, and for a third and overy subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances.—Receipt to be given in every case before document received.—Provise as to use of records as matters of evidence.

86. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council, as cforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such books or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful course for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Town 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 or they should perform; also, that the Mayor or Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purpose of any prosecution at 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 every document so removed, and every such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Town Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpenaed to produce any hook or other record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to such person so temporarily removing any look 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.

87. 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.

## Officers and servants.-Notice to candidates.

S8. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowanes attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement.

## Mode of appointment.

89. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined on, wh never there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

## Exceptional cases

90. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

## Bonds for good conduct.

91. All bonds given by officers and servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be 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 the Council Clerk.

92. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Council on every Tue-day and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1967, or by the present or any other By-law made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, namely:—

1. Attend all Council meetings.

2. Attend all Committee meetings.

 Attend all Courts of Revision and Appeal.
 Attend the members of Council to all Council or Committee meetings.
5. Take notes of all meetings, and prepare reports of all

Committees.

6. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions, as directed by the minutes.

7. To see that all accounts are audited, and the balance-

sheet duly submitted twice a year, within the times specified by law.

8. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.

To see that the assessment books and the Municipal Lists and Rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies on pay-

latter, and arrange for distribution of copies on payment to electors prior to the election.
10. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all paper, &c., for presiding officers and poll elerks.
11. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given, and arrangements duly signed, &c., and reports sent to the Council.
12. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties, and the mode of carrying them out.
13. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
14. To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.

15. It is bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
15. He shall likewise have charge of all records of the Council except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council; and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
16. He shall enter into a bond for not less than £50 (fifty pounds) for the faithful performance of his duties.

## Special powers of Mayor.

93. The Mayor may from time to time define the duties of all officers and servants of the Council, and shall exercise a general supervision over all such officers and servants, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information.

## How complaints against officers, &c , are to be dealt with.

How complaints against officers or servants of the Corperation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same, and if any such complaint, be made to the Council, or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaints shall be in writing; and such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid therein, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded! Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred on the Mayor by Section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is, or hereinafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

## Draft of intended By-Laws.

95. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratep yer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

96. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quarum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after dre notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties.

Sults and prosecutions for penalties.

97. Such suits or information 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 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 be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:— When against a member of the Council or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation, by the Town Clerk, unless he shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid: and no such suit shall be brought or information haid 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 officer of the Council, except by order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such sait or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or, where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

## Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

98. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, any portion of these By-laws.

99. Any of the foregoing By-laws which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempore without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

## PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates.—Times and modes of collection.

## Collection of Ra'es.

100. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said Act, shall be collected half-yearly, and each rate shall be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

## Raics to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

101. All rates made and authorized by the Council shall be paid at the Council Chambers of the Municipality, or at any other place appointed by the Council, at such hours and on such days as the Council shall from time to time appoint.

## Defaulters.

102. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

103. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce the payment of all rates in default, either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distress upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

## Bailiff —how appointed.

104. The Bailiff of the Municipal District shall be appointed by the Council, and may from time to time be removed by

## Builiff to find sureties.

105. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds (£25) each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

106. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make levies by distraint for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

## Warrant of distress.

107. All levies and distress shall be made under warrant, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be authorized to perform the duties of that office; such warrant to be in the form or to the effect of the Schedule herounto annexed and marked A.

Inventory.

108. 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 be 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 or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall deliver a copy of such inventory to the Council Clerk.

Distress and sale, &c.

109. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such assistants as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or other property, in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thereof. And if the sum for which any such distress shall have been made or taken, together with the costs of such distraint, shall not have been paid on or before the expiration of three clear days, the Bailiff or his deputy may, between 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 poetion thereof, to be sold by public anction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipal District as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and the costs of such distraint, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand by such owner.

Goods may be impounded.

sold, on demand by such owner.

Goods may be impounded.

110. The Bailin on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods and chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rate or in such other place as shall be most fit and convenient for that purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three clear days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

111. The owner of any goods and 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 and chattels shall in such cases he put up for sale according to such directions.

Proceeds of distress.

112. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within twenty-four hours after having received the same.

Deputy.

113. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or, in his absence, with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipal District authorise, by writing under his hand, any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the jowers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every step ease he responsible for the acts of such deputy. such case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

Costs.

114. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for every such lev and distress made under these By-laws the cost and charge in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

## SCHEDULE A. Warrant of distress.

Warrant of distress.

I. , Mayor of the Municipal District of Morce, do hereby authorise you, , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, 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 due to the said Municipality to the day of , for the said dwelling-house, land or premises (as the case may be), together with the costs of this distraint, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates and costs according to law.

Dated this

day of

Mayor.

## SCHEDULE B. Inventory.

Inventory.

I have this day, by virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Morce, dated,

18, 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 situate at within the said Municipality, for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the day of the day o

Dated

day of

18 .

Palliff.

(List to be appended,)

# SCHEDULE C.

Above that sum, in addition to every £1

For making and furnishing copy of inventory

For man in possession each day, or part of a day....

For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the cale on proceeds of the sale .....

#### PART III.

## Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

### Fire or combustible materials, &c.

115. 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 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 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 second offence against this By-law.

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

Inflammable fences, &c.

116. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, 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 buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction, for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds; and fails to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a second offence against this By-law.

## Setting are to matter without notice.

117. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence, within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to occupiers of land adjoining the land upon which such matter is, that it is his or her intentions o to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

118. Every person who shall light any bonfire, far-barrel, or fireworks upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter, by any artificial light, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Wilfally setting fire to chimneys.

119. 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

## Placeards not to be affixed on walls without consent.

12). It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or other erection, or deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection, with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Chimneys catching fire by neglect.

121. If any chimney catch fire through the neglect of any person occupying or using any person occupying or using any person occupying or using any person occupying or using any person occupying or using any person occupying or using any person occupying to such the such forfeiture shall not be enforced if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in nowise owing to the neglect or carele isness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise of himself or his servant.

## Water-carts-Licensing of

122. The Council shall from time to time license to ply within the Municipality such carts for the carrying and sale of water and extinguishing fires as shall on inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart or vessel for the holding of water for the purposes aforesaid shall be capable of containing not less than fifty gallons, and shall have the name of the owner and the words "Libensed Water-cart" painted on such cart in legible letters.

#### How water-cart licenses are to be obtained.

123. Every such license shall be issued on the written appli-123. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of two shillings and sixpence. And every such license shall be in force until the 31st day of December in each and every year after the granting of said license.

## Penalty for hawking or carrying water for sale without license.

124. Any person hawking or carrying water for sale or hire within the Municipality otherwise than in a licensed water-cart as aforesaid, shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound.

## Licensed water-carriers to keep vessels loaded with water.

125. Every driver and owner of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded with water during all times after surset, and before sunrise, and shall if any premises or property shall be on fire within the Municipal District attend at the place of said fire with such carts so loaded as aforesaid 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 then present for the purpose of extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall without reasonable excuse fail to comply with the provisions of this spection shall forfult a sum comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## Fees to be paid to the owners of licensed water-carts.

Fees to be paid to the owners of licensed water-carts.

126. There shall be paid out of the funds of the Municipality to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with as sufficient water within his power or capability at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for the purpose of extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall by resolution have 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 of money by way of reward as the Council by similar resolution shall have fixed upon.

### Erection of bark buildings.

127. All persons are prohibited from orecting buildings, any portion of which shall be constructed of bark or other dangerously inflammable material; and any person or persons erecting such buildings shall forfeit, on conviction of every such offence, a penalty of not more than twenty pounds: Provided that this By-law shall only be enforced within the town boundaries. town boundaries.

## Placards not to be affixed on walls nor bridges without consent.

128. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house fence or other erection, or deface any such wall, house, fence bridge, or erection with chalk, paint, or other matter, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings. Any person or persons who shall wantonly or malia sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings. Any person or persons who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or injure or extinguish any light set up for public safety and convenience within the said Municipal District, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than five namels. pounds.

## Inspector may impound.

120. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person duly authorized by the Council, shall have power to impound in the Moree public pound all animals of every description found straying in any street, roadway, or thoroughfare within the said Municipality.

## Burning shavingr, &c., in the streets.

130. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, any other matter or thing in any road, street, lane or public place within the said Municipality, or who shall, within ten yards of any dwelling-house, burn rags, bones, corks, or other offensive substance, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## PART IV.

## By laws for the Regulation of Public Vehicles.

BY-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying validate. vehicles.

## All vehicles to be licensed.

131. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipal District of Moree unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

#### Requisition to be made for license.

132. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or to conduct the same, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A. or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and in the case of drivers or conductors shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

#### Condition under which licenses to be granted.

133. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicles which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be united they are a part of the passengers. painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the said three Aldermen may

#### Licenses, and how to be issued

134. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule horeunto ventices shall be in the form contained in the schedule noreinto annexed, marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

#### Licenses to be under corporate seal.

Licenses to be under cryporate seal,

13.5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in section 141, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor, and countersigned as aforesaid. and countersigned as aforesaid.

## Age of drivers

136. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

## Vehicles &c., plying for hire to be licensed.

137. All firewood carters, and owners of vehicles plying or carrying passengers, goods, or other materials for hire shall be licensed by the Council, and the owners shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed" on some patited in legitic letters, with the word "heensed on some conspicuous part of such vehicles respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate mentioned in schedule U herato, and all such licenses shall be terminable on the 31st day of December in each year, and every owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings. The license

## Legal proceedings against offenders.

138. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality.

## Licensees not to transfer.

132. No propriet r shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license, nor to part with his licensed vehicle to any person without the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Town Clerk and on the license granted for such vehicle; and any proprietor who shall part with his vehicle without such approval and registry shall be deemed the proprietor thereof, and subject as such to all the provisions of this By-law as fully as if no change of ownership had taken place, and the purchaser of such vehicle who shall allow the same to be used or to ply for hire without such approval und registry shall be subject to the same penalty as is imposed by this By-law on a person for plying without a license.

## Licensee to be deemed Owner,

140. The person or persons in whose name or names a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be deemed the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

## Revocation of license.

Revocation of license.

141. The license of the proprietor, driver, or conductor of any vehicle may be revoked or suspended by the Mayor as he shall deem right, after three days' notice in writing, given to such proprietor, driver, or conductor, to show cause why the same should not be revoked or suspended, and opportunity thereupon given to show such cause in case either the proprietor, driver, or conductor shall have been convicted of two offences against this "Pait" of these By-laws committed within a period of eight months next preceding.

#### Driver not to part with license.

142. No driver or conductor of a licensed vehicle shall lend or part with his license, nor shall the proprietor of any such vehicle employ any unlicensed person as the driver or con-

By-law Committee to have power to inspect all licensed vehicles.

143. The By-law Committee shall as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all licensed vehicles, or of any such vehicles, and of the harness and horses used in drawing same, and if any such vehicle, horse or horses, or harness, shall at any time be found by them unfit for public use, notice in writing of the same shall be given to the proprietor of such vehicle, and if after such notice he shall let or hire such vehicle, or suffer the same to be used or let until the same, as the case require, he in a condition for public use, the said Committee may suspend for such time as they may think proper the license of such vehicle; and in case any person should neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle before the said Committee when called upon for that purpose so to do (viz., the inspection of their licensed vehicle), the said Committee may suspend the license of such vehicle. 143. The By-law Committee shall, as often as they may of such vehicle.

### Numbers of license to be painted on vehicles.

144. The number of any license granted for any omnibus or car shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors, or on a plate or plates affixed thereto, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height, and of proporin lightes not less than two inches in height, and of propor-tionate breadth, and also shall paint said number upon each lamp used in or upon such vehicle as the By-Law Committee shall direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used

#### Penalty for refusing to pay hire of licensed vehicle.

Penalty for refusing to pay hire of licensed vehicle.

145. No proprietor or driver of any licensed hackney carriage having agreed to take any fave at any time from or to any place shall delay or neglect or refuse to do so, and failing so to do will render himself liable to a penalty of one pound. Or any person having hired a licensed hackney carriage, and not paying the legal fare when demanded, shall on conviction for feit and pay the owner or driver of such carriage such fare, together with such further sum for damages, costs, and expenses for loss of time or otherwise, as the convicting Justices shall in their discretion think proper. shall in their discretion think proper.

## Drivers of public vehicles on "stand" compelled to take fare,

146. Every promietor or driver of a backney carriage or by the Council, shall be deemed disengaged and be bound accordingly to take immediately any fare notwithstanding any pre-engagement: Provided, however, that no such proprietor or driver shall be bound to take such fares unless the person requiring the same shall, upon demand, tender and pay the legal fare there and then.

Names of proprietors and destination of omnibus to be painted thereon.

147. No omnibus shall be used or employed within the Municipality unless there shall be painted in words at length and in legible and conspicuous letters two inches at the least in height and proportionate breadth, and in a colour different and opposite to the colour of the ground on which such letters shall be painted upon some conspicuous part of such omnibus, and clear of the wheel or whoels thereof, so that the same shall be at all times plainly and distinctly visible, the Christian and surpage of the proprietor of such omnibus or car, and also and surname of the proprietor of such omnibus or car, and also the names of the extreme places from which and to which such omnibus or car shall be licensed to travel or go, and these only; and no person shall use or employ for hire any omnibus upon which any of such particulars are obliterated or placed.

Number of persons, &c , licensed to be carried to be painted on vehicle

148. No omnibus shall ply for hire within the said Municipality unless there shall be painted the number of the license of 148. No omnibus shall ply for hire within the said Municipality unless there shall be painted the number of the license of such vehicle and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to these By-laws, in words at length, in the following form, that is to say, "Licensed to carry inside and outside" together with the length of time of the journey is to be performed in from stand to stand, as shall be determined from time to time by resolution of the Council published and required by the By-laws of the said Municipality, the same to be painted in legible letters, white upon a ground of black, at least two inches in length and of a proportionate breadth on the outside, and on a plate six inches by three, in clear legible letters on the front panel inside, or in such other places as the By-law Committee may direct; and no driver or conductor of any such omnibus or car shall carry in or upon such omnibus or car a greater number of persons than the number so painted thereon, nor ply from or to any other stand than those aforesaid painted on such vehicle to and from which they are licensed to travel or go, nor shall such driver or conductor permit or suffer any person, except the conductor, to be on the footsteps at the back of such omnibus: Provided that when any omnibus shall be altered in size or colour, or line of 10ad, it shall be brought for inspection to the Council Chambers, and the alteration shall be made by indorsement on the license, signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

#### Regulation as to number to be carried in omnibus, &c.

Regulation as to number to be carried in omnibus, &c.

149. No omnibus shall be allowed to carry at one time a greater number of passengers in the whole or in the inside or on the outside thereof than the same will contain at one time upon fit and proper seats provided therein or thereupon for that purpose, allowing for every passenger on an average upon each and every seat a space convenient for sitting thereon of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, and such inside seats shall be 2 feet apart from the outer edge thereof: Provided no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger in the meaning of these By-laws.

#### Misconduct of drivers, &c.

150. No driver or conductor of any public vehicle shall, whilst driving, loading, or unloading, or attending any vehicle, wilfully or negligently do or cause to be done any damage to the person or property of any person, or be guilty of intoxication, or of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or make use of any threatening, obscene, blasphemous, abusive, or insulting language, sign or gesticulation.

## Mode of setting down passengers.

151. Every driver whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passenger shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be to that side of the street, and at a line with the kerbstone or edge of the footpath at which the taking up or setting down is remained.

### Pace which all public vehicles to be drawn.

152. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn at a pace faster than that commonly known as trotting; and in the event of a conviction of any driver for a breach of this By-law his license may be cancelled by the Mayor.

## Persons suffering from contagious diseases not to ride in public vehicles.

153. No person suffering from any infectious or contagions disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself, or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace. And no passenger shall carry inside of any licensed vehicle any noxions animal, or any substance of an offensive character, or anything that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no conductor or driver shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, or use the same for cating his meals therein.

## Lamps.

154. Every licensed vehicle shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and the driver of such vehicle when plying for hire between sunset and sunvise shall light and keep such lamps lighted. And also keep a properly lighted lamp in the inside of every such vehicle during the time aforesaid, and in such a position as the Inspector or any other qualified officer of the Council may direct. And every lamp used on the outside of such vehicles as aforesaid shall be such and so placed as to appear white on the front and outsides and red behind.

## Vehicles and littings to be kept in good condition.

155. The proprietor of every licensed vehicle shall at all times when plying or employed for hire have the same in good order, with the harness perfect and in good condition, and the glasses and frames of such vehicle whole, and the leathers attached to the frames of sufficient length, and the inside of the vehicle glass and substantial the vehicle clean and wholesome and in good and substantial repair, and the whole ready and sufficient for duty with driver and conductor, and horses competent to travel in due and reasonable time.

## Sn oking by driver, &c., not permitted.

156. No driver or conductor shall smoke any pipe or eigar whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, nor shall any passenger smoke inside or on any vehicle without the permission of the driver, or against the wish of any passenger.

## Property left in any public vehic's, disposition of.

157. All property left by any passenger in any licensed vehicle shall be given up to the conductor of such vehicle, if there he no conductor to the driver thereof upon pain of a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds to be paid by any person refusing or neglecting to give up such property belonging to another person. And such conductor or driver of any such vehicle who respectively shall find in a carriage any property so left shall, within one day next after the same shall have been so given up or found, carry such property in the state in which the same shall have come to his hand to the office of the Council, and deposit and leave such property with the Town Clerk; and every conductor or driver offending against this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

#### Record to be kept of all property found in vehicles.

158. The T. wn Clerk with whom any such property shall be deposited shall forthwith enter in a book to be kept by him at the said office for that purpose the description of such property, and the name and address of the conductor or driver who shall have brought the same, and the day on which it shall have been brought, and the property so entered shall be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the same belonged to him, such person previously paying all expenses incurred, together with such reasonable sum as such conductor or driver as with reference to the value of the property in question the Council shall award: Provided that if such property shall not be claimed by and proved to belong to some person within one year after the same shall have been so deposited, the same shall be advertised in such manner as the Council shall direct, such property shall be delivered up to the conductor or driver who deposited the same: Provided he shall apply for the same within one mouth after the expiration of one year. And in default of such application the Council shall cause such property to be sold, and the proceeds thereof shall be carried to the credit of the municipal fonds. funds.

#### Private vehicles for hire exempt from provisions of By-laws.

159. No vehicle which shall be let for hire by special agree nent only, or when bespoken at the stables or residence of its owner, and which shall never publicly take its place on any stand, or ply for hire off the premises of its owners, shall be deemed a licensed vehicle within the meaning of this part of these By-laws, nor shall the owner, or driver, or conductor of such vehicle be subject to the provisions thereof in any respect whatsoever.

## Interpretation of the word "vehicle."

160. Whatever the word vehicle shall be used in this part of these By-laws the same shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus, omnibus car, hackney carriage, or cab, and an omnibus shall be meant to be a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, an omnibus car a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by one horse, and a car a vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, and a cab a vehicle upon two wheels for which an "hackney carriage" license has been taken out.

#### No vehicle to be withdrawn without the permission of Mayor,

161. No proprietor of any hackney carriage or omnibus shall withdraw the same from hire without leave from the Mayor or the By-law Committee so to do: Provided that proprietor may withdraw his vehicle on giving six days' notice of his intention so to do to the Council Clerk.

# Carters.

## License for carts.

162. The Council shall from time to time license to ply for 162. The Council shall from time to time heense to ply for hire within the Municipality such carts as respectively after inspection by the By-law Committee shall be found fit for public use, and also such carts to be used within the said Municipality in hawking wood or water for sale respectively, or both wood and water, and also such carts to be used and ply for hire, or to be employed as night earts within the said Borough as shall after the like inspection be found fit for such purposes respectively, and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council such sum as with respect to each kind of cart aforesaid is set out in Schedule C hereto.

## Applications for license.

Applications for license.

163. Every such license shall be granted on the written application for the same of the owner, or if there be more owners than one of some one owner of the cart to be licensed, and in every such application shall be set forth truly the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant, and the like shall be set forth in the license when granted which should be in the form of Schedule B hereto, or to the like effect; and any person who shall wilfully omit from any such application any particular hereby required to be stated therein, or shall wilfully state anything falsely touching any such particular, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Numbering, &c., of licenses and carts.

## Numbering, &c., of licenses and carts.

164. Every such license shall be numbered and registered by to Town Clerk, and shall be in force until the thirty-first day the Town Clerk, and shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, and the owner named in any such license shall cause to be painted or marked and to be kept so painted or marked on some conspicuous place on the right or off side of the cart thereby licensed the name of the Municipal Council with the number of such license in legible letters and figures one inch in length and of a proportionate breadth, and the words "Licensed cart" in the like letters, and every such owner who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

License for carts may be extended to hawking of wood and water

## License for carts may be extended to hawking of wood and water.

165. The Town Clerk shall from time to time, upon application by the owner named in any license for any such cart (not being a night cart), make and sign with his name, without fee or reward, an endorsement on such license being still in force authorising during the currency of such license or for such less

time as may be stated in such endorsement the use of such cart for the hawking for sale within the Municipality of wood or of water, or of both wood and water, and forthwith upon making such endorsement shall make an entry thereof in the registry against the entry of such license, and every authority so endorsed upon any such license, shall while the same shall be in force, have the effect of and be deemed for all purposes to be a license of the like tenor.

be a license of the like tenor.

Plying for hire, &c., without license, &c.

166. If any owner of any cart permit the same to stand or ply for hire, or to be used as a wood-cart, or as a water-cart, or to ply for hire, or to be used as a night-cart within the Municipality without having a license in force for such cart, licensing or authorising such standing, plying for hire or use respectively within such Municipality, or if any person be found within such Municipality standing or plying for hire with any cart. or using any wood-cart or water-cart, or plying for hire with or using any night-cart for which respectively no license is in force, or without having the name of the Municipal District and the number of such license and the words "licensed cart" displayed upon such cart openly and in manner herein provided, every such person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Driver to hold and produce license.

Driver to hold and produce license.

167. The driver of every heensed cart shall hold the license for such cart, and shall when required by the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles or by any person wishing to hire or having lired such cart, if licensed to stand and ply for hire, produce for the inspector of the person so requiring such license, and also a copy of the table of rates and charges appointed by Schedule D hereto (which copy shall be furnished free of charge to such driver by the Town Clerk); and every such driver who shall on being so required refuse or neglect so to produce such license or copy shall forfelt a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Owner to cause driver's name to be written on license.

Owner to cause driver's name to be written on license

163. Every owner of a cart heensed as aforesaid who shall employ any other person to drive the same shall cause to be truly written upon the license for such cart the name of the person so employed, and shall keep such name so written while such person remains so employed, and thereafter forthwith shall erase or deface such writing; and if any such owner shall wilfully make default in causing such writing to be made or to be erased or defaced respectively when and as herein required, or if any person so employed as aforesaid shall without responsible accurate refuse or persons because the accurate the same persons of th out reasonable excuse refuse or neglect when required by such owner to produce or return to such owner such license, every person so offending respectively shall forfeit a sum net exceeding forty shillings.

Abusive language by driver.

169. Every owner or driver of any cart who shall use any abusive or insulting language to any person who wishes to hire or has hired such cart, or if the same be then employed as a wood-cart or water-cart who shall deal with such owner or driver for the purchase of or have immediately before purchased of him any wood or water of the loading of such cart respectively, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

respectively, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Omission to carry when required—Exacting excessive hire.

Plying elsewhere that on stand.

170. Every owner or driver of any cart licensed to stand or ply for hire which shall stand upon any standing appointed for the purpose by resolution of the Council published as required by the By-laws of the Municipality, who when required by any person who after sunrise and before sunset any day wishes to hire or has hired such cart, refuses or neglects without reasonble excuse to carry for a single load such weight as shall have been appointed as provided by a like resolution or any less weight to any place within the Municipality, and every such owner or driver who demands and takes for the hire of such cart a greater sum than that appointed as aforesaid, or who without reasonable excuse refuses or neglects to load or unload such eart when hired so far as he can without assistance, or who shall stand or ply for hire with such cart elsewhere than at some standing or place appointed by a like resolution, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Learing cart unattended. shillings.

shillings.

Leaving cart unattended.

171. If the driver of any cart shall leave the same unattended in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than two yards from the side of such cart being in any such street without passing through the near wheel or wheels thereof a suitable strap or straps chain or chains so as effectually to prevent the rotation of such wheel or wheels whether in any such case such cart be hired or not, such driver shall in every such case forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Feeding horses in street-Muzzles

172. No driver of any cart in any street, whether public or private, or in any other public place shall feed any horse attached to such cart, save by means and out of a nosehag containing the forage, and attached to the head of such horse, or shall remove the winkers of any such horse; and every driver of any cart to which any vicious horse shall be attached shall keep such horse while standing on any stand or in any such street or place as aforesaid properly muzzled; and every driver offending against this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Wood or water cart standing at improper places.

173 Every owner or driver of any licensed wood-cart or water-cart for the time being employed as such respectively, who shall stand with such cart, save for such reasonable time as may be necessary for loading or unloading the same, elsewhere than at some standing appointed by resolution of the Council published as aforesaid, for wood-casts or water-carts (as the case may be), shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty sbillings,

## Water-cart to have name of premises marked.

174. Every owner of a licensed water-cart shall cause his name and the words "licensed water-cart" to be painted or marked and kept painted or marked in legible letters one inch in length and of a proportionate breadth in white on black ground in a conspicuous place outside the premises where such cart is kept, and if any such owner shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

#### Sespension or revocation of license.

175. The By-law Committee may at any time, if it shall be proved to their satisfaction that the owner of the eart thereby licensed has been convicted of two offences against this "Part" of these By-laws, or of any offence in respect of any property entrusted to him as such owner, suspend for any stated time, or revoke as seems to them fit such license, and no license while suspended under this section or otherwise shall be deemed to be of any force or virtue hereunder.

### Lights for carts.

Lights for carts.

176. The driver of every eart, buggy, and every other vehicle, which shall during the hours after sunset of any day and before surrise of the following day, he in any street or public place within the said Municipality, shall keep a light attached to or suspended from the off or right side of such cart so as to be plainly visible to the driver of any carriage proceeding along or through such street or place in a contrary direction to that in which such first-mentioned cart shall be directed, and in the case of a night-cart only such light shall be such and be so disposed as to appear white in front and red at the outer side, and every driver who shall fail to comply with this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings. shillings.

Interpretation.

Interpretation.

177. The word "eart" shall for the purpose of this "Part" of these By-laws include every waggen, dray, or other such carriage whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals, used whelly or chiefly for the carriage of burthens or heavy goods; the word "wood-cart" shall mean a cart used in hawking firewood for sale; the word "water-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking of water for sale; and the word "night-cart" shall mean a cart used in the carrying or removing of night-soil, offal, or other offensive refuse.

## SCHEDULE A.

## A requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Morce.

, residing at street, within the Municipal District of Moree, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to within the limits of the said Municipal District of Moree.

Dated at Moree, this day of A.D. 189.

Description of vehicle:—

## SCHEDULE B

## Form of License.

This is to certify that street, is hereby licensed to
from the day of to the 31st day of December,
189, inclusive, within the Municipal District of Moree,
subject nevertheless to all and every the By laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto,

## SCHEDULE C.

Table of License Fees, payable by Proprietors, Drivers, and Conductors of Licensed Vehicles.

Proprietors of				On and after 1st October.
Omnibuses & Coaches. Cars Hackney Carriages. Cabs Drays, Carts, &c.	1 10 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0 1 2 6 1 10 0 1 2 0 0 16 0	£ s. d. 0 5 0 0 15 0 1 0 0 0 15 0 0 10 0	£ s, d. 0 5 0 0 7 6 0 10 0 0 7 6 0 5 0

For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry pas-passengers.....

## SCHEDYLE D.

For all vehicles used in carrying passengers— For each adult passenger, six-pence; for children under twelve years, three-pence.

For vehicles with four wheels, drawn by one horse, three (3) shillings per hour or fractional part of an hour.

For vehicles with four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, four (4) shillings per hour or fractional part of an hour.

Carts with two wheels with one or more horses, two shillings and six-pence per hour or fractional part of an hour.

Waggon, van, or lorry, four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, four shillings per hour or fractional part of an

### PART VJ.

#### Hawkers.

## Hawkers to be licensed.

Hawkers to be licensed.

178. No person shall sell, offer, or expose for sale in any part of the Municipal district of Moree, or except in the house or premises of the person so selling, offering, or exposing for sale or in the markets or open spaces adjoining, any poultry, fish vegetables, garden produce, game, tripe, bacon, cheese, eggs, fruit, pastry, ice cream, or green fodder, without a license authorizing him to do so, signed by the Mayor, or other duly appointed officer of the said Municipality, and every such license shall be numbered and registered, and shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereto, and shall be in force for the term therein stated and no longer.

#### Hawkers to carry license.

179. Every person licensed as a hawker shall, whilst engaged in hawking, carry the license so granted with him, and upon being required by any officer of the Municipal District or police officer produce and show the same.

#### Name to be painted on vehicle.

180. Every licensed hawker shall whilst hawking have affixed on some particular part of his cart, barrow, basket, vehicle, or dray a board or plate bearing his name and the words "Licensed Hawker" legibly painted thereon in letters not less than one inch in length less than one inch in length.

### License fees.

181. The following fees shall be paid for such licenses:

For hawking with hand-basket, dray, or wheelbarrow, the sum of fifty-two shillings per annum; with vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, the sum of five pounds four shillings per annum.

182. Licenses under this part may be issued during the entrency of any quarter of the year at one-fourth the above rates, but such licenses shall expire on the thirty-first day of March, the thirtieth day of June, the thirtieth day of September, or the thirty-first day of December respectively, next after the day of issue,

183. Any person offending against any of the By-laws in this "Part VI" shall for each offence upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## SCHEDULE.

## Form of hawker's license.

Municipal District of Hawker's license, No. Name:

This license entitles the holder to hawk with hand-lasket or tray (or with wheelbarrow, vehicles drawn by horses, &c., as the case may be), for the ending the , 18 , inclusive,

Given under my hand this

day of

## PART VII.

## Public Exhibitors.

## Exhibitions, &c , to be licensed.

184. No exhibitions other than such as may be licensed, under the provisions of the Act 14 Vic. number 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter especially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, hereinafter especially provided for, be used as such, for him or profit, within the said Municipality, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by the Mayor-Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

185. 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 amusement other than for entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid; Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid; or if there shall be a reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Municipality. Every person holding or keeping such exhibition, or using any place within the Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

## Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

186. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted as aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public amusement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every occupier of any such building or land who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for longer than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds. than twenty pounds.

## Certificates of registration, &c.

Certificates of registration, &c.

187. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid stating the particulars aforesaid, and if, upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated; and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitants of the said 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 a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cause of any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, such premises shall be deemed to be unregistered in respect of the purpose mentioned in the certificate of registration, and such certificate shall be of no force or virtue. certificate shall be of no force or virtue.

## Inspection,

188. The proper officer of the Council, duly authorised in that behalf, may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

## No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

189. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid, shall be held, except by permission of the Council, or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusement on Sunday. Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee.-Time for which registration shall be in force.

190. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clork, for the benefit of the said Municipality, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made, shall be in force until the thirty first day of December then next ensuing, and no longer.

Certificate of registration to operate as license for exhibition, &c., named therein and no other.

191. The certificate of registration afore aid shall be regarded 191. The certificate of legistration afore and shall be regarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for earrying on the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibitions or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

## Unlawful games and exhibitions.

192. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whereon any game with dice or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or amusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals,

or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance, or exhibition or amusement as are in the section before mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

sum of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Suspension or revocation of license—Notice to be given, and licensee to be allowed to show cause.

193. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council may think fit, for any of the following causes, namely: Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried on, in or upon such building or ground, shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period of twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or amusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement, is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or amusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace, or become a muisance to any inhabitants of the 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, the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.—False statement.

Suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier."—Change in occupancy.—False statement.

194. 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 building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purposes of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every other occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and continue to be, such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid, it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if, after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Municipality. And every person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds. more than twenty pounds.

## PART VIII.

Streets and public places .- Public health, decency, &c. New roads to be reported upon,

195. No new public road, street, way, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall 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 Committee, or other Committee appointed for this purpose, and reported upon to the Council hy such Committee.

Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited,

196. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Municipality shall open any road, street or way, or lay out any place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management thereof; 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, or other place as aforesaid.

## Dedication of new roads.

197. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any 197. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors shall execute such further instrument, dedicating 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. of the Council.

#### Who to mark out roads, &c.

198. The Surveyor of the Municipal District, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall or person duly authorised by the Council in that beneal, shall be the proper officer for marking out when and where necessary the roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, which now are, or shall bereafter be under or subject to the care, construction, or management of the Council, and the carriage or foot ways in each of such roads, streets, lanes, or thorough-

## No encroachment, &c.

199. No person shall be at liberty to encronch beyond the building-line in any street or lane by the erection of houses, verandalis, doorsteps, fences, or any other obstruction whatverandans, doorsteps, teness, or any other obstruction what-ever; and all proprietors or lessees of houses within the Municipality, having a frontage to any main thoroughfare, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently sponted with downpipe to carry under the surface of the footway in the street gutter.

### Committee for Works to fix street levels.

Committee for Works to fix street levels.

200. 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 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 of intersections of any such public 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.

No balcony, &c.

#### No balcony, &c.

No balcony, &c.

201. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging caves, cornice, windows, string-course, dressing or other architectural decoration forming part of, or attached to any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be elected in any street, less than thirty feet wide: Provided also, that any person desiging to erect such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council. proval of the Council.

Provat of the Council.

Footways may be levelled.

202. When any footway shall have been marked out in the manner herein directed, the surveyor or other person as aforesaid may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination, and may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footpath, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for the said footway.

Change of street levels.

203. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level more than one foot of any such public road, street, or way, as more than one foot 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 Chambers fourteen days, for the information and inspection of the ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Municipality that such plan is open for inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted be signed by the Mayor or Chairman of such meeting, 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, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

204. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf, gravel, sand, loam, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or road, or any reserve, or any other public place within the Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council or from the Mayor, or who shall wantonly break up or domage any such carriage or footway, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one

## Temporary stopping of traffic for repairs, &c.

Temporary stopping of traffic for repairs, &c.

203. The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by destroying or removing any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty and sum not exceeding five pounds. five pounds.

### Cellars or openings beneath the footways prohibited.

206. Any person who shall make any cellar or opening, door, or window in or beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public place, unless the plans thereof have been previously submitted to and approved by the Council, and the erections and openings made to the satisfaction of the Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds over and above the expense 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.

and the state of the cause to be dug or make, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations of any house or building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall creet or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same anglosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisthe same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure, for any time which shall be longer than shall be cheaterly than the chicken of the said Committee. be absolutely necessary in the opinion of said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continued existence of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining footways to be enclosed under a pensity.

208. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures to be previously approved of by the Works Committee or any officer whose special duty it shall be to attend to such work, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosure, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he or she shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such fences or other enclosures as aforesaid after fourteen days' notice from the Council or any duly qualifed officer shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Penalty for not covering over wells.

## Penalty for not covering over wells.

Penalty for not covering over wells.

209. Every person who shall have 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 Municipality, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for any such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum of ten shillings; and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain so uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereinbefore made and provided, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

## Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

210. The Committee for Works or any officer, or person act-ng under the authority of such Committee or of the Council, ng under the authority of such Committee or of the Council, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or theroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of reputing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons oftending against this By-law, either by travelling on street, lane, 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. every such offence.

## Drawing or trailing timber, &c., &c.

211. Any person who shall had or draw timber, or cause to 211. Any person who shall had or draw timber, or cause to be haded or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such vehicle or barrow so as to obstruct or occupy the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for overy such offence, a sum of not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

## Driving on footpaths, and throwing filth thereon.

212. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall 212. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyence, or any matter or thing, in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or public place in the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, seald, or cut up any beast, swine, call, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any such street or public place as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either of any such carriage or footway,—or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place any waggon, cart, diay, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other heast upon any such foot-way, shall upon conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first oftence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings; for the second offence a sum not ex-ceeding 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,

ceeding 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. Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways.—Not removing them when required—Replacing the same after removal.

213. Any person who shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, any stell-board, chopping-block, show-board, basket-wates, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or who shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, eash, or vessel, in or upon any carriage or footway in any street, road, or public way within the said Municipality; or shall set, lay out, or place, or cause to be set, laid out, or placed, any coach, cart, waggon, wain, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way, except for the purpose of loading or unloading the sume; or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually hired, or when actually engaged in harnessing and 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 place, or cause to be set or placed, in, upon, or over such carriage-way or footway, any stone, brick, lime, timber, or other materials or things for building (except as hereinbefore 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 whatsoever, from any louse or premises over any part of such footway or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing whatsoever, from any louse or premises over or next unto any such street, road, or public place, and shall not immediately remove the same upon being required so to do by the Council or any officer thereot; or if any person who, having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, remov, or cause to be removed, any such stall-b

# No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted), or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

214. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall nide upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide his horses or animals during the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatseever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation, whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her,

or any vehicle under his or her care, upon such road, street, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or mishchavior prevent, hinder or interrupt the free passage of any person, or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sam not exceeding two pounds nor less than two shillings and

## PART IX.

## Nuisances. Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourses, &c.

Throwing dead animals, &c., into any watercourses, &c. 215. Any person who shall throw or east any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the same, into any watercourse, waterhole, crock, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be cast from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, crock, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth to flow from his or her premises, over any of the footways or streets in the Municipality, or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or be cast in any watercourse, waterhole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit channel any sewer or watercourse, creek or canal, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such water-course or canal into its proper channel.

## Dead animals-mode of removal.

216. If any animal shall die in any part of the Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no misance can possibly result therefore in any part of the said Municipality he sibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

ceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

217. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Municipality, may at any hour in the daytime enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipality where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid; in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that said; in default of which it shall be fawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of Municipality

218. If any animal shall die in any public place or street within the said Municipality, and the owner or any person having charge of such animal cannot at the time be found or ascertained it shall immediately be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in manner aforesaid, at the cost of the Municipality

destroyed in manner aforesaid, at the cost of the Municipality.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

219. The Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council on that behalf may at any time on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case he served either personally, or at the usual or last known abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has creeted the same or caused it to be erected. creeted the same or caused it to be erected.

## Council may remove encreachments.

220. In any case where, after service of notice for the re-220. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Conneil to direct the removal of the same, under the superint indence of its Overscer of Works, or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Conneil's option to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in the case of the second and every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

## Or may proceed by action.

221. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment.

## To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

222. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or east on the said Overseer of Works, or other such officer as aforesaid, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not least then two nounders more than twenty pounds. less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds.

223. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the means of such work, that before beginning the same, cause sufficient heards or fenees to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such heard or fence, and shall continue such heard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Overseer of Works or other officer of the Council of the Municipality duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall, in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side of the said heards or fences and keep the same burning from sunset to suntise; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence or heard or platform, with such hend-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively, standing in such good condition as aforesaid, during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said heards or fences is standing, place lights on each side of the said heards or fences and keep the same hurning from sunset to sturise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the Overseer of Works or such other officer of the Council of the Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall cipality within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

## Removal of house refuse.

224. The occupier of any house, building, or premises within the Municipal District of Moreo shall cause the yard and ground adjacent or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health; and shall cause all dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, fiith, or other such refuse matter produced or accumulated on such premises, to be collected in one place, in such yard or ground; and if at any time the occupier of any premises shall neglect or fail to have such rubbish or refuse matter so removed before it becomes a nuisance, the Inspector of Nuisances shall cause the same to be removed at the expense of such cecupier. Nothing contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the occupier of any premises from causing any manure, ashes, contained in this By-law shall be construed or taken to prevent the occupier of any premises from causing any manure, askes, or other refuse matter as aforesaid, produced or accumulated thereon, to be kept for the purpose of being used for manure on any garden, or any land contiguous to such premises: Provided such manure, askes, or other refuse matter shall not previous to the removal thereof for use as manure on any garden or laud as aforesaid, be kept not less than fifty yards from any dwelling-house, shop, or other building, or so as to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

## Various obstructions and annoyances

225. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Municipality, 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 penalty of not more than two pounds. more than two pounds.

re than two pounds.

1. 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 street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any newly slaughtered animal, without a sufficient 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 aforesaid.

3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole, across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath to the dauger or annoyance of

hanging the footpath to the danger or annoyance of

4. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

5. 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 hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being crocted, pulled down,

or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being crocted, pulled down, or repaired.

6. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchor-smith, nailmaker, metal founder, lime-burner, brick-maker, 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 slutters or other fastenings of such window, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same 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 street, lane, or passage.

7. Every person who shall within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

8. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the foot-way of any street, or other public foot-way.

9. 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-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

Swine not to wander about the streets.

## Swine not to wander about the streets.

10. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or euclosure situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place within the Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any ass, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of the like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, and to be made liable for damages.

## Blasting rock.

No rock, &c., to be blasted without notice and permit.

No rock, &c., to be blasted without notice and permit.

11. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or other similar substance within one hundred yards of any street or public place or dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Town Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the said blasting shall take place, and the said officer shall give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Town Clerk or other duly appointed officer of the Council, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

Passengers, &c., not to be interrupted by dusting.

12. Between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening of any day, no person shall cause interruption, annoyance, or inconvenience to passengers along the streets or footpaths of the said Municipality, by raising or discharging dust upon or across any such street or footpath, whether from buildings in process of erection or demolition, or otherwise howsoever.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two molical practitioners.

226. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified practitioners, it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Municipality, 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 whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or tunigating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same as the case may require, and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds. Provided that each day after such notice as aforesaid remains uncleansed or unfumigated shall be a separate offence. Provided also that no such poealties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds. 226. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified

## Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

227. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the said Municipality, between the hours of seven in the morning and eight in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of person.

228. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Offensive matter be buried.

Offensive matter be buried.

229. No person within the said Municipal District who shall be the occupier of any farm or garden, shall allow, or cause or permit any vegetable matter to remain standing in the ground of any farm or garden after the same shall have commenced to decay and become offensive; but shall cut down and bury the same, together with all leaves thereof which may be upon the surface of such farm or garden ground. Nor shall any person allow, cause, or permit to remain upon the surface of any farm land or garden within the Municipality any vegetable matter that shall have commenced to decay and become offensive by smell or otherwise, but shall forthwith bury all matter or thing as aforesaid at least one foot under the surface of the ground. And any person offending against this By-law shall, upon conviction before any two Justices, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings. And the Inspector of Nuisances shall have full authority, at all reasonable times, to inspect all farms and gardens, out-houses, and sheds thereon, within the said Municipality for the purposes aforesaid.

#### Damming up without consent.

230. Whosover shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment in or across any creek or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds sterling. 230. Whosover shall, without the consent in writing of the such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds sterling.

## Disposal of sewage, &c.

Disposal of sowage, &c.

231. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system, which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Any person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law after receiving notice from the Council, or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

232. No corpse shall be interred in any existing cometery now open for burials within 100 yards from any public building, place of worship, schoolroem, dwelling-house, public pathway, street, road, or place whatsoever, within the Municipality. No corpse shall be interred in any new cemetery that may hereafter be opened within the distance of 100 yards from any such public building, place of worship, schoolroom, dwelling-house, public pathway, street, road, or place whatsoever, within the said Municipality; and any person or persons having the charge of any cemetery, or other person or persons who shall knowingly inter, or cause or permit to be interred, any corpse within the Municipality contrary to the provisions of this By-law, or otherwise commit a breach thereof, shall for such offence be liable to any penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and for every subsequent offence to any penalty not exceeding the first-mentioned amount and not less than ten pounds.

Cleansing private avenues.

## Cleansing private avenues.

233. Any owner or occupier of any house or place and premises who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, and ways within or leading to the said premises, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall furfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

## Placing dead animals on premises.

234. Any person who shall place, or who shall cause or suffer to be placed, upon any land or premises within the said Municipality, any dead animal, blood, offal, night-soil, or other offensive matter, shall, on conviction, suffer and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence,

As to driving or riding improperly through streets.

235. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or parlie place, negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, or who shall not carry a light upon any vehicle after an hour after sundown to daylight, shall forfeit and pay a sun not exceeding five pounds.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

236. 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 or any street or public place within the said Municipality, or any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the Conneil shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 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 rain-water any such house or premises may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of 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 officer appointed by the Council.

Drains on footpaths.

237. No surface-drain shall be made in any fortpaths nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council, and no such pipes or drains shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty rounds nor loss than one nound. pounds nor less than one pound.

Drains for discharging surface water for land.

233. Every owner or occupier of land so situate that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Conneil, abate such nuisance where possible, and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforestid such owner and occupior shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, and if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or to be otherwise in default as aforesaid, be shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds, and every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults 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.

Natural water-courses. 233. Every owner or occupier of land so situate that surface

Natural water-courses.

239. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural water-course, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface-water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five nounds. tive pounds. Newly slaughtered carcases.

240. Every person who within the said Municipality shall 240. Every person who within the said Minicipanty sunt carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any public street or place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase, of any newly slaughtered animal, without sufficient and proper cloth or covering to ceneral the same from public view, shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty of any sum not exceeding forty shillings for every such offence.

Obstructing public pathways.

Obstructing public pathways.

241. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footway or footpath on the side of any such street or road, and, on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped all such trees, shrubs or plants to the height of eight feet at the least, the said Council by their servants labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, at the expense of such owner or occupier, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so oftending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Hours for driving eattle.

## Hours for driving cattle.

242. No person shall drive or cause to be driven through any street or public thoroughfare of the said Municipality any live stock between the hours of eight o'clock a.m. and two p.m., or between the hours of four o'clock p.m. and nine p.m., except calves and foals under the age of one year, quiet milch cows, horses or cattle broken to saddle or draught, and pigs, sheep, and goats; and any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any live stock except those above mentioned,

through any street or thoroughfare of the Municipality, be-tween the hours above mentioned, shall, on conviction before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Noxious weeds.

Notions weeds.

243. Any person appointed by the Council may enter upon any land within the said Municipality, and for that purpose may break open gates, or take down or remove fences, to extirpate the weed known as the Batharst burr, Scotch thistle, variegated thistle, or other noxions weeds: Provided always that if any gate be broken or fences removed, the same shall, immediately after the work then required to be done, be restored to their former condition as nearly as may be, and the expenses of extirpating such weeds and restoring such fences may be recovered as an ordinary debt from the owner or occupier of such lands; any person hindering or obstructing any person so appointed as aforesaid, shall for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of two pounds. offence, be liable to a penalty of two pounds.

Owners, &c., failing to extirpate noxious weeds.

244. The owner or occupier of any land within the said Municipality who shall permit or suffer to grow or remain on the said land any of the following noxious weeds, namely, the the said land any of the following noxious weeds, namely, the Batharst barr. Scotch thistle, variegated thistle, or any other noxions weed, and who shall fail to extirpate, remove, or destroy the same within the space of ten days or such other time as the Council may allow, after receipt of a notice in writing from the Council, or proper officer of the Council so to do, shall for every such officice forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

## Public Property.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps,

245. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above 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.

than one pound nor more than two pounds.

As to damaging buildings.

246. Any person who shall damage any building, foll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, shuice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the costs for repairing the same; and if such damage he wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Notices not to be mainted on parement, &c.

247. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon the footway or kerh-stone, waiting-rooms, wharves, or other property of the Council, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

ten shillings.

offensive or indecent placaris.
248. Any person who shall in any street or place within the said Municipality, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard hand-bill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Musicians to moveen.

249. Any street musician or vocalit who shall not when requested by any householder within the said Municipality or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Council of the Municipality aforesaid, or by any police officer, depart from the neighbourhood of the premises of such householder shall be lightly to a regular type required for the steam. liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Persons not to stand or lotter in the streets.

250. All persons standing or lottering upon any of the carriage-ways, foot-ways, or other public places in the said Municipality, to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Municipality, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Driving over bridges.

Driving over bridges.

251. No person shall drive or ride across any bridge within this Municipality at a greater pace than walking, and for every such offence shall on conviction pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Driving stock not under centrel.

252. Any person who shall drive within the Municipality any cattle or houses to any yard or premises therein, without having the same coupled, led, or otherwise under centrel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Stock route.

253. Any person or persons who shall drive any sheep, cattle, or horses for sale, or delivery, through the town of Morce, shall, unless by the express permission of the Council, follow the route hereinafter described, namely:—Along Gwydir, Albert, or Edward Streets; and any person or persons offending against this By-law shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Destroying kerbstones, gutters, pathways, &c.

254. No driver, carter or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to the kerb-stones, gutter, or pathways of any street or readway within the Municipality; and every person so offending shall for such offence forfeit and pay a fine or sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings in excess of any damage done. any damage done,

## Driving and riding round street corners.

255. Any personiwho shall ride or drive round the corners of any street within the Municipality at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not more than forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Wilful trespass.

256. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves or public recreation ground any animals without due authority, shall be deemed guitty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two

## Penalty for destroying boundary marks.

257. Any person pulling down, defacing, or injuring any marks or any fence or other erection without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

## Planting trees.

258. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Municipality, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds, in addition to the value of the trees, railing, or fence so injured or destroyed.

## Vehicular entrances to private premises to be paved, &c

Vehicular entrances to private premises to be paved, &c.

259. Any person or persons desirous of having a vehicular entrance to his or her premises over any of the footways of the said Municipal District of Moree must make application to the Council for such permission, and upon the same being granted the owner or occupier of the said premises shall cause the said vehicular entrance to be gravelled or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works within seven days after such permission is granted, and in default he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds for every such offence: Provided also that all vehicular entrances as aforesaid now in existence shall be paved, gravelled or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the an venturar enumeros as aroresain now in existence shall be paved, gravelled or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works as aforesaid, within one month from the date of service of such notice to that effect on the owner or occupier of the premises as hereinbefore mentioned, and upon default he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

## PART XI.

## Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitant.

260. No person to carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

## Definition of noisome and offensive trades.

261. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke 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 Municipality shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

# Complaint.-Inquire and report.-Order of Council thereon.-Notice to discontinue, &c.-Penalty.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

262. Upon complaints in writing, by any householders, that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a unisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaints, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such, to cease and discontinue the same within such reason-

able time, not being less that thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, callfollow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same whelly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality, and if such trade shall not be discontinued or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid. Any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. pounds nor less than ten pounds.

# Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

commenced.—Penalty.

263. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced are entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given, as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, and the Council shall take such measure as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality, and any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

## Service of notice-Liabilities

Service of notice—Liabilities.

264. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws, and every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Offensive matter to be carried at regain times.

## Offensive matter to be carried at certain times.

265. No person shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, through, upon, or over, any street, or public place in the said Municapality, except within the hours of ten o'clock at night and five in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoover, and nothing herein contained is to have the effect of repealing any By-law now in force for the mode and times of removal of night-soil.

Sale of bloom west for togeticals.

## Sale of blown ment, &c., forbidden.

Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

266. No person shall sell, or expose, or have for sale, or keep on his premises, any meat or any other article intended, but unfit for human food, or shall expose or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread, or other article of food, or any adulterated milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated; and any person offending against this By-law, shall for every such offence be liable on conviction to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds, for every day during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person.

## No person to keep meat unfit for food.

267. No person shall keep or have in his possession, or retain in any building, shop, or other place, exposed for sale, any dead animal, carcass, meat, poultry, or fish, intended for, but unfit for human food, and every person offending against this By-law, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds, for every day during which any such forbidden thing shall be kept or retained by any such person.

Sale or lating of intestal promises or goods.

## Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

268. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Municipality, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Muni-

cipality, any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten provide than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

269. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or unenclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

#### Regulation of traffic in streets.

270. Any person or persons riding or driving into or out of any yard or alley abutting on any street or road within the Municipality, shall do so at a walking pace, and anyone offending against this By-law shall on conviction be liable to a penalty of not less than five shiflings nor more than two rounds.

a penalty of not less than five shiflings nor more than two pounds.

271. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality, drive any carriage or carriages for the purpose of breaking-in, exercising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or golding for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, breaking, or showing or exposing for sale any such horse, mare, or golding, otherwise than by passing quiefly through such streets or public places shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings. And any person who shall within the said Municipal District furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or golding to or from any watering-place, creek, or river, or pasturage or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings. exceeding forty shillings.

## PART XII.

## Slaughter-houses.

#### Inspection of animals, &c.

272. Every Inspection of Slaughter-houses shall, upon receiving information of any cattle having been slaughtered, or of any cattle being intended to be slaughtered, and also in all cases in which notice shall have been given to him, or left at his usual place of residence, of the intention to slaughter any cattle, repair without delay to the place where such slaughtering has taken place, or is intended to be done, and shall examine and inspect the said cattle slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered, and shall take a particular description thereof, with the colour, mark or marks, brand or brands. tion thereof, with the colour, mark or marks, brand or brands, sex, and apparent age, together with the name or names of owner or owners thereof, and of the time and place of slaughter, which particulars he shall carefully enter, or cause shadgher, when partenast he shart carefully enter, or case to be entered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, which book such Inspector shall when required, produce for examination by the Council, or by any person or persons deputed by the Council to make examination thereof.

## Notice of intention to slaughter, &c.

273. Every person intending to slaughter are cattle within the limits of the said Municipality shall first give twelve hours notice in writing to the Inspector of Slaughter-houses of the cattle intended to be so slaughtered, specifying the place and time, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every head of cattle which shall be so slaughtered without such notice having been given as last mentioned, unless it shall be made to appear to the Justices before whom such fine shall be sought to be recovered that such notice could not have been given to appear to the Justices before whom such fine shall be sought to be recovered that such notice could not have been given, and that owing to some unforeseen accident it was necessary that such eattle should have been immediately slaughtered; and in all cases in which any cattle shall have been slaughtered within the said Municipality without having been previously inspected as aforesaid notice thereof shall be unmediately given to the said Inspector, and the skins of such cattle shall be kept or preserved for three days, and be produced upon demand at the place of slaughter to the Inspector for the Municipality, under the penalty of five pounds for every skin so neglected to be preserved and produced.

Where inspection to be made.

## Where inspection to be made.

274. Every inspection of cattle or sheep shall be made in 274. Every inspection of eattle or sheep shall be made in the yards adjoining a licensed slaughter-house; and the owner or occupier of any such licensed slaughter-house shall keep the melts or spleens and lungs of all animals slaughtered therein for twelve hours after the same have been slaughtered unless the Inspector shall have previously examined such melts, spleens, or lungs, and every owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse to comply with these provisions or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

## Slaughter of diseased animals.

275. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal infected with any disease affecting the melt, or spleen, or lungs to be staughtered in any such slaughter-house, or if, after the slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and tuch owner or occupier, as soon as the animal is inspected and

condemned, shall not immediately thercupon cause the entire condemned, shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carease to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector, such owner or occupier shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than ten pounds: Provided, however, that should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some veterinary surgeon or other competent person as arbitrator in his behalf; and in the event of the Inspector and such veterinary surgeon or other competent person not agreeing, it shall be lawful to appoint a referee.

Inspector may enter shops, &c., for certain purposes

276. Any such inspector may, and he is hereby empowered. at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butchers' meat, or as a slaughter-house, and to examine any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh which may be therein; and, in case any animal, carcase, meat, or flesh appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and to be unfet for such food the same may be existed, and if it appears appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and to be unfit for such food, the same may be seized; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that any such animal, carcase, meat or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale, or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, carcase, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found, shall be lightly to a regular year avoiding ten pounds. is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every animal or carcase, piece of meat or flesh, as found.

#### Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

277. Every slaughter-house within the said Municipality shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed within one hour after any animal shall have been slaughtered therein; and the blood, offal and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any slaughter-house, or in the premises or appurtenances thereunto belonging shall be removed once at least in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any slaughter-house who shall neglect to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction for every such offence before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary way, any sum not exceeding ten pounds. not exceeding ten pounds.

## Staughtering in unlicensed premises.

278. If any person or persons shall slaughter or cause to be shaughtered any animal in any house or place not licensed for such purpose according to law, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for each and every animal so slaughtered.

## Animals slaughtered for home consumption.

279. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences within the said Municipality, animals for the personal consumption of himself, herself, or themselves, or of his, her, or their family, servants or labourers: Provided that the place where any such animal so slaughtered be not less than fifty yards from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering, as in the By-law aforesaid.

## PART XIII.

## Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

280. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other person appointed by the Council, shall, on the authority of the Mayor or two Aldermen, take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality.

## Interpretation of "Mayor" and "Municipality."

281. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless a context shall indicate a contrary distinction, be construed also to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipality" is made use of in the said By-laws it shall be understood to signify the "Municipal District of Moree."

As to interference with officer of the Council in enforcing By-laws.

282. Any person who shall obstruct or interfere with any officer of the Council or other person doing or performing any duty or act under any of the By-laws of the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Alteration of By-laws.

233. Any alterations proposed to be made in the By-laws, or any new By-law proposed to be added, shall require the same motion to be given, and proceedings taken thereon as in the case of motions

## Penalties.

284. That every neglect, breach, or offence of or against any of the provisions of these By-laws, where no specific penalty is hereinbefore provided for such neglect, breach, or offence, the maximum penalty shall be twenty pounds sterling, and all fines, fees, and penalties so recovered, shall be paid to the Council Clerk for the time being, or to such other person or persons as the said Municipal Council shall appoint, for the benefit of the said Municipality.

## Construction of terms.

255. In the construction of the foregoing By-laws, the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria No. 1 shall be applied, so far as the same shall be applicable.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Moree, on the eighteenth day of June, A.D. 1891, and the corporate seal of the said Council was affixed hereto in our presence on the said date.

JNO. CAMERON,
Mayor. (LS.)

A. H. GRACE. Council Clerk,

#### PART XIV.

ADDITIONAL By-laws passed on the 11th day of August, 1891, by the Municipal Council of Morec, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.":—

- 1. Every person about to erect or alter a closet, shall, before commencing any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice, in writing, of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10 (ten pounds) or less than ten shillings shillings.
- 2. No closet shall be erected except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council.
- 3. Every closet shall be hereafter built with walls seven (7) feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall have ventilating holes  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.
- 4. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a brick, stone, or wooden dividing wall of not less than 44 inches in thickness between every two closets, and each wall shall extend from the floor of the closet to the roof so as to effect a complete separation.
- 6. A separate closet shall be provided for each dwelling, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owners or occupiers of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet hable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less one pound.
- 6. In schools, or in factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twenty shall reside or be occupied, or employed, one pan shall be provided for every twenty persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each
- 7. That underground cesspools for the reception of night-soil being injurious to the public health, shall be done away with, and any existing underground cesspit shall therefore, as soon as the contents thereof he at a level of 18 inches below the natural surface of the surrounding soil, be filled with dry earth and quicklime. Any person refusing or neglecting to fill up any such cesspit in accordance with this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than for a very surface. five pounds.
- 8. On and after the 1st September, 1891, no person or persons shall dig, make, or construct, or cause or permit to be dug, made, or constructed on any premises within the boundaries of the Municipality any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of focal matter, and all closets or privies from and after the said date shall be constructed and made on the day-carth system only and corr present of partners. earth system only; and any person or persons offending against any of the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.
- 9. No person shall cover up, or cause or permit to be covered or filled up, any existing cosspit with earth or other material, unless and until the same shall be properly inspected by the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person or persons ollending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.
- 10. Every earth-closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box or earth compartment, and provided where necessary with a scoop for each occupant and provided where necessary with a scoop for each occupant to throw in stored dry earth, ashes, sand, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorizing the night-soil through the seat into the iron pan or pail, and shall have a supply of dry earth, ashes, sand, or some other material efficient and sufficient for deodorizing, constantly in or within easy access of such closet; and in case of any breach or neglect of this By-law the occupier or owner of the premises respectively shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.
- 11. All persons shall use the closets solely for the deposit of freed matter and human excrement, and shall cover such deposit with sand, lime, ashes, earth, or other such material. In case

- of any infectious disease occurring in the household of persons using the said closets, a sufficient quantity of some efficient disinfectant shall be used in a manner to be directed by the Inspector of Nuisances; and any person who shall wilfully deposit or cause to be deposited any fixeal matter or execrment in such closet without duly disinfecting the same shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound.
- 12. If any alteration should be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council on that behalf, for preserving public health or decency, in the case of any existing closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive seven days notice to remove or alter the same; and if he fail to do so, and the Council shall adjudge such closet to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by the Inspector of Nuisances or other efficer; and the cost of such alteration shall be paid for by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be. owner or occupier of the premises whercon the same shall be.
- 13 When any new building is about to be erected the builder or builders thereof shall first creet or cause to be erected on the premises a temporary closet, not less than 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches and 6 feet high (where such convenience does not already exist or is deemed necessary by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances) for the use of the workmen employed in the construction of the new building; and any person neglecting to conform to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.
- 14. All closets shall be supplied with iron pans, each pan shall be supplied with two side handles, and shall be capable of containing six gullons, and he of the pattern to be approved by the Council; such pans to be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances. Any owner or occupier committing a breach of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less t\_an ten shillings. shillings.
- 15. Within fourteen days after notice served by the Inspector of Nuisances every owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any dwelling-house or other building or tenement situate within the Municipal District of Moree shall discontinue the use of any privy or closet upon his or her premises, and the said privy or closet shall forthwith be filled in with earth or other deodorizing material by the owner or occupier of the premises. And any owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of the said premises who shall after receipt of such notice as herein-before provided fail to discontinue the use of the said privy or cesspit or who shall fail or neglect to fill in the said excavation in manner aforesaid shall forfeit and pay for such failure or neglect a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than one pound for every day of such failure or neglect.
- 16. No occupier of any land or premises within the said Municipal District of Morce or where there shall be no occupier then no owner or owners of any such land or premises shall permit or suffer any filthy, offensive, or unwholesome matter to run or flow, or continue to run or flow, into or upon any street, footway, open gutter, or public place within the said Municipal District or on the property of any other person. And any person or persons who shall oftend against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings. forty shillings.
- 17. Every occupier or where there is no occupier then the owner or landlord of any house, building, premises, or place shall keep such house, building, premises, or place and the yard and grounds belonging thereto in a cleanly condition, and shall not suffer any rubbish, fifth, or refuse to be scattered about the yard or ground, and any person or persons offending against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.
- 18. No person or persons other than the Municipal Council's contractor or nightmen shall remove or convey away from any closet within the Municipality any night-soil whatsoever, without the consent of the Inspector of Nuisances; and all night-soil conveyed to any appointed depot by any nightmen must be disposed of in such a manner and be well covered up with sufficient ashes or earth to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom, and the work of emptying the pans and the removal of night-soil must be done to the entire satisfaction of the Council's Inspector of Nui-ances.
- 19. All damage done to any closet, fences, or gates, or other property of the ratepayers or Council in the removal of nightsoil by the contractor or his servants shall be made good by the said contractor within twelve hours after damage to same, failing which the work will be performed by the Council at the risk of the contractor; and in the event of any contractor for removal of night-soil failing to perform the work of removing and emptying the contents of any pans in accordance with any contract or specifications in existence such work may be performed by the Manicipal Council at the risk and cost of the contractor or the bondsmen responsible for the carrying out of any contract for removal of night-soil

- 20. No ratepayer or other person shall hinder or obstruct any nightman, authorised to remove the night-soil, whilst engaged in the work of removing night-soil or earth pans from any premises within the Municipal boundaries, and any person refusing admission to any such nightman during the hours appointed by the Council and in the execution of the duties attached to the removal of night-soil shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not less than five shillings and more than twenty shillings in addition to any loss that may be sustained by such nightmen or the contractor employing them.
- 21. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council with the approval of the Governor, and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipality, except as allowed by By-laws.
- 22. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from closets by the servants of, or contractors with, the Council, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.
- 23. The servants of or contractors with the Council, appointed for the removal of night-soil, shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances or other authorised officer, make a trench or trenches on the depôt or depôts appointed for night-soil, which shall from time to time be taken to such depôt or depôts, and shall cover the whole of such night-soil with earth to a depth of 2 feet, and with disinfectants, approved by the Council, so as to prevent any nuisance or offensive effluvia from arising therefrom, and any servant of, or contractor with the Council or other person, who shall deposit night-soil or other offensive matter on any such depôt or depôts otherwise than in such trench or trenches, or without covering and deodorising the same in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- 24. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Minipality or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.
- 25. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipal District and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tameries, fellmongering establishments, and soap-works in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tameries, soap-works, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall syem needful: and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, soap-works, or ostablishment, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within seven days, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.
- 26. Whenever the Council shall enter into a contract with any person or persons for the removal of night-soil, the Mayor shall notify the same by publishing an announcement to that effect at least twice in the newspaper printed and circulated in the town of Morce, giving the name and residence of the contractor. This shall be deemed sufficient notice to the householders or residents within the Municipal District of Morce of the appointment of the said contractor.
- 27. Any householder or resident within the Municipal District of Moree who shall require the contents of any closet, pan, or other receptacle for night-soil removed, shall sign and give to the Inspector of Nuisances (by delivering the same to him personally, or by leaving the same addressed to him at the Council Chambers) a notice in the form approved by the Council.
- 28. This form shall be supplied on application to the Council Clerk. Upon receiving the form the applicant shall deposit with the Council Clerk the sum of one pound as security for payment of the fees appointed by the Council for the removal of night-soil, for which deposit of one pound the Council Clerk shall give the applicant a printed receipt.
- 29. Any person causing a nuisance from the careless use of such pan or its contents shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

- 80. Upon the appointment of a contractor for the removal of night-soil under the By-laws aforesaid, the Inspector of Nuisances shall immediately thereupon, or within a reasonable time thereafter, accompany the said contractor on a tour of inspection of the closets, cesspits, pans, or receptacles for night-soil within the said Municipal District of Morce, and shall point out the same to the said contractor and shall at the same time intimate to the householders or residents concerned the necessity of delivering the notice aforesaid, and of complying with the requirements of these By-laws.
- 31. All notices required to be given under these By-laws shall be signed by the Inspector of Nuisances, and countersigned by the Council Clerk of the Municipality of Morce for the time being, and may be served personally on the person for whom such notice is intended, or left at his last known place of abode or business in Morce, or sent through the post addressed to such person at such last known place of abode or business in Morce aforesaid.
- 32. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets already in use, also for providing pans for closets and the removal thereof, and all such charges shall be payable by the occupier or occupiers of premises and where there is no occupier then by the owner or landlord of the premises, and shall be recoverable in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.
- 33. The Council or its contractor or contractors shallcause the excrement and filth in the pans of all closets to be removed once a week or oftener if it shall be necessary in properly constructed carts for the purpose which carts shall be approved by the Municipal Council.
- 34. Any person allowing night-soil from any closet to fall into any street, right of way, water-channel, gutter, creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.
- 35. Every person employed by the Council to remove or assist in removing night-soil from any premises in the Municipality, whether as servants of the Council or as contractors thereunder or as servants of such contractors, shall provide himself with a certificate under the hand of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer authorised in that behalf and countersigned by the Council Clerk (and by the contractor if employed by one) which shall contain the name and place of abode of the holder, and shall produce such certificate when required by any officer of the Council or members of the Police Force of New South Wales, or any householder on whose premises he may be; and any such person in possession of such a certificate which shall not be true in every particular shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.
- shillings.

  36. The Inspector of Nuisances or other properly appointed officer of the Council shall have power to visit at all times all night-soil depots, or places at which night-soil may be deposited, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and any person or persons interfering with, obstructing, or resisting the above-named officer in the execution of his duty shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than tenshillings.

  37. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement, shall deposit or cause to be deposited in the closet, pan, or cesspit helonging thereto, at least once in every twenty-four hours a quantity of dry powdered earth, ashes, lime, or other

37. The occupier of every house, building, or other tenement, shall deposit or cause to be deposited in the closet, pan, or cesspit belonging thereto, at least once in every twenty-four hours a quantity of dry powdered earth, ashes, lime, or other efficient deodorizing material sufficient to deodorize the exercta therein; and any person offending against this By-law after a written notice from the Council to comply with the same, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten shillings, and for the second or any subsequent offence not less than ten shillings or more than forty shillings.

- 38. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets, which shall be emptied as often as may be necessary in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, and all such charges shall be paid to the Council or to the contractor, or other person as the Council may from time to time appoint, by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon such closet is situated within one week after a written demand of the amount, made by the Council or the contractor or other person as the case may be shall have been made upon him, otherwise the same with any additional charges occasioned by such non-payment may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.
- Justices of the Peace.

  39. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises any closet otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided) torfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

  40. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council with a report every month, containing a

40. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council with a report every month, containing a list of persons proceeded against for nuisances within this Municipality, specifying the dates, and giving particulars of

- 41. 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 Committee thereof, or by the Mayor, or any officer of the Conneil, 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 seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the district.
- 42. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return, showing the number of earth-closets attended to; the amount due and payable for each earth-closet attended on, and the amount of arrears due for emptying and attending on earth closets, and the amounts due for other charges hereunder. He shall also collect the amount due and payable and account for same to Council at least once in seven days or oftener if required to do so by the Mayor for the time being.

being.

43. All the words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in "The Nursances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the same Act.

44. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection or in the doing or performing of any work shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

45. All complaints or other legal proceedings for the breach of any of these By-laws may be laid and taken by the Inspector of Naisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf against any person for non-compliance with or any breach of these By-laws.

Made and approved by the Council of the Municipal District of Moree on the eleventh day of August, A.D., 1891, and the corporate scal of the said Council was affixed heroto in our presence on the said date.

(L.s.) JNO. CAMERON, Mayor.

A. H. GRACE, Council Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer. - 1801.

## 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG-BY-LAWS.)

Bresented to Barliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec, 158, and 39 Vic. Ac. 14, sec, 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18th December, 1891.

## WOLLONGONG MUNICIPALITY, -BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## BOROUGH OF WOLLONGONG.

By-laws of the Borough of Wollongong, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

## By-laws Repealed.

1. That all existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Wollongong, published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following, be and are hereby repealed.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees--Preservation of Order at Council Meetings-Duties of Officers and Servants,

## Meetings of the Council.

## Ordinary Meetings.

2. Unless otherwise ordered, the Council shall meet for despatch of business on the first Friday of every month, at the hour of 7.30 p m., unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday; in the latter case, the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at 3. If at any meeting of the Council the mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book. be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

## Business of Ordinary Meetings.

- 4. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than speical meetings:—
- (1.) The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and confirmed, and signed by the Mayor, or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

(2.) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor

- (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon. (3) Correspondence to be read and orders made thereon if
- expedient.
  (4) Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.
- (5.) Questions as to 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 the Committees or Officers, to be made.
- (6.) Motions of which notice has been given to be 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, 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; and also in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

## Business at Special Meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council, the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance the special meeting shall be called, may have directed.

## Business paper for Ordinary Meeting-how prepared.

G. The business paper for Ordinary Meeting—how prepared.

G. The business paper for every meeting of the Council other than a special meeting, shall be made by the Council Clerk, not less than one nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice or motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Kvery such

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entry shall be made (subject to the provision of section 4 of this "Part" of these By-laws), in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

#### Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such buliness

#### How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Courcil shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with. And such business paper, so noted, shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and prescribed until disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is made up.

disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is 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 the then, next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received. And each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 4 of this "Part" of the 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 such business paper.

## Motions and amendments.

#### Motions-how to be moved.

10 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 proposed mover.

11. 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 Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

## Motions to be seconded.

12. No motion in Conneil shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

13. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, and no motion shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already been passed by the Council, shall be entered upon the business paper, unless a call of the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

## Amendment may be moved.

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.

## Only one amendment at a time.

15. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

## Requisition by an Alderman.

16. 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.

Aldermen presenting Petitions to make themselves acquainted with contents.

17. It chall 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

## Petitions and Correspondence.

18. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any Petition be received and that the same, or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee to report, or that requests contained therein be granted.

## Mayor to preserve order.

19. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

## Calls to order.

20. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

#### Mayor's decision on points of order final,

21. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter

## Power of the Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 22. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

## Mayor may take part in proceedings.

23. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

## Questions put by Mayor.

24. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be put first), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

### Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

25. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to preaudience.

Aldermen to stand while speaking, &c.

26. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment, except in Committee.

27. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in Committee, or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

## No Alderman to make personal reflections.

28. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on or impute motives to any other Alderman.

## Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise.

29. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

## Debate may be adjourned.

30. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

31. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on resumption of the debate.

32. 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 Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes shall have elapsed.

## Any Alderman may divide Council.

33. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Alderman, and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person efficiating for him. officiating for him.

## Divisions to be entered on minutes.

84. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

## Questions to be read when required.

35. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

## Suspension of By-laws.

36. Any of these By-laws relating or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may be suspended, pro tempore, in cases of emergency, by resolution of the Council.

## Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

37. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

## Standing and Special Committees.

## Standing Committees.

38. There shall be an Improvement Committee, a Figure Committee, a Lighting Committee, a Hall Committee, and a Library Committee. These Committees shall be re-appointed every year after the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

39. The Improvement Committee shall have the general directions of all roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report, from time to time, upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters, as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Finance Committee

40. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues; they shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjec's of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Lighting Committee.

41. The Lighting Committee shall once at least, in each municipal year, make an inspection of the Borough, and shall recommend the erection of any additional public lamps they may consider necessary, or the removal of any existing lamps, and shall submit their report to the Council in writing.

42. The Ifall Committee shall have charge of the Council chambers, hall, and residence, and shall prepare a fariff of charges for the use of the hall, and shall also recommend, in writing, any repairs, alterations, or additions they may consider necessary.

## Library Committee.

43. The Library Committee shall have general control of the Public Library committee snatt have general control of the Public Library, and shall, once at least, in each year, submit to the Council a written report upon the same as to its efficacy, usefulness, and the manner in which it is conducted, and may also recommend the purchase of additional books, or any other matter or thing they have reason to consider will be of benefit.

## Special Committees.

44. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embrdy therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any 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; or an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot may be carried.

## Rules to be observed in Committee

45. The Rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the Rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

## Reports of Committees to be signed.

46. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the the Chairman thereof.

## Protection of Funds and Records.

## Member or Officer of Council not to be surety.

47. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members or any person holding office under the Council.

## Duties of the Council Clerk.

48. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the to the Council Clerk shall attend at the omce of the Council for the purpose of receiving payment of rates, and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, on every business day in each week from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., Wednesday afternoon excepted.

49. 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 Clerk of the 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 generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor. the duties of such Mayor.

## Custody of records, seal, &c.

50. The common seal and all charters, books, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clork, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used, except with the signature of the Mayor.

## Bonds for good conduct, and deeds of real and personal estate.

51. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, and deeds of real and personal estate, shall be deposited with 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. officer or servant.

### Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

52. Any person who shall alter, deface, or destroy, or attempt to deface, or alter, destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

#### Nor remove.

53. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, from the Council Chambers without leave from the Council first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

54. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee, and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

## Outlay in urgent cases.

55. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for necessary work to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz, by the Mayor to the extent of £30, provided that in the absence of the Mayor, any four Aldermen shall have that power.

## Duties of other officers and servants.

56. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time be moved by the Council.

## Special powers of Mayor.

Special powers of Mayor.

57. The Mayor shal exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information, is on record, as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statement as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either recorded viva voce or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

## Statement of accounts.

Statement of accounts.

53. Not later than the months of March and September in each year, the Mayor shall lay before the Council for its adoption, the Treasurer'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 Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of ten pounds to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, the said fine to be carried to the credit of the Municipal Funds.

# How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

59. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is an ony-

mous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who, mous. 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 shell have power to investigate the same. And if any such comolaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaints, shall be in writing; and such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and informations, as aforesaid in conbe made in connection therewith. And such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and informations, as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Major's statement as aforesaid thereon shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special powers conferred on the Mayor by section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1857, or any other special power which now is at hereafter may be conferred by special power which now is or hereafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

#### Leave of absence.

60. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Cauncil adopted after due not ce.

## Made of calling for tenders.

61. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

## Sulls and prosecution for penalties, &c

62 Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities Act of 18.7, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committer, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the corporation, by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be other person, by the other to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced, has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall to appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the ease may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or formation as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or auditor, except by the order of such Council; nor 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 Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits. Provided that in any such case, the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

## How notices are to be published

63. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required 63. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any Br-law, or any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Borough.

## Levying rates, &c.

## Collection of rates.

64. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under section 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be half to be due and results or any of the said sections. be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

#### Council Clerk to furnish list of defaulters.

65. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor and Council or any committee as directed with lists of all persons so in default.

#### Mayor to enforce payment.

66. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in any Court of Competent Jurisciction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persone, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

#### Enforcement of distress.

67. The badiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.
68. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of fifty pounds each for the faithful performance of his duties.

69. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter

provided.

70. All lovies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form Schedule "A" hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

71. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

72. 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

which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making such distress. such distress.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Warrant of distress.

I, , Mayor of the Borough of Wollongong, do hereby authorise you, , Bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house or in and upon the land and premises of , situate at , for the sain of , being the amount of municipal rates due to the said Borough to the , day of , for the said dwelling house land or promises as the case may be and to we the said Borough to the day of for the said dwelling-house, 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.

## SCHEDULE B.

## Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Wollongong, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of situate at a distribution, within the said Borough, for the sum of being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of 18 .—Dated this day of 18

Baileff.

## SCHEDULE C.

## Costs.

	е.	u,
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the		
same is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every £10	1	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession each day or part of day		
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods per pound		
on proceeds of sale	1	0

## Streets and Public Places, &c.

## New roads to be reported upon.

73. No new public road, street, way, park or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans for proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

74. 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 aforesaid, and he or they shall execute any instrument dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place, as the Council may consider necessary.

#### Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c

Roads and streets, and eneroachments thereon, &c. 75. The Surveyor of the Borough, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are or hereafter shall be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let; and it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections shall have been sold or let; and it shall be the duty of such surveyor or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughtares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, to as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare contlor public place of other midth then 66 feet. the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881".

## Change of street levels.

76. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed alteration, to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement, in some newspaper payers, and shall notify by advertisement, in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and socion so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

## Footways may be levelled.

77. When any footway shall have been marked out in manner hereinbofore directed, the surveyor, or such officer or person so authorised as hereinbofore mentioned, may cause the person so authorised as hereinbetore mentioned, may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose 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 hereafter may be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

## Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

78. The Mayor may at any time cause the traffic of any street, hane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall ferfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding the nounds for every such offence. sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

## No encronchment allowed on streets, &c.

79. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, be allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof; and it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, bostruction, tence, or enclosure, or to make any excavation, hole, or opening in, under, upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the same be sufficiently fenced and protected so as to guard against any accident; and every person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds. ten pounds.

## Obstructing public footways.

80. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or

road, and, on domand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or caused to be lopped all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of 8 feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, height of 8 feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut and lopped, all such everhauging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, every person so offending shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten

No balcony, &c., to project.

81. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, pertice, balcony, or window, forming part of or attached to any external wall, to project beyond the building-line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid which may hereafter be added to any existing building be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portice, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide; provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

Eneroschments must be removed on notice. 81. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt,

the Council.

82. The Surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching stracture belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

Council may remove encroachments.

83. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days; it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending, providing that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of

Or may proceed to action.

84. In every case where the obstruction or encrosedment 84. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal, and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

as for a breach of such By-laws as aloresand.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

85. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excuvation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or east on the said Surveyor or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds. more than five pounds.

Heards or fences to be erected.

86. Every person intending to build or take down any building, within the limits of the Borough of Wollongong, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall before the beginning of venient by means of such work, shall before the beginning of the same, cause sufficient heards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building, where such works are being carried on, from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such heard or fence, and shall continue such heard or fence with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid, standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the council in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Borough during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up some fonce, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said heard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Borough, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is continued. continued.

Offences, Nuisances .- General good order of the Borough. Damaging public buildings, &c.

57. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, footway, sewer, water-course, or other property of the Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfully done shall also for ceit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

88. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done shall also forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, or who shall in any manner clandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain or pipe, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty pounds; and any person who shall open or leave one any cock pounds; and any person who shall open or leave open any cock of any public fountain or pump so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, eart, or other vehicle, or any horse or animal, at any public fountain or pump, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding open nound. one pound.

#### Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

89. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, ferfeit and pay for such offence a sum not executing five pounds.

### Damaging trees.

90. Any person who shall wilfully, or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council or in or upon any public reserve or ward the street of the council or in or upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds; and for every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds above the value of amount of damage.

## Throwing dead animals, &c., into any water-course, &c.

91. Any person throwing or causing to be thrown any dead animal into any street, lane, road, or public place within the limits of the said Borough, or into any creek, river, or other stream flowing through, by, or along any such street, lane, road, or other public place within the same, or leaving or causing to be left the same upon the shores thereof, shall on e;nviction forfeit any sum not exceeding one pound.

## Throwing filth on roadway, &c

92. If any person shall in any street, road, lane, or public place throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, seald, or cut up any beast, swine, calt, sheep, lamb, or other animal, in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any foot-way any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel-barrow, or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any foot-way aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Placing goods, &c , on roadway, &c.

Placing goods, &c., on roadway, &c.

93. If any person shall set or place, or cause, or permit to be set or placed, any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any cask or vessel in or upon or over any road, foot-way, or public place within the said Borough, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit or suffer to be set out, laid or placed, any coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck or other carriage, upon any foot-way, or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or foot ways, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever, unless the same shall be enclosed as hereinafter directed, or any other matters or thing whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any ment or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or premises over any part hung out or exposed any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or premises over any part of such footways or carriage-ways, or over an area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of any part of any house or premises over or next to any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereto, and shall not continue and keep the same removed; or if any person having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or cause to be removed any such stall, show-board, basket, goods, coach, cart, dray, barrow, truck, carriage, timber, etone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things, and shall at any time theremafter

again set, lay, or place, expose or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed or exposed, the same or any of them, or any other article or thing whatsoever, save and except as aforesaid, in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid, in every such case every person so offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds.

Drawing or trailing timber.

94. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled 94. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any part of any street, road, or public place any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other things which shall be carried principally or in part upon wheeled carriages to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage-way so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfit and pay for every such offence the sum of two pounds over and above the damages occasioned thereby. Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of five pounds. sum of five pounds.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

95. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, without leave first had and obtained from the officers material, without reave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thorough-fares, or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage a part of the said road, streets, thoroughfares, or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beast (vehicles with reins excepted), or to go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

96. If the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same, such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted, or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same: or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any vehicle under his or her care upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, binder, or interrupt the free passage of any person or vehicle, or carriage in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Name and place of abode, &c.

97. The owner of every such waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind as last above-mentioned, who shall allow the same to be drawn through the said Borough of Wollongong without having his name and place of abode painted in full length on the off side legibly, the driver or person in charge of any such waggon, cart, or dray, as aforesaid, who shall refuse to give his and the owner's name and address, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

98. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carclessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Riding or driving round corners, &c.

99. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place, within the said Borough at a pace faster than a walk, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds for every such offence.

## Loading or unloading vehicles, &c.

100. All vehicles standing in the streets to load or unload goods, shall stand with one wheel only in the gutter, and parallel with the kerb, and any driver so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such effence a sum not exceeding one pound.

## Erection of houses, &c.

Erection of houses, &c.

101. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Forough, without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such house, shop, or building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon,

102. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building, nor to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

#### Swine, &c , not to wander about streets.

103. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of 103. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Borough, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or other public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds. offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

104. It shall not be lawful for the business of scap-boiler, tallow-melter, tripe boiler, tanner, currier, pig-keeper, or any occupation, trade or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature, prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to, any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or estab-lished within this Borough without consent of the Council first had and obtained; and whosever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

## Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

105. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose between the hours of five in the morning and ten o'clock at night, or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or vehicles, wise than in properly covered and watertight carts or vehicles, or in such a manner so as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth, in or upon, or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of the said Borough, or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall from time to time be directed by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council, or Inspector, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such night-soil, bones, or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable

employers of the person or persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

106. If any person shall take away night soil from any house or premises within the said Borough, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, except between the hours of ten at night and five in the morning, or if any person or persons shall east or permit leak or slop out of any cart or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and owners of such carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employers of the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as afore-

## Inspection of premises.—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

107. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than by this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Borough who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, closets, paddocks, and ways, within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglectic cause a misance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Discharging fire-arms, &c.

108. Any person who shall discharge any fire arms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks or other explosive matter in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

### No rock to be blasted without notice to the surveyor.

109. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock 109. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of fifty yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the said Council or surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds. twenty pounds.

#### Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

110. If the owner or occupier of any premises, having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the foot-way of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts, in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flan or transdoor, according to the nature of the case. the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and re-passing; or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured, any coal or other hole, tunnel, trap-door, or cellar-flap, belonging to or connected with his premises, save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repair; or if such owner or occupier shall not repair and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair all and every or any such rails, guardrails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then and in every such case the person neglecting so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Cellars or openings beneath foot-ways prohibited.

111. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the foot-way of any road, street, or public place within the said Borough, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty younds. together exceed fifty pounds.

## Wells to be covered over, &c.

112. Every person who shall have a well, situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or foot-way within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or foot-way, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such public place, road, or foot-way, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforessid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officer shall direct, and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that, with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter.

## Notices not to be painted on pavement.

113. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any foot way or kerbstone within the Borough of Wollongorg, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

## Offensive or indecent placards.

114. Any person who shall, in any street or place within the Borough of Wollongong, post, expose to view, or distribute any placard, hand-bill, or other document whatever of an off-nsive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

## Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

115. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, footways, or other public places in the Borough of Wollongong, to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Borough, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

## Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

116. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place, for the purpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations

to any house or other building, or for any other purpose what-soever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or soever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure, or shall not when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for every refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds. pounds.

## Executations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

117. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Borough, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Borough shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last monatored preparet to englese the same effect notice. such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

#### Various obstructions and annoyances.

118. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, shall commit any of the following offences shall, on conviction, for any and for every such offence forfeit 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 an opening in any house fronting any street or public place and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place the careass or any part of the careass of any slaughtered animal, without sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the con-cealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hong or place clothes thereon to the danger or annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down. without

Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure) when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.

pulled down, or repaired.

Every blacksmith, 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 closing such door, or not fastening the shutters or other fastenings of such window and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same 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 street, lane, or passage.

Every person who shell within the distance of one hundred

Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted) to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods, tools, implements, ladders, scaffolding, or any frame upon any footway to the annoyance of any person.

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 in any street or public place within the said Borough.

## Bathing.

119. Any person who, except in proper bathing dress, shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, reserve, or place of public resort, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the evening, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

### Noisome and offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

120. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

#### Definition of "noisome and offensive trades."

121. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises sequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvis, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvis, liquid, or smoke 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, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning or these By-laws.

Complaint-Inquire and report-Order of Council thereon-Notice to discontinue, &c.-Penalty.

122. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council; and if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be said country, and it has said country as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws; notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such, to cease and discontinuo the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on him has not their personal council and council and council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough; and if such trade shall not be discontinued, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such retice as aforesaid any offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as afore-said, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced — l'enaity.

123. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

## Service of notice.-Linbilities.

124. Service of any such notice as aforcaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws. 124. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the

### Public Health.

## Houses to be purified on certificate of medical practitioner.

125. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Borough, 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 whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fungating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to present or check infections or contagings or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or also shall be liable to a penalty of put more than ten be or she shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds: Provided that cach day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence: Provided also that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

### Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

126. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith, in tree said Borough, which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring says such house or premises the person so salling letting or any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Borough, any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

## Exposing of infected articles.

127. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or unenclesed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty rounds.

## Rubbish or offensive matter, &c.

128. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Borough without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds.

## Severage and drainage.

# No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

sewers without notice.

129. 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 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 sever communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such not ce, or otherwise than as aforesuid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds; and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds. not exceeding fifty pounds.

## Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

Proprieters of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleause same.

130. All private drains or newers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council or officer thereof, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

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### Water from roofs, &c

131. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or offer building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection upon any street, road, lune, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, read, rectway, or to now over the pathway of any such street, read, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain-water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or fo tway shall, if such nuisance to not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five shillings, and a like sum for every day such nuisance shall not be abated.

#### Drains in footpaths.

132. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

### Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

133. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface 133. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next, after the service of notice by the Council, abate such misance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and if within seven days after such connection such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice or be otherwise in default as failed to comply with such notice or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than twenty pounds; and every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults 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 testion. further offence within the meaning of this section.

#### Natural water-courses

134. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural water-course by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a tize and in a manner to be approved by the Council; and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds, and for the great and pay for the first offence as the council state of the second and council to the second and council and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## Preventing and extinguishing fires. Fires or combustible materials, &c.

Fires or combutible materials, &c.

135. 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 article of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or other combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Inflammable fences, &c.

136. Every person who shall creet any fence of brush-wood bushes, or other inflammable material, 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, for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building 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 buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforessid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Subsidy reserves to Fire Brigades.

137. For the purpose of protecting life and property in the Borough the Council may from time to time pay to the funds of any Fire Brigade established in the Borough such sum or sums of money as shall be determined by resolution of the Council. And further, the Council shall pay to any Fire Brigades as shall with any engine have first and second in order attended at any fire within the Borough, such sums of money, by way of reward, as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

## Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

138. Any person burning any shavings or other matters or things in any street, road, or public place shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.

#### Fireworks.

139. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or frework upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter by any artificial light other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds.

warmly setting fire to chimneys.

140. 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.

#### Public Amusements.

### Unlawful games.

141. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize fighting, or any dog fighting, cock fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Borough; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given any such game, exhibition, or entertainment shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds. exceeding five pounds.

### asting of rubbish, &c , into drains, &c.

142. Any person easting any filth or rubbish into any water-course, water-hole, sewer, or canal, or who shall obstruct or divert from its channel any public sewer or watercourse, or who shall permit or suffer slove and pricht coil commence with shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of any kind to flow or be cast from his or her premises over any of the footpaths or streets of the Borough, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, channels, or other contrivances, night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or be east into any watercourse, sewer, or canai, or who shall wash clothes or shall bothe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the costs of removing such filth or obstructions, or of restoring such watercourse, sewer, or canal into its proper channel.

## Supply of water in time of drought.

143. In the time of drought or scarcity of water the Council may, by resolution to that effect, cause water to be supplied to the inhabitants of this Borough by water-carts or otherwise, and shall by such resolution as aforesaid fix a price to be charged for water so supplied.

## Trees in streets.

144. Any ratepayers may, with the consent and approval of the Council, be at liberty to plant trees on any street, lane, or thoroughfure within the Borough for the benefit of such

Borough.

145. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Borough; and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall, on conviction, forfoit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence, so injured or destroyed.

## Construction of terms.

146. For the purposes of these By-laws, summer months shall mean, and be taken to be the months from October to March inclusive; and winter months shall mean, and be taken to be the remaining months of the year.

147. In the construction of the foregoing By-laws, the provisions of the Act 16 Victoria No. 1, shall be applied so far as the same way he appliedle.

the same may be applicable.

## Public vehicles.

148. The owner of every vehicle intended to be worked or 148. The owner of every vehicle intended to be worked or plied for hire (either with goods or passengers) within the Borough, shall previous to working or plying for hire, obtain from the Council a license, authorising him so to do, for which he shall pay to the Council's Treasurer the following fees quarterly, in advance:—For waggons, drays, and carts, the sum of five shillings each for the first, and for every other waggon, dray, and cart owned by the same person, the sum of two shillings and eixpence each; and for all other vehicles the sum of seven shillings and sixpence each for the first, and for every other such vehicle owned by the same person the sum of five shillings each. The quarters shall commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year.

## Driver must be of good character, &c.

140. Any person applying for a driver's license must be of good character and soler habits, and in ease of driving passenger vehicles must not be under sixteen years of age. Should any driver misconduct himself in any way while driving, his license shall be cancelled and the fee forfeited.

#### Driver's license.

150. Every person intending to act as driver of any vehicle 150. Every person intending to act as driver of any vehicle working or plying for hire within the Borough (otherwise than the owner thereof) shall, provious to so doing, obtain a driver's license from the Council, for which he shall pay to the Council's Treasurer the sum of two shillings and sixpence, half-yearly in advance, the year to terminate with the then current year.

## Method of proceeding to obtain license.

151. The owner of every such vehicle who shall be desirous of obtaining a license shall give two days' notice, in writing, to the Council Clerk of his intention to apply to the Council for a license, and shall at noon on the day named in his notice attend at the Council Chamber with the vehicle proposed to be licensed, in order that the same may be examined by the Council or well-desired. Council or such officer as they may appoint,

### Vehicles to be in thorough repair,

153. All vehicles for which a license is applied for must be in a thorough state of repair, and must be kept in that state and altogether to the satisfaction of the Council, or the license will be cancelled and the license fee forfeited.

Certificate of payment—Driver to produce same when required.

to the making of every such payment as aforesaid, there shall be given to the person making the same a certificate in the form or to the effect of schedule "A" hereto annexed. And the driver of every vehicle shall at all times have the said certificate ready to produce, and shall produce the same when required so to do by the Mayor or any officer of the Council, or any person employing him; and every driver not producing such certificate when required shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than one pound.

## Penalties for plying without license.

154. The owner and driver respectively of any vehicle for or in respect of which such charge shall not have been paid as aforesaid, and which shall work or apply for hire (either with gods or passengers) within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum of not more than one pound, and for a second and every subsequent offence a sum of not more than two pounds; and any person who shall act as the driver of any vehicle working or plying for hire within the Borough, shall be considered as the driver of such vehicle for all the purposes of taese By laws.

#### Owner's name, &c., to be painted on vehicles.

owners name, ac., to repainted on venicles.

155. All vehicles licensed by the Council shall have the name of the owner and his residence (and also the number of the vehicle affixed by the Council) plainly and distinctly painted in letters one inch long on the off side of such vehicle; and in the case of vehicles licensed to carry passengers, the number of passengers they are licensed to carry shall also be painted thereon in the same manner; and any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall on conviction forfeit and pay a pinalty of not more than two pounds.

When lights to be used

## When lights to be used.

156. All vehicles, whether public or private, being used within the Borough between the hours of sunset and sunrise (except on a clear moonlight night), shall carry a clear, bright light on each side, shaded at the back. Any owner or driver of a vehicle neglecting to do so shall be liable to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

Addermen appointed by Council to inspect vehicles for which licenso is applied.

157. When any vehicle is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license, the Alderman appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

# No driver to convey greater number of passengers than specified in license.

158. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any vehicle at one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to earry inside or outside, as the case may be, and no vehicle shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats, properly cushioned, allowing the space of twenty inches for each passenger on the seats, and such seats not to be less than fourteen inches from front to back : Provided that no child under five years of age, sitting on the lap, shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws, and no passenger to carry more than one child; and any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding

## Bioyeles, &c.

159. Any person who shall ride upon any bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede without having a loose bell attached thereto, through any street or lane within the Borough, or who shall ride any bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede along any such street or lane between the hours of sunset and sunrise without carrying a light in front of the same, or who shall ride any bicycle,

tricycle or velocipede along any such street or lane at a pace faster than tight miles per hour, or who shall ride any hieyele, tricycle, or velocipede round any corner of any such street or lane at a pace faster than six miles per hour, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

#### ECHBOULE A.

## Certificate of payment.

No.

Municipal Council Chambers, Wollongong,

, 189 . the owner of the This is to certify that of the owner of the (describe vehicle No. ,) has paid the sum of being the charge required by the By-laws of this Borough to be paid for such , and that the said is authorised to work or carry passengers for hire within the Borough until the day of nest.

Council's Tressurer.

#### Water.

### License to obtain water.

160. Any person intending to cart, or in any way obtain water from any place under the control of the Council, shall previous to so doing obtain a license from the Council for

July, and October, in each year.

If watering places are leased, fees payable to Lessee

161. Should the Council at any time consider it expedient to let or lease the public watering places, the fees shall be payable to the Lessec.

Penalty for obtaining water without paying fees.

162. Any person not having paid the fees previous to obtaining water shall be liable to a penalty of not more than two pounds.

### The Cemetery.

## Appointment of servants, &c.

163. The Council (as trustees) shall appoint their own manager, and all other servants required by them, to carry out the rules and regulations for the management of the General Cemetery; and the same shall be removable at any time by resolution of the Council.

Notice of interments to be delivered to the Council Clerk, &c.

164. Notice of all interments and the legal certificate of death must be delivered to the Council Clerk, and all fees, costs, and charges paid to him eight hours at least prior to the time fixed for the interment; if not so paid, an extra fee of five shillings will be charged.

## Plan of cemetery.

165. A numbered plan of the cemetery, showing the situation of the "open" and "selected sections" for graves and vaults, shalt be kept at the Council Chambers, and may be invested as application. inspected on application.

## Record of interments to be kept.

166. A book shall be kept by the Council Clork, in which shall be entered the names, ages, and date of burial of all persons interred, and the numbers of the "section" and grave in which such interment shall have been made.

## Burial service.

167. The friends of the deceased will be required to make arrangements for any religious service or funeral rite they may wish performed at the time of the interment.

## Areas for graves, &c.

168. The areas for graves shall be 3 feet by 8 feet, 6 feet by 8 feet, 9 feet by 8 feet, and 12 feet by 8 feet; and for vaults, 6 feet by 10 feet and 12 feet by 10 feet.

## Depth of graves.

160. Every grave and vault shall not be less than 6 feet deep, or to the solid rock; and every coffin must be placed at least 4 feet below the surface of the ground.

## Interments in vaults.

170. All bodies intered in vaults shall be encased in strong and properly soldered leaden coffins. Non-compliance with this rule will subject the undertaker in such case to a penalty of not more than five pounds.

## Building vaults, erecting tembstones, &c.

171. Any person desirous of building a vault, enclosing or 171. Any person desirous of building a vault, enclosing or kerbing a grave, or erecting tomb, head, or foot stones, stall submit plans, and give fourteen days' written notice thereof to the Council Clerk; and upon the same being approved, and ell fees thereon paid, the Council will give permission (in writing) for the work to be carried out, subject to the inspection, supervision, and approval of the Council, or any officer they may appoint; and the contractor or person performing the work shall deposit in the hands of the Council Clerk a turn of one pound, as security for clearing away all rubbish on completion of the work.

## Reopening graves and vaults.

172. In cases of reopening graves or vaults, all tomb, head, and foot stones, and fences, must be removed by the owners of the land, and the Council will not be responsible for any loss or damage connected therewith.

173. Any person injuring damaging, or defacing any fence vault, tomb, head or foot stone, grave, or anything appertaining to the cemetery, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and for a second and every subsequent offence a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

#### Encroachment.-How to be removed.

174. The Council reserves the right and power of settling any 174. The Council reserves the right and power of setting any disputes that may arise or occur, as to the boundary or boundaries of any portion of the cemetery, that may have been purchased by any person for the crection of vaults, tomb, head, or foot stenes, feaces or graves; and any person in any way encroaching on any adjoining portion (whether in the hands of the Council or sold), shall receive notice (in writing) from the Council to remove such encronchment, and failing to do so immediately, the Council shall cause the encroachment to be removed at the cost of the person making or causing the same.

Fences to be erected within six months from obtaining permission to enclose land.

175. Persons obtaining permission to enclose any portion of land will be required to erect the necessary fences (subject to the inspection and approval of the Council) within six months from the date of their permission to enclose the land; and failing to do so, their right or title to the land will revert to the Council, and the same may be resold.

## Special penalty.

176. Every person committing a breach of any provision of any By-law hereinbefore mentioned, shall, when no specific penalty shall have been provided for such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Wollongong, made under and for corrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Pre-

1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to 1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet, or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Borough of Wollongong a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet or form, excavate or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be erected or such cesspit formed, excavated or made; and if any person shall commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough, without having given such notice in writing as a'oresaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf), he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

2. No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid; and any person who shall erect, or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position there than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer, may appeal against the same to the Council.

the same to the Council.

the same to the Council.

3. Every cosspit to be constructed within the Borough shall be built of 9-inch briok-work, set in cement, floor as well as walls, and the top of such cosspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cosspit, and no cosspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than twenty fe t therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cosspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cosspit under any dwelling-house or at a less distance than twenty feet, area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

4. For houses containing not more than four rooms, and outoffices, the cosspit shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement; for houses containing more than four rooms and out-houses, the cosspit shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 f. et, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and with a man-hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square, clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

6. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall he a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such walls shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds. more than two pounds.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five

pounds.

8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied, or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and seperate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall

forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

9. If any alterations shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise; and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council to remove the said Nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby, may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.

10. Owners of existing closers and soil pits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into comformity with these regulations, on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that

effect; persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week, during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of said notice.

- 11. The night-soil shall be removed by contract in properly constructed, water-tight, covered vehicles, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.
- 12. Persons desirous of using earth-closets may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.
- 13. The Inspector of Nuciances or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein, authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, therein, on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation, or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.
- 14. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such resepit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him otherwise the council or any the server of the council or the co him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.
- 15. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the cumber of cesspits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cesspit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable, and account therefor to the Council, at least orce in every month, or as may be determined upon by such Council. upon by such Council.

Presed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Wellongong, on the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

> J. A. BEATSON, (LB.) Mayor.

HENRY STUMBLES, Town Clerk.

### 18 91-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CORAKI-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office. Sydney, 14th January, 189?.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CORAKI.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Coraki, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## CORAKI MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS.

## PART I.

REGULATING their own proceedings, and the duties of their officers and servants, and preserving order at Council meetings.

## Meetings of the Council.

1. The ordinary sittings of the Council shall be on every alternate Monday, dating from the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, at the hour of seventhirty p.m., unless such day shall be a public holiday. In that case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor shall appoint. shall appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

## Business of ordinary meetings

- 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 shall be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

  2. Correspondence to be read, and orders made thereon if expedient.

  3. Petitions (if any) to be presented.

  4. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor thereon (if any) to be presented and orders made.

  5. Payments.

- 5. Payments. 6. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognisance of the Council to be put and the official cognisance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committees or officers to be made.

- Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- 8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper: Provided that it shall be compotent 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 regidar order on the business paper without any formal suspension of this section. And also in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting. dence at a future meeting.

## Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Aldermen at whose instance the special meeting shall be called may have directed.

## Business paper for ordinary meeting-how prepared.

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 forty-eight hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 enter in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provision of section 4 of this part of these Bylaws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction 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 a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereen by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such

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#### Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

### How busines paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper of such meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with. And such business paper, so noted, shall be a record of the

Notices of motions, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is 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 the matters of business for the consideration of the Council at the 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 Council Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 4 of this part of these Bylaws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motin, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of such 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 aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions and directions as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

### Motions and amendments.-Motions, how to be moved.

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 moved or postponed shall be struck out and shall 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 proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first named Alderman.

## Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

## Motions to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

14. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and As a Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, and no motion shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any motion which has already been passed by the Council, shall be entered on the business paper, unless a call or the whole Council has been duly made and granted for that purpose.

## Amendments may be moved.

15. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been

## Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of. If an amendment be carried, the amendment shall become the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment may be moved.

## Motions and amendments to be in writing.

17. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced into writing.

## Petitions and correspondence,

13. The Council may at any meeting resolve, without previous notice, that any petitions be received, and that the same or any correspondence read, be referred to a Committee to report, or that requests contained therein be granted.

## Mayor to preserve order.

19. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

## Calls to order.

20. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Ma vor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of ord er.

#### Mayor's decision on points of order final,

21. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive except as hereinafter

Power of the Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

22. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 22. Any Aiderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

## Mayor may take part in proceedings.

23. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the Council or Committee thereof.

## Questions put by Mayor.

24. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be first put), and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon; and thereupon he shall declare his decision which shall be final, unless a division be called for division be called for.

#### Mayor to decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

25. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to preaudience.

#### Aldermen to stand while speaking, &c.

26. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of cach other by their official designations as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

27. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in Committee or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood, and then only by leave of the Mayor or Chairman: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously species, may speak once on every although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall have the right of final reply.

## No Alderman to make personal reflections.

28.7No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman, or speak on any question more than twenty minutes.

## Alderman using offensive expressions, to apologise.

29. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive or capable of being applied offensively to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be required to withdraw such language or expression and to make an apolegy satisfactory to the Council. And if any Alderman shall refuse to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and he liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings or more than five pounds. five pounds.

## Debate may be adjourned.

30. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day or to another day.

31. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on resumption of

## Adjournments

32. Any motion for adjournment of the Council, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until fifteen minutes shall have elapsed.

## Any Alderman may divide Council,

33. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council, and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Alderman and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk, or person officiating for him.

## Divisions to be entered on minutes

84. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

## Questions to be read when required.

35. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon any such question or matter, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read. But no such requisition shall be made so as to interrupt any Alderman while speaking. m in while speaking.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for,

36. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

### Lapsed questions.

- 37. If a debate or any motion moved and accorded be interrupted by the number of the members present becoming insufficient for the transaction of business, such debate may be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted, upon motion by notice.
- 89. If a debate upon any order of the day be interrupted by such insufficiency of numbers as aforesaid happening, such order may be restored to the notice paper for a future day on motion upon notice, and then be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted.

#### Committees.

- 89. Besides such select and special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be standing Committees, namely,—a Finance Committee and a Public Works Committee.
- 49. The standing Committees shall consist of three members, two to form a quorum Every Committee of which the Mayor of the Municipality is not a member, before proceeding to other business, shall choose its Chairman. If the Chairman of a Committee shall cease to be a member of the Council, or shall derline to act further as such Chairman, a new Chairman shall be chosen before any further business is entered upon.
- 41. When the report of a select Committee is brought up and presented to the Council, the question as to its reception may be moved and put at once; but it shall not be adopted or taken into consideration without notice in the usual way.
- 42. Every Committee shall have a right to take evidence upon a question or questions of fact wherein it is the duty of such Committee to report. A minute of the evidence thus taken, or of its substance, must, however, in all cases be appended to the Committee's report.
- 43. Minutes of all proceedings of Committees as well as their reports, numbered in consecutive order, shall be entered in the Committee's Minute-book, and being signed by the Chairman of the Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the Committee, shall be delivered by him to the Council Clerk twenty-four hours previous to the meeting of the Council, when such report is to be brought up.
- 44. The Chairman of every Committee shall have the right, without asking leave of the Council, to remove from the Council Chamber, for any space of time not exceeding sixty hours, any book, document, or paper other than the Minute-book either for inspection by such Committee, or for reference in oreparation of the report. In all such cases, however, he shall deliver to the Council Clerk an acknowledgment under his hand of having received such book, document, or paper, and shall be held responsible for the safe keeping of the same.

45. The standing Committees shall be reappointed within one month after commencement of municipal year.

46. Any Alderman moving for a select Committee, may propose certain Alderman as members of the same, or he may propose certain Aldermen as members of the same, or he may simply state the nature of such intended Committee, leaving the selection to be made by ballot.

47. Every Alderman proposing the appointment of a select Committee must name himself as one.

48. The appointment of every special Committee shall continue until the specified duty for which it has been appointed shall have been discharged.

49. Before any proposed By-law is discussed in Council, a copy thereof shall be open for public inspection in the office of the Municipality, not less than seven days.

50. No By-law shall be passed until it has been reported upon by a Committee of the whole Council nor until it has been twice read in the Council on different days.

51. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the

51. No matters of account shall be disposed of by the Council until they have been examined and reported upon by

Council until they have been examined and reported upon by the Finance Committee.

52. No payments out of the funds of the Municipality shall be made, but such as are authorised by a vote of the Council: Provided always that the Mayor with the assent of any two members of the Committee of Public Works may, in cases of emergency, authorise the expenditure of any sum not exceeding ten pounds (£10), but such discretionary expenditure shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting.

## Finance Committee.

63. The Finance Committee.

63. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues, they shill inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the mances of the Municipality, and as to such matters on subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report man.

#### Committee for Works.

54. The Committee for Works shall have the general direc-54. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

# Expenditure.—Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

55. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the district shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders to the Council.

- 56. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may clapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may

 be incurre!:—
 By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of ten pounds.
 By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of two pounds.
 By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor or any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose, to the extent of ten pounds:
 Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or of the Mayor, or the Mayor and Alderman, or the Aldermen without the Mayor as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised. thus authorised.

57. All accounts against the Municipality relating to works shall be examined by the Public Works Committee, and such as are found correct hall be certified and passed by the Finance Committee.

## Special Committees.

58. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully intrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed. And no standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty, which may for the time have been intrusted to any special Committee. The appointment of every such special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such persolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proby resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any 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 hallot; or an amendment to the effect that such special Committee be appointed by hallot may be carried. may be carried.

## Rules to be observed in Committees.

59. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

## Petitions.

Petitions.

60. 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, and that the contents do not violate any By-law or any provision thereof.

61. Any Alcerman presenting a petition to the Council, shall write his name at the begining thereof.

62. Every petition shall be in writing, and not printed or lithographed, and shall contain the prayer of the retitioners at at the end thereof, and be signed by at least one person on every skin or sheet upon which it is writt n.

- 63. Every petition shall be signed by the persons whose names are appended thereto, by their names or marks, and by no one else except in cases of incapacity by sickness; and all such signatures of the parties purporting to sign the same, without need thereof without proof thereof.
- 64. No letters, affidavits, or documents shall be attached to any petition.
- 65. Every Alderman presenting a petition to the Council, shall confine himself to a statement of the persons from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it, of the material allegations contained in it, and to the reading of the prayer thereof.

#### Members or officer of Council not to be surety.

66. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

#### Duties of Council Clerk.

67. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Council on every Wednesday from 11 to 12 noon, and on every Saturday from 11 a.m. till 1 p.m.

68. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which by 68. 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 Municipality 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 generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of the Mayor.

### Custody of records, seals, &c.

69. The common seal and all charters, books, papers, and all records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor, or in case of absence or illness of the Mayor, of two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

#### Bonds for good conduct and deeds of real and personal estate,

70. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, and deeds of real and personal estate, shall be deposited with the bankers of the Municipality as the Council may order, and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other and officer or servant. such officer or servant.

#### Records, &c., not to be defaced or altered.

71. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

## Nor removed.

72. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove 72. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove (except for the purpose if any legal proceedings), any such seal, charter, muniment book, paper, or record from the Conneil Chambers without leave from the Conneil first had and obtained, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## Duties of other officers and servants.

73. The duties of all servants and officers of the Municipality shall be defined by such regulations as may from time be fixed by the Council.

## Special powers of Mayor.

Special powers of Mayor.

74. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Municipality, and may order the preparation of any such teturn or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation or information is on record as hereinbefore provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or or statement, on the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either recorded viva voce or put into writing, as the Mayor may cirect.

## Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

75. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council before directing the same to be read as by by-section 56 of the By-laws is imposed upon Alderman presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the correspondence to be read, and to the order thereof, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman, providing that should any correspondence not be read, the same may be moved for by motion upon notice.

## Statement of accounts.

76. Not later than the months of March and September in each year the Mayor shall lay before the Council, the accounts for the previous half-year, duly audited; but should any

auditor, who has by letter addressed to the Council Clerk accepted that office, 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 Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of ten pounds, to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, the said fine to be carried to the credit of the municipal funds.

## How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

77. All complaints against officers and servants of the Municipality must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have the power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council, or any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to or investigated by the Mayor before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with hy such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint, shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith. And such complaint, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next moeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special 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 Mayor. such Mayor.

#### Leave of absence.

78. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or  $t_0$  any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council.

#### Mode of calling for tenders.

79. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed, or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

## Suits and prosecutions for penalties,

80. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breaches of the Municipalities. Act of 1867, or by any By-law made thereunder, or by 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 be so commenced or laid as follows, namely:—When against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the Municipality—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose. When against any other person—by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been intrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be repointed for that purpose by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid. And no such suit shall be brought, or information laid, as aforesaid against any officer of the Council or auditor, excepting by the order of such Council; nor 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 such Council or of the Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of such Council or of the Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of such Council or of the Council or of the Nayor, or against any other person except upon the order of such Council or of the Council or of the Nayor, or against any other person except upon the order of such Council or of the Council or of the Nayor, or against any other person except upon the order of such Council or of the Council or of the Council or of the Council or of the Council or of the Council or of the Co 80. Such suits or informations for the enforcement officer of the Council except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall are such information be directed to be laid as aloresaid, 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 any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on its merits: Provided that in any such cases the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may on the order of the Council be intrusted to an attorney. to an attorney.

## How notices are to be published.

81. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be done, made, or passed, by the Council or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notices shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, or advertising the same twice in some 1 cws-paper circulating in the Municipality.;

#### PART II.

Determining the time and modes of collecting and enforcing payments of their Rates, either current or in arrears.

#### Rates, levving rates, &c .- Collection of rates

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 164, 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution at the time of making or imposing rates or any or them, have appointed. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers, at the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

#### Rate collector to furnish list of defaulters.

- 2. Every person not paying his or her rate at the time appointed, shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the rate collector to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default.
- 3. The rate collector shall at least once a week pay into the credit of the Council's bank all moneys collected by him, and render an account thereof to the Council Clerk.

#### Mayor to enforce payment.

4. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sucd for the amount of such rates in any Court of competent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all such persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

- 5. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.
- 6. The Bailiff shall find two suretics to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty pounds sterling each for the faithful performance of his duties.
- 7. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of the rates in the manner hereinafter provided.
- S. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A horeto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.
- 9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his deputy, and such 9. It shall be lawful for the Bailiff or his depaty, and such assistant as he may take with him, to enter into any part of the land, building, tenement, or any other property in respect of which such rate or rates shall have been made as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property in charge thereof. And if the sum for which such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction either on the premises, or such other place within the Municipality as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods 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; and any person interfering with said Bailiff in the execution of any of the duties devolving upon him under these By-laws, or hindering or preventing him from delivering to the purchaser thereof, any property so sold by the said Bailiff, shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds (£5).
- to a penalty of five pounds (£5).

  10. At the time of making such distress the Bailiff shall make out a written in inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or to the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress was made, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

## Goods may be impounded.

Goods may be impounded.

11. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind seever, 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 the purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of three days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the 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 direct order of sale ..

12. The owner of the 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

#### Proceeds of distress.

13. The Bailiff shall render an account to the Council Clerk of all proceeds of such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same, and within like period deposit all such proceeds in the Council's bank to its credit.

### Deputy.

14. The Bailiff may, with the sanction in writing of the Mayor, or in his absence with the sanction of any two Aldermen of the Municipality, authorise by writing under his hand any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person so authorised shall have and exercise all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his sureties shall in every case be responsible for the acts of such deputy.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

### SCHEDULE A.

### Warrant of distress.

Mayor of the Municipality of Coraki, do I, Mayor of the Municipality of Coraki, do hereby authorise you Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house or in and upon the land and premises of situate at for the sum of heing the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipality to the day of for the said dwelling-house, 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 a warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Coraki, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in and upon the land and premises of situate at , within the said Municipality, for the sum of , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the day of , 18 . , 18 day of Dated this Bailiff.

## SCHEDULE C.

## Costs.

	я,	d.	
For every warrant of distress	. 2	6	
For serving every warrant and making levy			
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	. 2	-0	
For man in possession each day or part of day	6	0	
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods per pour			
sterling on proceeds of sale		- 0	

## PART III.

## Streets and public places, &c .- New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by a Committee for Works, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

## Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

Plans of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, path, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. If the Council determine to take charge of such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument, dedicating such way, road, reserve, or any other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council. Council.

### Roads and streets and encroachments thereon

3. The surveyor of the Municipality, C'erk of Works or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council on that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking det, and shall fix marks and lay out the levels of all public reads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, but and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane or thoroughfare, in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Surveyor. Clerk of Works, or officer to place posts, at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and 3. The surveyor of the Municipality, C'erk of Works or of such Surveyor. Clerk of Works, or officer to place posts, at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, wherever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side where the street, road, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the Council, in any such road, street, line or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of I-vel in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place, until the same shall have been submitted to, and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided: Provided further that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to the "Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

### Changes of street levels.

Changes of street levels.

4. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is 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 metion 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.

#### Pootways may be levelled.

5. When any footway shall have been marked out in a manner bereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or manner herombefore directed, the Surveyor or such officer or persons so authorised as hereinbefore mentioned, may cause the same to be I velled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or oth r 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 out for any of the said footways. space mark d out for any of the said footways

## Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

6. The Committee for Works may at any time cause the tiaffic 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 who shall travel such street, lane or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of sus-pending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

## No encroachment allowed on street, &c.

7. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall, except as hereinafter mentioned, he allowed to project or eneroach on any part thereof. And it shall not be lawful for any person to erect or put up any building, erection, obstruction, fence or enclosure or to make any excavation, hole, or opening, in, under, or upon, or near to any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, unless the consent of the Council or Mayor has been obtained to the erection or making such building, erection, obstruction, fence, or enclosure, excavation, hole or opening as aforesaid; and every pars anoffending against this By-law shall forfit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and for the second and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fen pounds nor less than three pounds. sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than three pounds.

## Obstructing public footways

8. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, strails, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and en demand by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut or cause to be cut and lopped all such overfunging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forcibly oppose

the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf, by virtue of "The Municipalities Act of 1867." Every person so offending shall on conviction of every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten lounds.

## No balcony, &r., to project.

With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, balcote, or window forming part of or any aweing, verandah, portice, balcote, or window forming part of or attached to any external wall to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained, nor shall except with the consent of the Council first obtained, nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portice, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street less than 30 feet wide: Provided also that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first subany person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Conneil.

#### Encroachments must be removed on notice.

10. The surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time, on the order of the Conneil, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroact ment, in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Conneil. Notice shall in this case be served either resonally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroaching structure belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected.

#### Council may remove encroachments.

11. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal 11. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not tenove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Providing that the expenses so incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for Leach of By-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor be less than five pounds; and in case of every successive offence the penalty on conviction to be not less than five pounds. not less than five pounds.

## Or may proceed by action,

12. In every case where the obstruction or eneroachment cannot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal, and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such encroachment or obstruction, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

## To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to 13. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to obstructions by digging or excavation; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or east upon the said surveyor or officer, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Hoards or fences to be erected.

11. Every person intending to build or to take down any building within the limits of the Municipality of Coraki, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work shall, before beginning the same cause sufficient because same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fonces to be put up in order to separate the building when such works are being carried on from the street, with a convenient p'atform and handrail, or upon the public street or road, within a distance of his than twelve feet from the building line thereof, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for pa-sengers outside of such heard or fence, and shall continue such heard or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition to the satisfiction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence or heard, or platform, with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building, or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted at night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipality within a reasonable time afterwards shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is continued.

### PART IV.

Offences, nuisances, general good order of the Municipality. Dunaging Public Buildings, &c.

1. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, 1. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sinice-bridge, road, street, footway, sewer, water-course, fence, tree, nelosure or other property of the Municipality shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the same be wilfally done, shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds: Provided that such cost and penalty shall not exceed in the whole the sum of fitty pounds. sum of filty pounds

#### Injuring public fountains, &c.

Injuring public fountains, &c.

2. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay the cost of repairing the same; and if the injury be wilfully done, shall also forfeit a sum not exe eeing twenty pounds nor less than one pound. Any person who shall have in his possession any private key for the purpose of opening any cock, or who shall in any manner glandestinely or unlawfully appropriate to his own use any water from any public fountain or pipe, shall forfeit a som not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds, and any person who shall open or leave open any cock of any fountain or pump, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall torfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; and any person who shall wash any clothes, omnibus, carriage, cart, or other vehicle, or any horse or animal at any pathic fountain or pump, shall torfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound. Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

3. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed furfeit and pay for such offence a sum of not more than one second pay for the five hillies. pound nor less than five shillings.

Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

#### Trees and enclosures.

4. The Council shall have power to plant trees on the public streets and ways of the said Mun cipality, and any jerson who shall wilfally or without the authority of the Council cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any true, sapling, shrub or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in or upon any building, reserve, or park, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Extimation of poxious weeds.

5. Any owner or occupier of land within the Municipality of Coraki, who shall permit to grow or remain on the said land or upon the public streets or roads within a distance of twelve feet from the b undary line thereof any of the weeds known as Bathurst burr, Seotch thistle, sweet briar, prickly pear, or any other noxions weed, or who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of a notice in writing by post or otherwise, from the Council or proper officer of the Council so to do, shall for every such offence for feit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than feit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

## Throwing dead snimals into any water-course, &c

6. Any person who shall throw or cast any fifth, rub ish, or dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the same, dead animal, or any animal, with intent to drown the same, into any water-course, water-hole, creek, or canal, or who shall permit or suffer slops, suds, night-soil, sewerage matter, or filth of flow from his or her premises over any of the flowways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances night-soil, sewerage matter, slops, suds, or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow or to be east into any water-course, water-hole, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, creek, or canal, shall flifeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and shall in addition to any such forfeitme pay the cost of removing such fifth or obstruction, or of restoring such water-course or canal into its proper channel. its proper channel.

## Throwing fi th en roadway, &c.

Throwing fith on roadway, &c.

7. If any person shall, in any steect, road, lane, or any public place, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall kill, slaughter, diess, scald, or out up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any of t'e said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over or be on any carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause permit or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any foot way any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, any wheel-harrow, truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

Plucing goods, &c., on roadway &c.

## Plusing goods, &c., on roadway &c.

8. If any person shall set or place or cause, or permit, to be set or placed any stall, show-board, basket, or goods of any kind whatsoever, or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleanse, or cause

to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any cask or vessel in to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any cask or vessel in or upon, or over any road, footway, or public place within the said Municipality, or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause, or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed any coach, cart, dray, truck, or other catriage upon any footway, or if any person shall set or place, or caused to be set or placed, in, upon, or over any of the said carriage or footways any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as beneficial feeded, or any other matter or things whatsoever, or shall lang out or expose, or shall cause, or permit to be hung. hereinafter directed), or any other matter or things whatsoever, or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause, or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offel, or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or premises over any part of such footways, or carriage-ways, or over any area of any house or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside or any part of any house or premises, or over or next to any such street or road, and shall not numediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Council or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed: or if any preson having, in pursuance Coment or any officer thereof, and shall not continue and keep the same so really or if any person baving, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesed, temoved or caused to be removed any such stell, basket show-heard, goods, coach, cart, dray, harrow, truck, carriage, timber, stone, brick, lime, meat, offal, or other matter or things and shall at any time thereing the again set lay, or close some, or cause program mentions. offal, or other matter or things and shall at any time thereinafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or cause, procure, permit,
or suffer to be set, laid, placed, or exposed the same or any of
them, or any other article or thing whatsoover (save and except
as aforesaid) in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot
ways of or next unto any streets or neads as aloresaid, in every
such case any person so offending shall forfeit a sum not
exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

9. If any person shall haul, or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn upon any street, read, or public place any timber, stone, or any thing otherwise then upon wheel-carriages, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in put upon wheel-carriages, to drag or trail upon any part of such carriage-way, so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of such carriage, every such person so off ading shall fortest and pay for every such effence the sum of two pounds over and above the damages occasioned thereby: Provided that such penalty and damages shall not together exceed the sum of five pounds nor be less hall not together exceed the sum of five pounds nor be less than one pound

## No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

No tuf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave, &c.

10. Any person who from any part of the roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, or other lands or public places shall remove or cause to be removed any tuff, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares or other lands or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or of erwise damage a part of said roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, or other lands or public places, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offerce any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than twe shillings, and for every subsequent offerce shall to feit and pay a sum of not less than one pound. The owner of any vehicle shall, for the purpose of this By-law, be held and be token to be the owner thereof, until the contrary be shown.

No draver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his heast (vehicles with rems excepted) or to go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c

with rems excepted) or to go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong sale, &c.

11. If the driver of any eart, waggon, dray, or vehicle of any kind shall ride upon the same on any street, road, or thoroughf re, n t having some person on foot to guide the animals drawing the same (such vehicles as are drawn by hirses driven or guided with reins only excepted), or if the driver of any vehicle or carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation whilst it shall be passing upon such street road or thoroughfare that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or entitle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, eart, dray, coach, carriage, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of such toad, street, or thoroughfare, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing itin or her or any vehicle under his or her care upon such street or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder or interrupt the free passage of any person, or vehicle, or carriage, in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall forf it and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds not less than ten shillings.

## Name and place of abode, &c.

19 The owner of every such waggon, eart, dray, or vehicle of any kind, as last above mentioned, who shall allow the same to be driven through the said. Municipality of Cotaki without having his name at d place of above painted in full length on the off side legibly, the driver or person in charge of any such waggon, cart, or dray as afor said, who shall refuse to give his and the owner's name and address shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

#### Lights on vehicles.

13. Every person whilst driving, leading, or riding upon any cart, carriage, van, buggy, or other vehicle whatsoever, drawn by any horse, ass, mule, or other animal, through any part of the Municipality between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall carry a lighted lamp affixed in a conspicuous place on the off side of such cart, van, waggon, buggy, or other vehicle, under a penalty of ten shillings for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c.

14. Any person who shall tide or drive through any road, street, or public place negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the passengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

### Riding or driving round corners, &c.

15. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality at a pace faster than a walk shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

#### Erection of houses, &c .- Fee for permission.

Erection of houses, &c.—Fee for permission.

16. No person shall be permitted to elect any house, shop or building in any street, lene, or place within the Municipality, without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and shall, at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such hou c, shop, or building in any street, lane, or other place within the said Municipality; and every owner thereof and every contractor for such house, shop, or building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon

17. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or other-11. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste of otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, or to deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or paint, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

## Swine, &c., not to wander about the streets.

18. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of 18. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, yard, or enclosure situate, and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place in the Municipality, or who shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, cattle, mule, sheep, goat, or any other animal of like nature belonging to him, or under his charge, to stray or to go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or other public place within the Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than for extending the stillings. five shillings.

## Restrictions on certain trades, &c.

19. It shall not be lawful for the business of snap-boiler, tallow-melter, tanner, currier, pig keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of an obnoxious or unwholesome nature prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive to, any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of that portion of the Municipality, to be defined from time to time by resolution of this Council, without consent of the Council first had and obtained; and whosoever shall offend against this B1-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds, and a further sum of two pounds for each and every day during which he continues to offend.

## Hours for removing night-soil.

Hours for removing night-soil.

20. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or summoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose between the hours of five in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or vehicles, or in such a manuer as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth, in or upon or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of the Municipality, or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, bones, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council or Inspector, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the persons so offending

cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about, emptying or removing such night-soil, bones, or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employers of the persons so offending shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

#### Inspection of premises, yards, &c., to be kept clean

Inspection of premises, yards, &c., to be kept clean.

21. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbourhood or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any owner or occupier of any house or place within the said Municipality, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages yards, paddocks, and ways, within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds, and not less than ten shillings.

#### Discharging firearms.

Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful caust, or let off any fireworks or any explosive matter, in or near to any road or street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings,

#### Entrances to cellars, &c. to be covered, &c.

23. If the owner or occupier of any premises having any rails or hars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars, or other part of the said premises, beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar-story thereof, shall not either keep the same or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts, in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open, or not sufficiently or substantially keep covered and secured any coal or other hole, funnel, trap-door, or cellar flap, belonging to or connected with the premises, save and except only during reasonable time and for use, alteration, or repair; or if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good and substantial repair, and and every of any such rails, guard-rail, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then, and in every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than two pounds.

Cellars or openings henceth footways prohibited. 23. If the owner or occupier of any premises having any nounds.

## Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

Cellars or openings beneath footways prohibited.

24. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway of any road, street, or public place within the said Municipality, except by permission of the Council; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opening, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by the convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not together exceed fifty pounds.

## Wells to be covered over, &c.

25. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such public place, read, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such a well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such person's usual or last known abode, or at the said premises, or in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officers shall direct and to their satisfaction, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings nor less than five shillings for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that, with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall con e in operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter.

Notices not to be mainted on payement. Every person who shall have a well situated between his

## Notices not to be painted on pavement.

26. Any person who shall paint, stamp, stain, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or curbstone within the Municipality of Coraki, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Offensive or indecent placards.

27. Any person who shall, in any street or public place within the Municipality of Coraki, post, write, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

#### Musicians to move on.

28. Any street musician or vocalist who shall not, when requested by any householder within the Municipality of Coraki, or his servant, or by any officer or servant of the Council of the Municipality aforesaid, or by any police officer, depart from the neighbourhood of the premises of such householder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

#### Persons not to stand or lotter in streets.

29. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, footways, or other publi: places within the Municipality of Coraki, to the inconvenience of passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Municipality, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed.

30. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, road, lane, or public place for the jurpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure or shall not, when thereunto required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within the time and required by the said Council or officer thereof, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws; and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning between the hours of sunset and sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence and for overy refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction for every subsequent offence not less than one pound.

### Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

31. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground, or any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of this Municipality, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least four feet high around such part of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings. And all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices, situated within the limits of this Municipality, shall be enclosed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within one week after due notice to that effect, shall have been given by the said Council; and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property, to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such persons so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Various obstructions and annoyances. 31. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry,

## Various obstructions and annoyances

32. Every person who, in any street or other public place, or passage within the said Municipality, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and for every such oftence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings:—

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 street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry and convey, or cause to be carried and conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase, or any part of the carcase of any slaughtered animal, without sufficient 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 aforesaid. the same as aforesaid.

the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole across the street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, to the danger or annoyance or any person.

Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or east from the roof, or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any building or house is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

Every blacksmith, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person, using a forge, furnace, or kinn, 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, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same 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 street, lane, or passage.

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Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwe'ling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork,

yards from any dwe ling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse excepted), to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

Every person who shall carry goods, tools, implements, ladders, scaffolding, or any trame, upon any footway, to the annoyance of any person.

Every person who shall be the keep r of or have any deg or other animal, which shall attack or endanger the life or limb of any person in any street or public place within the s id Municipality.

#### Unlawful games.

33. No games with dice or other games of chance, for money, prize-fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Municipality; and any person or persons who shall establish hold, give, or cause to be held or given, any such game, exhibition, or entertainment shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than lifty pounds.

#### Mode of granting licenses.

34. Applications for licenses must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought, and the promises in which it is to be held.

#### License fees.

35. Licenses shall be granted upon resolution of the Council, upon payment of license fees, as follows:—For every license granted between the 1st January and 31st December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application, and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

#### Pol uting water, reservoirs, &c.

Pol uting water, reservoirs, &c.

36. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works belonging to or under the control or management of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubhish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine or boil-r, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Conneil, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first effence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not more than twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

37. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from live or dead animals of any kind or species within the Municipality, and to give notice to the owner or owners thereof, or the owner or occupier of the premises upon which such animals may be, to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within a period of six hours; and if not removed or destroyed within that period, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay, and the owner or owners thereof, or the owners or occupiers of the premises in default, and on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings, in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings and in the removal and destruction of said nuisance.

## PART V.

## Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitants.

No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

## Definition of noisome or offensive trades.

Definition of noisome or offensive trades.

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quanties of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke, 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 Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

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Complaint—Inquire and Report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

discontinue, &c.—Penatty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, culling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons, conducting, following, or carrying on such, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease, to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Manicipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named, in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a noisome or offensive trade is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken whonever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid, that any manufacture, trade, or calling or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws; and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continut such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds. 4. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall

## Service of notice-Liabilities

5. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land within or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be examenced or entered followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place or 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 those By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws. these By-laws.

## PART VI. Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificates of two medical practitioners.

1. If, on the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the Municipality, 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 white-washing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infections or contagions disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply 1. If, on the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitherewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less that forty shillings nor more than ten pounds: Provided that each day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence: Provided also that no such penalty shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

## Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

Sale or letting of infected premises or goods.

2. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith, in the said Municipality which then is or shall have been within thirty days prior to such sale or letting occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hiring any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let in the said Municipality any article of furniture, hedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been, within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting, used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fitty pounds, nor less than ten pounds. ten pounds.

### Exposing infected articles.

3. Any person who shall expose, or cause to be exposed, in any road, street, public place, or unenclosed land, adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any intectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less too bounds.

#### Rubbish or offensive matter.

4. No kind of subbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Municipality without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council, and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forteit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings. shillings.

## PART VII.

## Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with one punne 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 make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains or sewers, or to any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, and shall at his own expense make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work. And any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound. exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

## Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same

2. All private 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 or officer thereof, at the cost and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drain shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the Council, he shall torfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Water from roof, &c.

Water from roof, &c.

3. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate the same shall have been given by the Conneil, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Drains and footpaths

4. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

### Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

5. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council, abate such musance where possible; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds; and if within seven days after such conviction, such owner or occupier shall 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, he shall furfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults 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.

### Natural water-courses.

- 6. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural water-course, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council, and every person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five rounds. five pounds.
- 7. That owners of houses or agents thereof who have laid pipes or drains to convey slops, suds, refuse or dirty water of any kind whatsoever into the street, water channel, watercourse, water-hole, river, creek or canal, shall construct a cosspit and charcoal filter of a design hereinafter mentioned to each house; such a spit to be made according to the plan and specification to be seen at the Council Chambers, the said and specification to be seen at the Council Chambers, the said cesspit and filter to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Public Works Committee, or other duly authorised officer. And any owner of such house or his acent who shall refuse or neglect to construct such cesspit and charcoal filter within seven days after receiving a written notice, signed by the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds; should any owner of such house or his agent refuse or neglect to cleanse such cesspit and charcoal filter after twenty-four hours notice from a duly authorised officer, he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings. ten shillings.

## PART VIII.

## Preventing and extinguishing fires.

## Fires 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, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers the such that of the context of the owners are consistent of the owners and occupiers buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or other combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed quilty of a further offence against this Brelaw. guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

## Inflammable fences, &c.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, and place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store, any bay, straw, or other inflammable material in any buildings or as to endanger contiguous buildings, or any properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and also remove such fonce, stack covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack covering, or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Burning shavings, &c., in streets

## Burning shavings, &c., in streets.

3. Any person burning any shavings or other matter, or things in any street, road, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

4. Every person who shall light any bonfue, tar-barrel or firework, upon or within sixty-feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks, or other combustible matter by any artificial light other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

### Wilfully setting fire to chimney.

5. 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.

### PART IX.

#### Planting trees.

1. The Council shall, by resolution, annually place upon the estimates a sum of money to be expended in the planting and preserving trees and shrubs in the public streets and recreation grounds within the Municipality, and from time to time determine what streets or recreation grounds shall be so planted. planted.

planted.

2. The Council shall cause trees or shrubs to be planted in any street or recreation ground in accordance with these By-laws in the following manner, that is to say, where the streets are over 1½ chain wide, at a distance of 18 feet from the kerbing and at a distance of 3% feet apart; where the streets are 1 chain or less wide, at a distance of 15 feet from the kerbing and at a distance of 30 feet apart; and upon recreation grounds in accordance with a plan to be approved of by resolution of the Council.

3. The trees to be planted in the public streets shall consist of such as may be authorised by resolution of the Council and such other trees in addition upon recreation grounds as the council may determine.

### PART X.

By-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carters, water drawers, and public vehicles, omnibus cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers or conjuctors of passenger carrying vehicles.

and the drivers or conjuctors of passenger carrying vehicles.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality of Coraki, until and unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle or to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall deliver to the Council Clerk a requisition in the form of a Schedule hereunto annexed and marked with the letter A duly filled up and signed, and, in case of drivers or conductors, shall obtain a certificate from two respectable ratepayers to the effect that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Mayor, or such officer as may be duly appointed for that purpose, is unsafe or in bad repair or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passenger therein nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on panel of each door of such vehicle or on such other place or places and in such a manner as the Mayor may direct places and in such a manner as the Mayor may direct.

- 4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors ovehicles, shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B.
- 5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Municipal Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor desire he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be thereby specified, by endorsement on the license, signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.
- 6. For every such license there shall be paid to the Municipal fund annually the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked with the letter C.
- 7. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years, and no license under these By-laws shall be granted unless after seven days' notice.
- 8. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered convecutively.
- 9. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been
- 10. The Mayor shall, as often as he may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the barness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicle, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel he license for such vehicle.

11. The number of the license granted to every carnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height; and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height and of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof, as the Mayor may direct; and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicles shall ply or be used for hire at the expense of the licensee.

12. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or cab on a card or plate six inches by three inches, painted or printed in clear legible figures; and the table of fares fixed by the Council shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the Mayor may direct, at the expense of the licensee; and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire. 11. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or

be used for hire.

be used for hire.

13. No proprietor or driver of any licensed hackney carriage or cab shall demand, receive, or take more than the several fares in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter D: Provided that the sums so set forth may be varied from time to time by a resolution of the Municipal Council as occasion may seem to them to require. Notice of such alteration shall be published in the Government Gazette and in a local newspaper.

newspaper.

14. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws, any vehicle of whatever form or construction for which a hackney carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels, shall be deemed to be a backney carriage, and if drawn upon two

15. Carters plying for hire of water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, are to be registered at the Council Chambers, and receive a license upon payment of the rate set forth in Schedule C, hereunto annexed.

C, hereunto annexed.

16. The name, place of abode, number of license, words "licensed cart", "dray", or "van", as the case may be, are to be painted in letters, one inch long, upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van, at the expense of the licensee.

17. Wherever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws, the same shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus or car, hackney carriage or cab; and an omnibus shall be meant to be a vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses, and a car, a vivide upon two wheels for which an omnibus license has been taken out; and a backney carriage shall mean a vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by two which an omning means a relief upon four wheels, drawn by two or more horses; and a cab, a vehicle upon two wheels, tor which a hackney carriage license has been taken out; and the word "carts" shall be understood to apply to carts, drays, or vans plying for hire.

18. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

19. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets, either with or without passengers.

20. All penalties recovered under any of these By-laws shall be paid to the Municipal Council, to be appropriated towards the general revenue of the Municipality.

#### ECHEDULE A.

## A requisition for a license.

### To the Municipal Council of Coraki.

I , residing at street, within the Municipality of Coraki, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to within the limits of the said Municipality.—Dated at Coraki this day of , 18. Description :-

#### SCHEDULE B.

## Form of License.

This is to certify that , of street, Coraki, is hereby licensed to from the day of to the 31st day of December, 18, inclusive, within the Municipality of Coraki, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under my hand and the Common Seal of the Municipal Council, of Coraki, in the Colony of New South Wales, this day of , 18 .

(L.S.)

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

### SCHEDULE C.

A Table of Rates to be paid by the proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles.

	On and after 1st January		On and after 1st April.			after 1st			On and after 1st October.			
For each omnibus, car,		Đ.							i			
hackney carriage, or cab	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	10	0
For every water-cart, dray, cart or van	1	10	0	1	2	6	0	15	0	0	7	6

For every drivers or conductor's license for passenger carrying vehicles for every year or part of a year, five shillings.

## SCHEDULE D.

Rates and fares to be paid for any hackney carriage or other passenger carrying vehicle, not an omnibus plying within the Municipality of Cotaki, if drawn by one or more horses, at the rate of one shilling per mile or for any part of a

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of Coraki, this twenty seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety one.

WILLIAM YABSLEY,

CHARLES STAMFORD, Council Clerk.

Mayor.

1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KATOOMBA-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd January, 1892.

## KATOOMBA MUNICIPALITY-BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Katoomba under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## Br-law No. 1.

The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of eight p.m. on every alternate Monday, unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Katoomba, this 7th day of December, 1891.

The Corporate Scal of the Municipal District of Katoomba was ordered to be affixed hereto, at a duly convened meeting of the said Council held on 7th December, 1891.

(L.S.) ALFRED A. SMITH,

W. F. GOYDER, Council Clerk.

Mayor.

1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# ${f MUNICIPALITIES}.$

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KATOOMBA-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25th March, 1892.

#### KATOOMBA MUNICIPALITY-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Katoomba, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867." having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## KATOOMBA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

By-Laws for the regulating and licensing of public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, litekney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

## Vehicle to be heensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality of Katoomba, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

## Application for licenses.

2. Before any license for plying a vehicle, or to drive or conduct the same, shall be granted, the person requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule horeunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk; and all drivers or conductors shall obtain a certificate from two respectable householders, setting forth that the applicant is of good character and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be. the case may be.

## Condition under which licenses are to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted if, in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council, any vehicle is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor shall it be licensed until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon, as provided by numbers 10 and 11 of these By-laws respectively.

## Licenses and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter B, or to the like effect; and no person shall ply, drive, or conduct any vehicle for hire without such license.

## Licenses to be under Corporate Scal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Municipality of Katoomba, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st shall be in force from the date of such license until the offshalpy of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 9, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle; Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified and endorsed on the license, signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforemed.

## Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

## Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

## Owner of vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken

## Inspection of vehicle.

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles and of the harness, horse, or horses; and if any such vehicle, harness, horse, or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

## Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every backney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon

a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid may direct, and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

Table of fares, &c , to be affixed to vehicle

11. The number of the license of every hackney carriage, or cab, shall be painted or printed in clear legible figures on a card or plate six inches by three inches with the table of fares fixed by the Council, and shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panet, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cab as the three Aldermen aforesaid shall direct, and such card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cab shall ply or be used for hire. be used for hire.

### Carters to be registered at Council Chamber.

12. Carters plying for hire of water-carts, drays, carts, or vans are to be registered at the Council Clerk's office, and receive a license for which each applicant shall pay in accordance with schedule C.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed eart, etc.

13. The owner's name and place of abode, in letters two inches high, and proportionately broad, and the number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, in letters one inch long, shall be painted upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van, legibly in white letters on a black ground.

#### Vehicles to carry lights.

14. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches, and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sun down, and kept burning while the vehicle is on the stand or running the streets either with or without passengers.

#### Number of passengers to be carried.

15. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with the view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council to that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

#### Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

16. The number of passengers each vehicle is licensed to carry shall be printed or painted in legible characters, and affixed within and without the vehicle, as directed by the inspecting Aldermen.

## No bugle, horn, &c., to be used on Sunday.

17. No licensed vehicle shall be driven past a place of public worship on Sandays during Divine Service at a quicker pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for any purpose.

## Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

18. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall tide in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person, or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself or otherwise so misbehaving as to occasion any annovance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry on any licensed passenger-carrying vehicle any animal or any substance of any offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle or use the same for eating his meals therein. same for eating his meals therein.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for

19. No driver or conductor shall carry on any omnibus or other licensed vehicle at any one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside as the case may be, and no omnibus or other licensed vehicle shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned. allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger, and no passenger to carry more than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

20. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus or other licensed vehicle shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large immovable figures in some conspicuous place both inside and outside the omnibus or other licensed vehicle, as the fare for which such omnibus plies: Provided that no fare shall be increased except between the hours of 10 p.m., and 5 a.m.; and no driver

or conductor of any omnibus or other licensed vehicle shall ne glect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room, and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; nor, except in cases of accident or other mavoidable cause, shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way. cross the carriage-way.

#### Fare to be paid upon taking seat.

21. Any person having taking his or her scat in or upon any omnibus, shall pay the fare when demanded, after the commencement of his journey.

Property found in vehicle to be delivered at Council Clerk's office.

22. The driver and conductor of any vehicle shall carefully examine the same immediately after setting down all passengers, and in every case of property having been left in such vehicle by any person, having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or other person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same with any other property found by him within twelve hours after such finding, at the Council Clerk's office; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment, longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the Council Clerk's office, as before mentioned. as before mentioned.

### License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

23. For every license issued under these By-laws, there shall be paid to the Council Clerk or other officer authorised by the Council to receive the same, the several sums set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws.

#### Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

24. Wherever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, ear, hackney carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having sent accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses having sent accommodation for not more than ten nor less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney carriage" shall apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney carriage license shall have been obtained. The word "cah" shall apply to any vehicle upon two wheels having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon drawn by one or more horses, and used for the carriage of goods or parcels. The word "water cart" shall apply to any cart used for the carriage of water, in respect of which a water-cart license shall have been obtained. obtained.

## Fares to be charged.

25. No proprietor or driver of any hackney carriage or cab within the said Municipality shall demand, receive. or take more than the several fares of sums set forth in Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Municipality shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereafter provided. Every proprietor, driver, or conductor, failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forteit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding 15 nor less than 5s.

## Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c.

26. The Council of the said Municipality may from time to time, by resolution passed in that hehalf, alter the said Schedule D, and the respective sums chargeable thereunder. or any of them, and such alterations shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating within the Municipality, and the Council of the said Municipality shall not be responsible for any loss which such alterations may have or may be alleged to have been occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being, or any of them.

## Passengers to be taken up, &c.

27. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality he or she may reasonably desire.

## driver to refuse to engage, &c.

28. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab shall engage to convey any person or persons as a particular time and afterwards neglect or refuse to do so, and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding £5 for every such offence.

### Stands for hackney carriages.

Stands for hackney carriages.

29. In front of Post Office, Gang Gang-street, east of Katoomba-street, Katoomba-street opposite Carrington-gate, Waratah-street in front of Mr. Copeland's, shall be stands for licensed hackney carriages and cabs; Bathurst Road west of entrance to goods-shed shall be a stand for licensed drays, carts, or vans, until otherwise ordered by resolution of Council, and any other place or places within the Municipality which the said Council shall by resolution from time to time appoint either in substitution for or in addition thereto: Provided always that no such resolution or resolutions of Council as aforesaid shall have any force or effect until notice thereof shall have been published in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating within the Municipality. the Municipality.

#### Driver to have full control over his horse or horses.

30. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his licensed vehicle anywhere within the said Municipality, so as not to have immediate and full control

Vehicle not to remain stationary for too long a period on street.

31. No vehicle shall be allowed to standor remain stationary on any street within the Municipality, except on the duly appointed stands, for a longer period than the time necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers or requiring or using the same for loading, unloading, receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry.

#### Cabs when disengaged, &c.

32. All hackney carriages and cabs standing upon any duly appointed cabstand within the Municipality shall be deemed to be disengaged, and shall not refuse to convey any passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality as they may reasonably desire: Provided nevertheless, that the provisions of this By-law shall not extend or apply to any of the persons disqualified from using public vehicles by By-law 18.

#### Speed at which to travel.

33. All hackney carriages and cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners or going over crossings) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at each cab stand

34. Copies of Schedule D, hereto attached, shall be printed or written in legible characters, and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions, one at each cab stand within the Municipality, and one at the Katoomba Railway Station, in such place as the Commissioner for Railways may approve.

Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

35. Copies of all By-laws passed by the Council for the egulation of licensed vehicles shall be delivered with cach license issued.

## MUNICIPALITY OF KATOOMBA.

## SCHEDULE A.

Of By-laws for regulating and licensing public carriers and public vehicles.

## A Requisition for License.

To the Council Clerk of the Municipality of Katoomba.

I. , residing in street, within the Municipality of Katoomba, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me, , within the limits of the said Municipality. Dated at Katoomba this day of A.D. 189 .

We certify that , is above the age of eighteen, of good character, and capable of driving.

### MUNICIPALITY OF KATOOMBA.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Of By-laws for regulating and licensing public carriers and public vehicles.

## Form of License.

This is to certify that is hereby licensed from to 31st December, 189, inclusive, within the Municipality of Katoomba, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating hereto.

Given under my hand, and under the Common Seal of the Municipal Council of Katoomba, in the Colony of New South Wales, this day of A.D. 189

, Council Clerk.

, Mayor.

#### SCHEDULE C.

Table of licensed fees, payable by proprietors, drivers, and conductors of licensed vehicles for a year or portion of a year.

	ı	5.	a.
Omnibuses	1	0	0
Waggonettes	0	10	0
Cabs	0	õ	0
		5	
Buggies for four persons	0	5	0
For every driver's license for a vehicle to carry			
passengers	0	5	0
For every conductor's license for a vehicle to carry			
passengers	0	õ	0
- "			

#### SCHEDULE D.

Rates and fares to be paid for any hackney carriages and cabs within the Municipality of Katoomba.

	В,	d.
For a cab for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, to carry not more than one or two passengers, if required by hirer	1	0
•	_	•
For every subsequent quarter of an hour, or part thereof	1	0
But if engaged for more than one hour then to be paid at the rate of nine pence for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof		
For a hackney carriage for one hour to carry four persons, if required by hirer	8	0
For first quarter of an hour	õ	
•	1	-
For every subsequent quarter of an hour :	Ŧ	0
Buggy to carry five or six persons per first quarter	6	0
Each subsequent quarter	1	6
By the hour	10	0
Over six persons by special arrangement.		

## Penalty.

36. Any person offending against the provisions of any the foregoing By-laws (except those relating to the conduct of business in the Municipal Council) by any act of omission or commission, shall upon conviction thereof, where no other punishment is specially provided, he liable to forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the said By-laws shall be recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices. Justices.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Katoomba this 12th day of October, 1891.

The Corporate Seal of the Municipal District of Katoomba was ordered to be affixed hereto at a duly convened meeting of the said Council held on 12th October, 1891.

(L.S.) W. F. GOYDER, Council Clerk. ALFRED A. SMITH, Mayor.

## 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BRAIDWOOD-EY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd December, 1891,

## BRAIDWOOD MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Braidwood, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## BY-LAWS .- MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BRAIDWOOD.

By-Laws to regulate the proceedings of the Municipal Conneil of Braidwood, for the general good rule and Government of the Municipality, and for the collection of rates, the prevention and abatement of nuisances and other matters.

## Meetings of Municipal Council and duties of Mayor and Aidermen.

- 1. The Council shall meet at the Council Chambers, or other place that may hereafter be appointed within the Borough, at 7:30 p.m. on every alternate Monday, for the transaction of Municipal business, unless otherwise adjourned,—subject, however, to the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

  2. There shall be the state of the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."
- 2. There shall be two half-yearly meetings of the Council in the months of March and September in each Municipal year, for the purpose of making up the accounts of the Municipality for the half-year respectively expiring in the preceding months of February and August in such year.
- 3. If at any meeting duly held, the Mayor be not present at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Aldermen present shall choose for that meeting a Chairman from among themselves.

  4. The Mayor or presiding Alderman may take part in all the proceedings of the Council.
- 5. When the Mayor or presiding Alderman is called upon to decide upon a point of order or practice, he is to state the rules applicable to the case, without argument or comment.
- All questions duly proposed shall be put by the Mayor or Chairman, and the sense of the Council thereon shall be declared by him.
- 7. The Mayor or presiding Alderman shall, on every motion made, put the question first in the affirmative and then in the negative, and he 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.

## Petitions.

8. It shall be incumbent on any member presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to report to the Council that it does not contain any disrespectful language.

- 9. On the presentation of a petition no debate shall take place, and the only question that can be entertained by the Council shall be that the petition be received, or that it be referred to a committee: Provided, however, that any petition that has been received by the Council may be taken into consideration upon notice of motion being given in the usual
- 10. Every petition received by the Council shall be received only as the petition of the party or parties whose signature or signatures it hears; and no petition shall be received unless at least one signature be upon the sheet containing the petition.

## Order of business.

- - 1. Reading and confirming of minutes of last meeting.
  - 2. Reading correspondence, and reception of reports and petitions, 3. Questions.
  - 4. Adjuurned motions, and motions of which notice has
  - been given.
    5. Such other husiness as may lawfully be brought before
  - the Council. 6. Tenders.
- Provided that the Council may, by resolution, take any particular matter out of the regular order on the paper.

## Motions and Amendments.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter is disposed of.

12. All notices of motion, &c., for consideration at general meetings, shall be delivered to the Council Clerk at least two days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received and entered on the business paper by him as triey are received and entered on the business paper according to their number; and each notice shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of. Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, &c., shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

13. Any motion entered on notice paper, and the Alderman having given notice of the same being absent, and no other Alderman being willing to bring forward such motion when the business is called on, shall be struck out.

14. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on the next, and so on, in the reverse order in which they were moved, except when such motion or amendment shall relate to the acceptance of tenders, the fixing of salaries, or other matters of finance, in which case the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

### Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. All resolutions shall be in writing, and no motion or amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

#### Only one amendment at a time

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

#### Motions for adjournment.

Motions for adjournment.

17. 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 being 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 adjournment shall be receivable.

18. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already passed the Council, shall be entertained unless a "Call of the whole Council" has been duly made and granted for that purpose; and no such motion shall be discussed until the previous resolution be rescinded.

rescinded.

Mayor to preserve order.

19. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

20. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order.

Mayor's decision on points of order final.

21. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive, except as hereinafter

Power of the Council as to laying down general rules, &c.

Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 22. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may hereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding on all parties, unless, and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

## Business at Special Meetings.

23. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall have been done in the same manner as at any ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall be called, may have directed; and no other than the special business for which the meeting has been convened shall be entertained.

## Committees and their Reports.

24. No Committee shall consist of less than three members of the Council, which number shall form a quorum.

25. No report of any Committee shall be adopted, unless due notice of motion for that purpose be given after its reception

reception.

26. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the Whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking, and also that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee be seconded.

## Order of debate.

27. Any Alderman proposing a motion or amendment or discussing any matter shall not be interrupted unless by a call to order, when he shall sit down; the Alderman calling to order shall then be heard, and the question of order decided before the subject is resumed or any other business proceeded

28. Any Alderman proposing a motion or any amendment must state the nature of it before addressing the Council.
29. Except in Committee, no Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in explanation, when he has been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided, however, that the mover shall be allowed to reply, and that every Alderman shall have the liberty of speaking once on every amendment as well as on the original motion.

- 30. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, nor shall be speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than five minutes, without the consent of the Council.
- 31. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned by the Council, shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.
- 32. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and Committee, and the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall take the division in the usual way by show of hands, and the names given by the Mayor or presiding Alderman to the Council Clerk shall be taken down by him and recorded; and any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.
- 33. All divisions of the Council shall be entered in the Minute-book
- 34. If any Alderman uses, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuses to withdraw such language and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and be liable to a fine or not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

flayor or Chairman may move or second motion, &c., and may address Council thereon.

35. The Mayor or Chairman may propose or second any motion, and such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

33. In a Committee of the Whole Council the general rules of the Council shall be observed, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

37. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

#### Special Committees.

38. Special Committees may consist of any number of mem-38. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which might be lawfully intrusted to a Committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a special Committee ought to be appointed. And no standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been intrusted to any such special Committee. The appointment of every such special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proceed to be tion, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be intrusted to such special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any 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; or an amendment to the effect that such special Committee he appointed by ballot, may be carried.

## Standing Committees.

39. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a By-law, a Works, and a Finance. These Committees shall be reappointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

## Mode of reappointing Standing Committees

40. The reappointment of the three Standing Committees 40. The reappointment of the three Standing Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by ballot. In such case a list or lists of the members shall be handed to each then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which, in his opinion, such member ought to belong; and the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked, and shall declare the result, and if there shall be an equal number of years for the expointment of any two or more members to any votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed.

## By-law Committee.

41. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality.

42. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council; they shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Finance Committee.

43. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenues. They shal linquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Records of transactions in Committee,

44. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book 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

### Reports to lie on table twenty-four hours.

45. All reports of Standing Committees shall lie on the table, for inspection of Aldermer, at least twenty-four hours prior to the meeting at which such reports shall be received.

#### Probable cost of work to be ascertained before expenditure.

46. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be determined upon until the probable expense shall have been first ascertained by the Council, on the report of some officer nominated for the purpose, or the report of the Works Council to

#### Works to be let by tender.

47. Works undertaken by the Council, and estimated to cost over (5) five pounds, shall be let by tender; and no tender shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by an agreement, signed by one or more respectable parties as sureties, for due performance of the contract. All tenders shall be accompanied by a cash deposit of five per cent. of the amount of tender.

#### Emergencies.

48. In case of emergency, the Mayor, or in his absence any two Aldermen, may expend the sum of (£5) five pounds.

## Vacancies-Appointments to be advertised.

49. No appointment to any office shall be made until public notice be given inviting applications for the same, and stating the salary affixed to such office; and every appointment may be by ballot or show of hands; and all officers shall give bends for the faithful discharge of their duties, in such sums as the Council may determine

## Cash balance.

50. The Treasurer shall produce the cash-book and bank pass-book, balanced, at the regular meetings of the Council.

## Payments to be certified.

51. No money shall be paid by the Council until the account for the same shall have been examined and reported upon by the Finance Committee, except in case of men employed daily or weekly, and cases of emergency.

## Rates to be collected half-yearly.

52. The rates of the Municipality shall be collected half-yearly, and shall be due and payable on such days as the Council shall determine.

## Rates to be paid to the Town Clerk.

53. All persons liable to pay rates or assessments shall pay the same to the Town Clerk, at the Municipal Council Chambers, during office hours, or in such other manner as the Council may from time to time direct.

## Special powers of Mayor.

54. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all 54. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement, shall have been already prepared or such return or statement, explanation, or information, already given and on record, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden and dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanations or information may be either rendered viva voce, or put into writing as the Mayor may direct. Mayor may direct.

## Complaints against officers.

55. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And such complaint as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded. be duly recorded.

### Levying Rates, &c.

#### Collection of Rates.

56. All rates levied or imposed by the Conzeil under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be a constant of the purposes mentioned therein shall be collected in such manner, and shall be collected in such manner, and shall be collected in the purpose of the purpose be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council, may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

57. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid upon the day or days so appointed for payment shall be deemed a defaulter; and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of all persons so in default.

## Mayor to enforce payment.

58. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default either by action or law, or by issuing warrants of distraint upon the goods and chattels of defaulter.

69. The Bailiff shall be appointed by the Council or the Mayor, and shall find two sureties to the extent of ten pounds each for the faithful performance of his duties.
60. The Bailiff shall make all levies and distress under warrant, in the form of the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked with the letter A, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.
61. The Bailiff shall be paid for every entry and levy made under these By-laws, according to the Schedule hereunto annexed and marked with the letter B.
62. The Bailiff, and such assistants as he may take with

- annexed and marked with the letter B.

  62. The Bailiff, and 'such assistants as he may take with him, shall enter into any part of the land, building, or tenement in respect of which a warrant has been issued for the recovery of any rate or rates as aforesaid, and to distrain the goods therein or thereon, and to remain in such building, tenement, or other property, in charge thereof; and if the sum for which such distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid an or before the expiration of two days, it shall be lawful for such distress shall have been made or taken shall not be paid on or before the expiration of two days, it shall be lawful for the Bailiff to sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, and if the party distrained upon shall so require, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove thereto, such party consenting in writing to pay the charges of the auctioneer, if sold; and the surplus, if any remain after deducting the amount distrained for, together with the expenses attendant upon such distress and sale, shall be paid over to the owner of the goods so sold: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to the sale of any produce whatever which may be growing upon the land at the time of making the distress: Provided always, that no distress shall be made on the goods of any casual visitor, or on the goods of any lodger in any house or apartment ordinarily let or used as a lodging-house or apartment. a lodging-house or apartment.
- 63. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of the Schedule hereto annexed and marked with the letter C, which inventory shall annexed and marked with the letter C, 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 has been made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be lett as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress has been made.
- or premises on which the distress has been made.

  64. The Bailiff, in making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the distress so made of what nature or kind soever it may be, in such place or part of the land or premises chargeable with the rate as shall be most fit or convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever, after the expiration of the two days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where any distress shall be impounded, in order to view or buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.
- 65. The owner of any goods so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct or specify the order in which they shall be offered for sale; and the said goods and chattels shall in such case be sold according to such direction.
- 66. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk, or the Treasurer, all proceeds of such distress, immediately after having received the same, with the particulars of the goods distrained, and of the sale thereof.
- 67. The Bailiff, with the sanction of the Mayor of the Municipality, may authorise any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person thus authorised shall have and exercise for the time being, all the powers of the Bailiff himself; but the Bailiff and his sureties shall, in every case, he held responsible for the acts of his deputy.

#### Receipt for documents.

68. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid, shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document, which receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the document or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be determed. shall be destroyed.

#### Penalty for destroying or defacing records.

69. Any person destroying or defacing, or wilfully or improperly altering any books, papers, or records, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Officers and Servants.

#### Notice to candidates.

70. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council shall take place until notice shall have been given as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same. The salary or allowance attached to the office shall in every case be fixed before such advertisement is published, and shall be stated in such advertisement tiscment.

## Mode of appointment.

71. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, in such mode as may at the time be determined upon.

## Bonds for good conduct.

72. All bonds of officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance or their duties shall be deposited as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other officer or servant.

#### Duties of Council Clerk.

73. 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 Municipality under Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Municipality under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the directions 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 herein provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor, and shall attend at the office of the Council, for the purpose of receiving payment of rates and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, at such time and place as may be determined by the Council from time to time.

# Streets and Public Places. - Public Health and Decency, &c. - Streets, &c.

No furf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission, &c.

74. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or who from any part or the roads, streets, or thoroughfares shall remove or caused to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, or thoroughfares respectively, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads streets or thoroughfares, shall on conviction of the said reads, streets, or thoroughfares, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding

## Lights on obstructions, heardings &c

75. Any person who shall have caused building materials, 75. Any person who shall have caused building materials, or hoarding enclosing such building materials, or any obstruction whatever, to be placed on any portion of the footway or roadway in any street or streets of this Municipality, without having first obtained permission from the Council and paid a fee of five shillings, or who shall omit to keep the same properly lighted from sunset to sunrise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.

76. 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 (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever in or upon or over any carriage or foot way in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or shall place or caused to be placed any coach, cart, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, hand-harrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage upon any such carriage-way or footway, except for the necessary 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 caused to be placed in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed any meat or offal or other thing or matter whatsoever from any house or other building or premises over any part of any such footway or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, and shall not immediately and permanently remove all or any such matters 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 as your net expending forth willings are placed. the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor loss than ten shillings, for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Throwing fifth on roadway, &c.

Throwing fith on roadway, &c.

77. If any person shall, in any street, road, lane, or public place, throw, east, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, east or laid, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth, or shall slaughter, dress, scatd, or cut up any beast, swine, ealf, sheep, lamb or other animal, in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any carriage or foot way, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any footway any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage or any wheel-barrow, truck, or any eask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any footway aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

### Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

78. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Municipality, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### Riding or driving furiously.

79. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously as to create alarm, or so as that the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction of the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction of the safety viction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Riding and driving round corners, &c.

80. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any road, street, or lane within the said Municipality at a faster pace than a walk shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

## Cattle, &c., not allowed to go about the streets, &c.

Cattle, &c., not allowed to go about the streets, &c.

S1. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, sheep, swine, or goats belonging to him, or under his or her charge, to depasture, stray, or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place within the said Borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay, in respect of every such offence, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two shillings and six-nence. shillings and six-pence.

## Swine not to be kept.

82. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other heredita-ments, situate and being in or within forty yards of any street or public place or any dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

## Sewerage, &c.

83. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath nor any pipes laid across the same without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or readway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

## Obstructing natural water-courses.

84. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural 84. Any person who shal klose or intercept any natural water-course, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council; and any person failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than five pounds. And any person causing sewage to flow into such natural water-course, shall be liable to a like penalty.

## Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

85. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to or near 85. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the foot, way, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain 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 after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default, as aforesaid, he 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 shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

## SCHEDULE A.

## Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Municipal Council of Braidwood, do hereby authorise you , the Bailiff of the said Municipality to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and promises) of situate at for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the day of , for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of , 18.

Mayor.

Mayor.

HENRY A. Coss, Council Clerk.

### SCHEDULE B.

#### Costs.

	s.	α.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
For every warrant and making levy where the sum is		
not more than £20	-3	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	1	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	3	0
For man in possession each day, or part of day	G	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound		
on proceeds of sale	1	0

## Souedule C.

## Inventory.

I nave this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipal Council of Braidwood, dated , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , within the said Municipality, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality to the ' day of Dated day of 18 .

Roilie Bailiff.

> J. W. BUNN, (L.S.) Mayor.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Covernment Printer,-1892.

[Gd.]

## 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DENILIQUIN-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ro. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th January, 1892.

### DENILIQUIN MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipality of Deniliquin, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS of the Municipal District of Deniliquin for the regulation, inspection, and control of butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, butchers' shops, and premises within the said Municipality.

- 1. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector or Inspectors of Slaughter-houses, horeinafter referred to as the said Inspector, from time to time, and when and so often as he or they or any of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles or slaughter-houses in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles or slaughter-houses, both within and without, as to him or them shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shamble or slaughter-house who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within forty-eight hours after the same shall have been given, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds.
- 2. The owner or occupier of any butchers' shambles or slaughter-house, and every person intending to slaughter any cattle, sheep, calves, or pigs for sale in the said Municipal District, shall first give notice in writing to the said Inspector that all animals intended to be slaughtered during the then ensuing week will be mustered for inspection on a day and at a convenient place to be named in such notice.
- 3. The owner or occupier of any butcher's shambles or slaughter-house, and every person intending to slaughter any cattle, sheep, calves, or pigs for sale as aforesaid shall, in addition to such notice mentioned in the last preceding Bylaw, give at least twelve hours' notice in writing to the Inspector, of the cattle, sheep, calves, or pigs intended to be so slaughtered, specifying the time and place, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every head of cattle, sheep, calves, or pigs which shall be so slaughtered without such notice

having been given.

4. It shall be lawful for the said Inspector, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, or as a slaughter-house, and to examine any animal, carcass, meat, or flesh which may be therein; and in case any animal, carcass,

meat, or fiesh appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind and to be unfit for such food, the said Inspector may seize and carry away the same in order to have the same dealt with by a Justice; and if it appears to such Justice upon the evidence of a competent person that any such animal, carcass, meat, or fiesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, carcass, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every animal, carcass, meat, or flesh so found.

flesh so found.

5. Every slaughter-house within the said Municipality shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned within one hour after any animal or animals shall be slaughtered therein, and the blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any slaughter-house, or the premises or appurtenances thereunto belonging, shall be removed once at least in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any slaughter-house who shall neglect to comply with this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such offence.

- 6. The owner or occupier of any butchers' shambles or slaughter-house which shall be in a noisome or offensive state, so as to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.
- 7. Every person committing a breach of any of the foregoing By-laws, by wilful act or refusal or neglect to act or otherwise, shall, when no specific penalty shall have been provided for such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding (£10) ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

The foregoing By-laws were made and passed by the Municipal Council of Deniliquin, and the Seal of the said Council was hereunto affixed, the seventeenth day of November, 1891.

(L.S.) MURDOCH MACKENZIE,
THOMAS C. GILLIES, Mayor.
Council Clerk.

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# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NORTH SYDNEY-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22ud January, 1892.

## NORTH SYDNEY MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of North Sydney under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

By-Laws made by the Council of the Borough of North Sydney, under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," for providing for the Constitution of Standing Committees.

- 1. By-laws Nos. 72, 74, 75, 78, and 82, Part 1, published in Government Gazette of 6th September, 1890, No. 488, pages 6961 and 6962; and No. 2, published in Government Gazette of 6th September, 1890, No. 488, page 6974, are hereby repealed.
- 2. There shall be three Standing Committees, namely, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, and a Committee for General Purposes. These Committees shall consist of the whole Council, six to form a quorum.

Adopted by the Municipal Council of the Borough of North Sydney, at a duly convened meeting on the fifteenth day of December, 1891.

(L.S.) FRANCIS PUNCH,

W. BARNETT SMITH,

Council Clerk.

Mayor.

### 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WALCHA-AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22nd January, 1892.

## WALCHA MUNICIPALITY .- AMENDED BY-LAWS.

The following Amended By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Walcha under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Execliency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

## MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF WALCHA.

AMENDED BY-LAW No. 6, PART 7.

No balconv. &c.

With regard to buildings, it shall not be lawful for any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging caves, cornice, windows, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration forming part of or attached to any external wall, to project beyond the building line of any street or road, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound: Provided that any person desiring to erect an awning shall do so according to the plan approved by the Council.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Walcha, this twenty-fourth day of March, 1891.

(L.S.) SAMUEL W. FARRELL, Mayor.

## AMENDED BY-LAW No. 27 OF PART 7.

No person shall be permitted to build, erect, put up, or remove, or cause to be built, erected, put up, or removed, any building, wall, or fence, in any place within the Borough, unless he shall have previously given seven days' notice in writing to the Council Clerk before commencing same, stating his intention, and forwarding a plan describing the nature and situation of the proposed building or erection; and further, if such proposed building, wall, or fence shall abut on the

building line of any street, read, or thoroughfare within the Borough, without having paid to the Council Clerk the fees according to the scale herein named, when the Council's officer will give (if the building or erection is in a proclaimed street) the requisite level and alignment. And every owner and every contractor for such building, wall, or fence, or any part thereof, commencing to build or remove or work thereon without such notice having been given and written authority received, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

	Scale of charges to be made by the Municipal Cour	ıcıl	Qf
	Walcha for the undermentioned purposes :-		
	• •	8.	d.
	Giving an alignment of one house or terrace of houses		
	when the same fronts one street only	5	0
1	Giving an alignment of one house or terrace of houses		
1	when fronting two streets	10	0
J	Giving an alignment of fence when the same fronts one		
ļ	street only	2	6
1	Giving an alignment of fence when the same fronts two		
ı	streets	5	0
	Giving bailding levels	_ =	Õ
	Inspecting section of building line	Ē	ō
ł	TUSDECMUE SCOMME OF DAMAINE TITLE ***********************	•	•

Half the amount of each fee to be allowed to Council's officer for the time being.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Walcha, this sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

SAMUEL W. FARRELL, (L.S.) Mayor.

#### 1891-2.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF HUNTER'S HILL-BY-LAWS.)

Bresented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. Ho. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. Ao. 14, sec 18

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8th January, 1892.

#### HUNTER'S HILL MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

Tue following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Hunter's Hill, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

#### BOROUGH OF HUNTER HILL.

By-Laws to regulate the proceedings of the Municipal Council of Hunter's Hill, for the general good rule and government of the Municipality, and for the collection of rates, the prevention and abatement of nuisances, and other matters.

That the By laws made and passed by the said Municipal Council on the 30th day of March, 1888 (confirmed 27th September, 1888, Gazette No. 615), are hereby repealed, and the following By-laws shall be the By-laws of the Municipality of Hunter's Hill.

Proceedings of the Council and Committee, Duties of officers and servants, and preservation of order at Council meetings.

1. The Council shall meet at the Council Chambers, or other place that may hereafter be appointed within the Borough, at 8 o'clock p.m. on every alternate Friday, for the transaction of business, unless otherwise adjourned, subject, however, to the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867."

#### Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book. The Mayor may, at the expiration of half an hour in the absence of a quorum, adjourn the meeting to some future date.

#### Business of ordinary meetings.

- 3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—
  - The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and signed by the Mayor or other Chairman No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

- 2. Reading of copies, letters, sent by direction of the Council.
- Inward correspondence to be read, and orders made thereon if expedient, provided the matter contained in any such letters does not involve a total expenditure of more than five pounds (£6).
- Reports other than reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and orders made thereon, provided there is no objection.
- 5. Petitions (if any) to be read and dealt with.
- 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 the Committees or Officers to be made.
- 7. Payment of accounts and special payments.
- 8. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- 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 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; and also, in like manner to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.
   The orders of the day shall include all business of which
- 10. The orders of the day shall include all business of which due notice has been given.

# Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at any ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall be called may have directed.

#### Business papers for ordinary meetings-how prepared

Business papers for ordinary meetings—how prepared

5. The business paper, or every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk not less than two or more than four days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 enter in due course of law—and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made (subject to the provision of Section IV., of this "Part" of these By-laws) in the same order as such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

#### Summon to members,

6. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper, or the business paper may be attached to such summons.

### How business papers shall be disposed of.

7. The husiness paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until disposed of, unless withdrawn before the business paper is made up

8. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matter of business for the consideration of the Council at the then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute book of the manner in which such matter has been disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by Section IV of this "Part" of the 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 in writing at any time before the making up of such business paper.

#### Motions and Amendments.

### 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 paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and he countil to have been also as the countil to be a struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lansed.

#### 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 named Alderman.

#### Motions to be seconded.

No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

12. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and 12. Every notice of motion shall be in writing, dated and signed by the Alderman proposing the same, and no motion, after being read, shall be withdrawn with ut leave of the Council. No motion, the effect of which, if carried, would be to rescind any motion which has already been passed by the Council, shall be considered at any meeting unless in pursuance of a call of the Council made for that purpose. Motions to rescind or vary a former vote of the Council shall not be moved without notice at a regular meeting, and a call of the Council on a particular day, shall be made for the purpose if such motion be carried.

#### Amen Iment may be moved.

13. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at filterly to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded, and such amendment shall be committed to writing and sufficient and reasonable time shall be allowed any Alderman so to do.

#### Only one amendment at a time.

14. No second or su' sequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Aldermen presenting politions to make themselves acquainted with the contents.

15 It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint bimself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Conneil. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Conneil by the Alderman presenting same.

#### Petitions and correspondence.

16. The Council may at any meeting resolve without previous notice, that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read be referred to a Committee to report, or that the requests contained therein be granted.

#### Mayor to preserve order.

17. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

#### Calls to order.

18. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the

18. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any Alderman being out of order, or to any point of order, and the Alderman calling to order shall then be heard, and the question of order decided before the sulject is resumed or any other business proceeded with.

19. That the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall preserve order and his decision on points of order regarding priority of speech or insuboidination of any Alderman shall be final. For other purposes the Mayor or presiding Alderman shall state the law hearing on the case, and give his ruling, which may at the same time be dissented from and reversed by a majority of the Aldermen present. majority of the Aldermen present.

# Mayor may take part in proceedings.

26. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

#### Questions put by the Mayor.

21. The Mayor shall put all questions, first in the affirmative, and then in the negative (provided that where an amendment is moved to any motion, the amendment shall be first put) and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for be called for.

# Mayor to decide as to preaudience of Aldermen

22. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to

#### Alderman to stand while speaking

23. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking, and shall address the Chair

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

24. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in Committee, or in explanation, where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

### No Aldermon to make personal reflection.

25. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman, or speak on any question more than fifteen minutes.

# Aldermen using offensive expressions to apologise

26. When any member of the Council shall make use of any 20. When any member of the Council shall make use (1 any language or expression offensive, or capable of being implied offensively to any Alderman, the member so oftending shall be equired to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council, and any Alderman persisting in using offensive language shall be subject to a penalty of not less than £1, and not exceeding £5.

#### Debate may be adjourned.

27. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate to be entitled to precedence on resumption.

28. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on resumption of the debate.

#### Adjournments.

29. Any motion for adjournment, if accorded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but it such motion be negatived, it shall not be competent for any Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes have clapsed.

# Any Alderman may divide Council.

30. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Conneil on any question, beth in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Alderman, and how voting, shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or persons officiating for him,

#### Divisions to be entered on minutes.

31. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

#### Questions to be read when required

32. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read once for his it formation, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

#### Suspension of By-laws.

33. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of Council may be suspended pro tempore in cases of emergency by resolution of the Council.

#### Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

34. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

#### Committees.

#### Committees and their reports.

35. There shall be as many standing Committees as the Council may, by resolution, from time to time decide upon.

36. No Standing Committee shall consist of less than three members of the Council, which number shall form a quorum.

37. No report of any Committee shall be adopted, unless due to the form that numbers have given after its recognition.

of the roles of the Council shall be adopted, unless due notice of motion for that purpose be given after its reception.

33. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

#### Special Committees.

Special Committees.

39. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a special Committee ought to be appointed, and no standing Committee shall interfore with the performance of any duty which may for the time have been entrusted to any such special Committee. The appointment of every such special Committee shall be made hy resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein any such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may 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; or an amendment to the effect that such special Committee be appointed by ballot, may be carried.

#### Reports of Committee to be signed.

40. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

#### Protection of funds and records.

#### Member or officer of Council not to be surety.

41. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act, it shall not be completent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

#### Duties of the Council Clerk.

Duties of the Council Clerk.

42. The Council Clerk shall attend at the office of the Council for the purpose of receiving payment of rates and transacting the ordinary business of the Council, at such time and place as may be determined by the Council from time to time.

43. The Council Cl-rk, 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 Revision Courts held in the Municipality 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 generally assist the Mayor in earry out the orders of the Council, and the duties of such Mayor.

#### Custody of records, seals, &c.

44. The common seal, and all charters, books, papers, and records of the Council, shall be kept in the Council Chambers, or office of the Council, in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose, and the common seal shall not be used except with the signature of the Mayor.

Bonds for good conduct and deeds of real and personal estate,

45. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties, and deeds of real and personal estate, shall be deposited with 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 such officer or servant.

#### Records, &c., not to be defared or attered.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or attered.

46. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall on conviction thereof furfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds; and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

#### Nor remove.

47. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove (except for the purpose of any legal proceedings) any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record from the Council Chambers, without leave from the Council, first had and obtained shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a

penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

# Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained. be examined by Finance Committee.

48. No work shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by the Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

#### Outlay in urgent cases,

49. In cases of emergency arising between meetings of the Conneil it shall be lawful for necessary work to be ordered without vote of the Council, viz., by the Mayor, to the extent of ten pounds (£10): Provided that in the absence of the Mayor any four Aldermen shall have that power.

#### Duties of other officers and servants.

50. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time be moved by the Council.

#### Special power of Mayor.

51. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation or any information by any such officer or servant, as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have already been 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 have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the given of such explanation or information; all such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded; all such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either recorded viva voce or put into writing as the Mayor may direct.

#### Statement of Accounts.

Statement of Accounts.

52. Not later than the months of March and September in each year the Mayor shall lay before the Council for its adoption the Treasurer's account for the previous half year dnly 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 Council that the account is incorrect, he shall pay a fine of ten (10) pounds to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace, the said fine to be carried to the credit of the Municipal funds.

### How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with,

53. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing and must in every case be sigued by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of of any complaint which is not in writing or the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of 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 officer thereof, it shall be referred to and investigated by the Mayor before it shall be dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaints shall be in writing; and such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be laid before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred on the Mayor, by Section 152 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or any other special power which now is, or hereinafter may be conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Leave of absence.

#### Leave of absence.

54. 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.

55. Whenever i: is decided that any work shall be executed or any material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work, or the supply of such material, shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

### How notices are to be published.

56. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law such rotice shall be given and published by advertising the same in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

#### Rates.

57. The rate shall be levied for the year and shall be payable in half-yearly instalments on such days as the Council may

from time to time determine.

58. The taxes thus levied shall be held due and payable on such days as the Council may by resolution from time to time appoint. Notice of the amount of taxes imposed shall be appoint. Notice of the amount of taxes imposed shall be served on the person or premises taxed in the usual mode. Every person not paying his or her taxes at the office of the Council, or to the Council Clerk, or other proper officer, within thirty days after such notice as aforesaid, shall be deemed a

#### Defaulters.

Defaulters.

59. It shall be the duty of the Council Clork to furnish the Mayor and the Chairman of the Finance Committee respectively from time to time with lists of all persons who are in default within the meaning of these By-laws or of section 176 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

60. It shall be the duty of the Mayor by order of the Council to issue distress warrants against all defaulters within one month after such default shall in manner aforesaid have been reported to him, and to cause such warrants to be enforced. With the consent of the Committee or a majority thereof, a further time of not exceeding three months may, in cases deemed special, be allowed for payment. No further extension of time shall, however, in any case, or upon any pretence, he granted without the sanction of a majority of the Council.

#### The Bailiff and his duties,

61. The Bailiff of the Borough shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and may at any time be removed from office by a similar resolution moved upon notice in the ordinary

62. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in manner hereinafter provided. He shall give security to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of fifty pounds for the faithful performance of his

to the extent of fifty pounds for the faithful performance of ms duty.

63. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form or to the effect of the Schedule hereto annexed and marked with the letter A, under the hand of the Mayor or of any person who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that officer.

64. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall hand a copy of the warrant to the occupant of the land or promise, or the owner of the goods distrained, or to some person resident at the place where such distress is made; and in case there shall be no person at such place he shall give a copy to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making of such distress.

making of such distress, the Bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed hereto and marked with the letter B, which

65. On making a distress, the Bailiff shall forthwith make out a written inventory in the form or to the effect of the Schedule annexed hereto and marked with the letter B, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, or in any such public place as may be deemed fit, and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after the making of such distress.

65. When a distress has been made and the rates levied for shall not be paid within five days thereafter, the Bailiff may soll the goods distrained upon at public auction, or may cause the same to be thus sold by any duly licensed auctioneer for the best price that can be gotten for the same, towards the satisfaction of the said rates; and the overplue, if any, shall be handed over to the owner of the goods or the occupant of the land or premises where the distraint has been made, and a full and true account in writing shall in every case be given by the Bailiff to the said owner or occupant on demand? Provided always that nothing herein contained as to the time of sale shall apply to any corn, grass, hops, roots, fruits, pulse, or other product whatever, which shall be growing at the time of the same being seized as a distress.

67. The Bailiff on making a distress for rates as aforesaid may impound or other wise secure the distress so made, of what nature 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 this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whatsoever after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned to com

a lodging-house or apartment.

70. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all receeds of such distresses, within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

71. The Bailiff may, with the sanction of the Mayor or the The Baini may, with the sanction of the Mayor of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, authorise any person to act temporarily as his deputy; and the person thus authorised shall have and exercise for the time being all the powers of the Bailiff himself, but the Bailiff and his suretics shall in every case be held responsible for the acts of such deputy.

#### Warrant of Distress.

I, A.B., Mayor of the Borough of Hunter's Hill, do hereby authorise you, C.D., the Bailiff of the said Borough, or your Deputy, to destrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in or upon the land and premises) of E.F., situated at , for , being the amount of rates due to the Borough to the day of , for the said dwelling-house (land or prmises as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rate according to law.

Dated this

day of

Mayor.

В

#### Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant, of which a copy is attached hereto, distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land and premises of E.F., situated at , within the Borough of Hunter's Hill, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the

Dated this

day of

, A.D. 18 .

Bailiff.

72. The following charges shall be included in any distraint and upon any sale shall be deducted from the proceeds thereof:—

Coats.	В	d,
For every warrant of distress	2	0
sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above the sum in addition for every £1	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of a day	Ð	0
proceeds of the sale	1	0

#### Streets and Public Places.

#### New roads to be reported upon.

73. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, way, park, or street, shall have been examined by the Improvement Committee, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

#### ' Plans of proposed new read, &c., to be deposited.

74. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality, shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place; he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park, or other place as aforesaid. And he or they shall execute any instrument, dedicating such road, street, way, park, or other place as the Council may consider necessary.

### Change of street levels.

75. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Council shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman at d the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council. record of the Council.

#### Public thoroughfares in charge of Council.

76. The Surveyor or Acting Surveyor of the Borough, if any such shall be appointed by the Council thereof, or if no such surveyor be appointed, then the Chairman for the time being of the Improvement Committee shall be the proper officer for of the Improvement Committee shall be the proper officer for marking out when necessary any roads, streets, or lanes, in actual public use as such within the Borough. In marking out such roads, streets, or lanes, recourse shall be had by the Surveyor or Chairman as aforesaid, when practicable, to the plans under which land with frontage to the road, street, or lane in question shall have been sold; he shall also be the proper officer for marking out when deemed necessary by the Council, the carriage and foot ways in such roads, streets, lanes, or other public places, but it shall be sufficient for him for this purpose to place nosts at the corners or intersections of the purpose to place posts at the corners or intersections of the streets or wherever the same may be necessary or desirable.

77. And with regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any portice, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging caves, cornice, windows, string-cornice, string-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration, formstring-course, dressing, or other architectural decoration, forming part of any external wall, to project more than eighteen inches beyond the general line of front in any street or road; nor shall any balcony or other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project more than eighteen inches as aforesaid, unless any such projection shall have been first authorised by the Council.

78. When any fortunes about the control of the council

78. When any footways shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the Surveyor or Chairman as aforesaid may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an nearly as practicable or equal neight and breathing and with an equal slope and inclination, and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter or thing 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 out for any of the said footways.

#### Obstructing public pathways.

79. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality, shall permit any tree or shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, or workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any portion of such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers, and in case any person shall resist or forcibly oppose the said Council, or their servants, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not execeding ten pounds.

Carts, drays, &c.

#### Carts, drays, &c.

80. All carts, drays, and vans, plying for hire within the Borough, shall be registered at the Council Chambers, and receive a license for which each applicant shall pay the sum of

two and six pence annually.

81. The name, place of abode, number of license, and the word "Licensed dray, cart, or van "(as the case may be), shall be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van.

#### Slaughter-houses, &c.

Slaughter-houses, &c.

82. The Council of the said Borough may appoint houses and places for the slaughtering of cattle and other animals, and grant licenses for such houses or premises, in such place or places as the said Council shall approve. The license fee for every such house or premises shall be two shillings and six pence per annum, paid in advance.

83. It shall not be lawful for any person to slaughter or cause to be slaughtered for the purpose of sale, any cattle, sheep, or other animal, in any house or place within the said Borough, other than in such house or premises for slaughtering as may be appointed and licensed as aforesaid; and any person who shall so offend, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of ten pounds.

84. Any officer of the said Council shall be at liberty at all times during the day to enter such licensed house or premises for the purpose of inspecting the same with reference to its cleanliness, and also all cattle slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered in such house or premises who neglects to keep such house or premises in a clean and wholesome state, or shall refuse to admit the said officer for the purposes aforesaid, shall for every such offices on conviction the purposes aforesaid, shall refuse to admit the said officer for the purposes aforesaid, shall refuse to admit the said officer for the purposes aforesaid, shall refuse to admit the said officer for the purposes aforesaid, shall the every such affence on conviction thereof forteit and page.

house or premises in a clean and wholesome state, or shall refuse to admit the said officer for the purposes aforesaid, shall for every such offence on conviction thereof forieit and pay the sum of two pounds.

85. Any person who shall knowingly slaughter for human food any animal infected with tuberculosis, actinomycosis, cancer, plouro-pneumonia, or any disease affecting the milt or spleen, or shall offer or expose for sale any such animal or any part thereof, or of any animal which shall, after being slaughtered, be found to be so diseased, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding fitty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

#### Sewernge, &c.

- S6. It shall be lawful for the Council of the said Borough at any time and at all times, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, by themselves, their servants, agents, or con-tractors, to make and construct any sewer or drain as the said Council may think necessary, in, under, or through any part of the said Borough, and to do and perform all excavations and other works connected therewith, and also from time to time to open, cleanse, or repair such sewers or drains, or alter the position thereof to connect or repair other sewers or drains or to cleanse the same: Provided also that the said Council shall repair and make good all damage or loss occasioned by the excavation, &c., required for the making, connecting, altering, cleansing, or repairing as aforesaid.
- 87. No person shall open or connect with either of the main sewers, drains, or connections, any private sewer or drain without the written consent of the Council, and the work shall then be performed according to the direction and under the control of the said Council, at the expense of the person requiring such connections; and the owner or person who shall require any such work or improvement shall at his own expense make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work, and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work; and any person who shall do or perform anything centrary to this clause or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay any sum not execeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound. 87. No person shall open or connect with either of the main
- 88. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath nor any pipes laid across the same without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one newed pounds nor less than one pound.

Offences Nuisances-General Good Order of the Municipal District.

#### Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

89. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury cenmitted, forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

#### Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

- Hours for removing night-soil, &c.

  90. Any person who shall remove any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, or shall come with carts or carriages for that purpose, between the hours of 5 o clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night, or shall at any time remove any such night-soil or ammoniacal liquor otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts or vehicles, or in such a nanner so as to upset, cast, spill, or strew any of the said night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, slop, urine, or filth in, or upon, or near to any of the streets, roads, public places, or footways of this Municipality, or shall deposit or throw night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall from time to time be directed by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, or shall allow vehicles used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house other than shall from time to time be directed by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and in case the person or persons so offending cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such carts, carriages, or other vehicles employed in and about emptying or removing such night-soil or other offensive matter, and also the employer or employees of the person or persons so offending, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

  91. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or prantises within the said Municipality.
- 91. If any person shall take away night-soil from any house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall come with carts or carriages for the purpose, except within the hours of 11 at night and 5 in the morning, or if any person or persons shall east or permit to leak or slop out of any east or tub, or otherwise, any night-soil in or near any of the streets or public places, he shall furfeit and pay a penalty of five pounds for every such offence; and in case the person or persons cannot be found, then the owner or owners of such cart, carriage, or other vehicle employed in and about emptying and removing such night-soil, and also the employer or employees of the person so offending, shall be liable to, and forfeit and pay, such penalty as aforesaid.

  Inspection of premises—Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

#### Inspection of premises-Yards, &c., to be kept clean.

92. Upon the reasonable complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of; and the officers of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose. Any occupier or owner of any

house or place within the said Municipality who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, yards, paddocks, and wavs within, attached to, or occupied in conjunction with the said house or place, so as by such neglect to cause a nuistnee, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than ten shillings.

#### Pipes, gutters, &c.

93. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pip's, gitters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footthe roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the foot-ways of any road, street, lane, or public place within the Borough. Any owner or occupier of any such house or pre-mises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such prinewater by means premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pip is laid under the surface of any such footways, into the gutter adjoicing the same, and subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf.

#### Destroying trees, &c.

94. Any person who shall wilfully destroy or damage any 91. Any person who shall wilfully destroy or damage any shrub or tree growing on any street, thoroughfare, or other place within this Borongh, or shall injure any hedge, lence, gate, or building in such street, thoroughfare, or other public place, or shall set fire to any shrubs or trees, or shall cut or remove any timber from any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than one pound.

# Trespasses, depredations, and removal of nuisances, damaging public buildings, &c

95. Any person who shall damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, water-course, or other public property, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, not exceeding fifty pounds; and, if the same be wilfully done, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds in addition to the cost of repairing the same, not exceeding fifty pounds in the whole.

#### As to obstructing public water-courses.

96 Any person who shall east any filth or rubbish into any many person who shall east any fifth or rubben into any public water-course, sewer, or canal, or shall obstruct, or divert from its channel any such sewer, crual, or water-course, shall forfeit a sum not ex-reding five pounds and shall pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction, or of restoring such water-course or canal to its proper channel, not exceeding fifty wounds in the whole. pounds in the whoie.

# Throwing fitth on carriage or foot ways, driving burrows and carriages on pavement, &c., &c.

on pavement, &c., &c.

97. If any person shall in any street or road, throw, east, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown east, or laid, or to remain any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blo id or other fifth or annovance, or any matter or thing, in or upon the chriage-way or footway of any such street or road, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, seald, or cut up any beast, swine, colf, sheep, lamb, or other cattle, in or so near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be, on any such carriage or foot way; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer, to be run, roll, drive, draw, place, or curse, permit, or suffer, to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed, upon any of the footways of any street or road, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel-barrow, or any truck or cark; or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, or other heast, upon any of the footways afmesaid—every person so offending, upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

### Placing curriages, goods, &c., on footway.

Placing cyriages, goods, &c., on footway.

98. If any person shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, ch-pping-block, show-board, 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 of the carriage or foot ways in any street or road; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, wain, waggon, dray, barrow, sledge truck or other corrage, upon any of the said carriage-ways, except for the necessary time of boading or unloading the same, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually engaged, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other time of loading or unloading the same, or taking up or setting down any fare, or waiting for passengers when actually engaged, or harnessing or unharnessing the horses or other animals from any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other earriage; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed, in, or upon, or over any of the said curriage or foot ways any timber, stones, brick, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same is enclosed as hereinafter directed), or any other matter or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or houses, or other buildings or premises over any part of either or of any such

footways or carriage-ways, or any area or areas of any houses from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any houses or houses, or other buildings or premises, or any other part of any house or houses, or other buildings or premises, over or next unto any such street or road, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matter or things, being thereto required by the said Council or officer of Council, and shall not continue and keep the same so removed; or if any person having, in purmunce of any such requisition as aforesa d, removed or caused to be removed any such stall-board, show-board, choppingto be removed any such stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket-wares, merchandise, cask, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stone, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time hereafter again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, penmit, or suffer to be set, laid, placed, exposed, or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket-wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (-ave and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or said), in upon, or over any of the carriage or foot ways of or next unto any streets or roads as aforesaid,—then and in every such case every person so offending shall upon conviction for feit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

99. Any person who shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause, or let off any fireworks, in or near to any road, street, or public thoroughtare, shall forfeit and pay a sum not around in the public throughtare. exceeding five pounds

#### Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

100. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled 100. If any person shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any parts 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 carriages, to drag or that upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such carriage so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the bleadth of the said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

#### No turf, gravel, &c , to be removed from streets without permission, &c.

101. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or who from any part of the roads, streets, or thoroughfares shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, saud, soil, gravel, stone, or other material without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, stre 1s, or thoroughfares respectively, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage my part of the said roads, streets, or thoroughfares, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### As to riding or driving improperly through the streets.

102. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place, negligently, carelessly, or furiously, or so as to endanger the life or limb of any person, or to the common danger of the pussengers, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds. And any person driving any vehicle after dark without lights shall be liable to a like penalty.

#### Affixing placards on walls and chalking thereon.

103. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, fence, house, or building, nor deface any such wall, fence, house, or building by chalk or point, or in any other manner, unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and any person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten shillings.

### Injuring public fountains, &c.

104. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the preservation or supply of water to the said Borough, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound; and any person who shall bathe or wash himself, or shall wash any clothes or other article, at or in any reservoir, channel, fountain, or basin provided for public use, or who shall in any other way foul the water preserved or used for the purpose aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

#### Indecent exposure.

105. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe in any watersexposed to public view within the said Borough, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.; and any person who shall indecently expose himself by bathing or preparing to bathe as aforesaid, within the probibited time herein mentioned, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than five shillings,

No driver to ride on vehicle without a person to guide his beasts (vehicles with reins excepted), or go to a distance from his vehicle, or drive on wrong side, &c.

or drive on wrong side, &c.

106. If the driver of any waggon, eart, dray, or vehicle of any kind, shall ride upon the same in any street, road, or thoroughfare, not having some person on foot to guide his horses or animals during the same (such vehicles as are drawn by horses driven or guided with reins only excepted) or if the driver of any carriage or vehicle whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage or vehicle, or in such a situation, whilst it shall be passing upon such street, road, or thoroughfare, that he cannot have the direction or government of the horse or horses or cattle drawing the same: or if thoroughfare, that he cannot have the direction or government of the hoise or horses or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, coach, or other vehicle, shall not drive on the left or near side of any such read or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any other vehicle under his or her care, upon such read, street, or thoroughfare, or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any person, or vehicle, or carriage in or up n the same, every such driver or person so offending shall fo feit at d pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than two shillings and sixpence. and sixpence.

#### No rock to be blasted without notice to the surveyor, &c.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the surveyor, &c.

107. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within the distance of fifty yards of any dwelling-house, street, road, or other public place, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hous previously to the said Council or Surveyor thereof, who shall appoint in writing a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as they or he may deem necessary for the public safety. At d of any person or persons shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock within the limits as aforesaid without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council or Surveyor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding twenty pounds not less than one pound, and for every subsequent offence shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Entrance to cellars, &c., to be covered, &c.

#### Entrance to cellurs, &c . to be covered, &c.

103. If the owner or occupier of any premises having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars, or other part of the said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any street or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into the basement or cellar storey there f, shall not enter, keep the same, or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts, in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely quarted by rails or cover the same cellars, or other parts, in sufficient and good repair, or constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails, or cover the some over with a strong fiap or trap-down, according to the nature of the case, and so as to revent danger to persons passing and repassing; or, if any such occupier or owner shall leave open, or not sufficiently nor substantially keep covered and secured, any coal or other hole, trap-door, funnel, or cellar-flap, belonging to or connected with his premises (save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, or repair), or if such owner or occupier shall not repair, and from time to time keep in good at d substantial repair, all and every, or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other covering, then, and in every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than two pounds.

#### Cullurs or openings beneath footways prohibited

Collars or openings beneath footways prohibited

109. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any cellar, or any opening, door, or window, in or beneath the surface of the footway, of any road, street, or public place within the said Municipality, except by permission of the Council, and if any person shall so offend he shall torfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds over and above the expense of remedying or removing any such cellar, opining, door, or window, such expense to be assessed and allowed by convicting Justice or Justices: Provided that such expense and penalty shall not altogether exceed fifty pounds.

Wells to be expended over for

### Wells to be covered over, &c.

Mens to be covered over, &c.

110. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling-house and appurtenances thereof and any public place, road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Municipality, or at the side of such public place, road, street, or footway, or in any yard, open or exposed to such public road, place, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person shall have such a well as aforesaid, and shall fail to cover and secure the same within twenty-four lumps of the paties in printing shall. same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council. have been given him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left at such persons usual or last-known place of abode, or at the said premises, in the manner and with such materials as the Council or its officers shall direct, and to their satisfaction such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings nor less than two shillings and six pence for every day that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof: Provided that with respect to wells open at the time when this By-law shall come into operation, such penalty shall not be recoverable if the same be properly covered within one week thereafter. thereafter.

#### Persons not to stand or loiter in streets.

111 All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, footways, or other public places in the Borough of Hunter's Hill, to the inconvenience of passers by, or in any way interrupting, the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Borough, or by any public officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings. shillings.

Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

112. If any person shall dig. or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, in or adjoining any street, road, lane or public place, for the purpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations to any other house or building, or for any purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good or sufficient manner, and keep up, or cause to be kept up, and continued, any such enclosure, or shall not when there unto required by the said Council or officer thereof well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within the time and in the manner provided by the preceding By-laws, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunvise during the continuance of such enclosure, and then in every such case the person so offending shall forteit and pay for every such offence, and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and on conviction of every subsequent offence net less than one pound.

Excavation &c., to be protected by fence or wall. 112. If any person shall dig, or make, or cause to be dug or

#### Excavation &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

113. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground on any property adjoining or near to any public road or tootpath within the smits of this Municipality until the owner or occupier of the said prothis Municipality until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall at the least (our feet high arous d such part of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath; and any person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forleit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings; and all existing quarries, excavations, or precipices situated within the limits of this Municipality shall be closed and prefected in the manner aforesaid within one week after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council, and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-trentioned monerty of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same after notice as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

### Various obstructions and annoyances.

114. Every person who, in any street or other public place, or any other place within the said Municipality, shall commit any of the following offences shall on conviction for any and for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than five shillings:—

Every person who shall hoist, or cause to be hoisted, or ry person who shall hoist, or cause to be noiseed, or lower, or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any of ening in any house frontin, any street or pi blic place, and close to the flotwry thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

Every person who shall carry or convey, or caused to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place the carcases, or any part of the carcases of any staughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall carry about butchers' meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Every person who shall place any line cord, or tole across any street lane, or passage, or lang or place clothes thereon to the danter or annoyance of any person. Every person who shall place any flowerpot in any upper window near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

thrown down.

Every person who shall throw or east from the reef, or any part of any house or other building any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other building any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other buaterial or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house on hudding is being erected, pulled down or repaired). Every person who shall, within the distance of one hundred yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, hone, cork, or other offensive substance (garden refuse accepted) to the annoyance of any inhalitant. Every person who shall carry goods, tools, implements, ladders scaffolding, or any frame upon any footway to the annoyance of any person.

Every person wio shall be the keeper of, or have any bird, dog, or other unimal which shall attack or endenger the life or limb of any person, or shall otherwise be a misance within the said Municipality. Every person who shall throw or cast from the reof, or

# Not ome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offen ive trades to be carried on to the injury of any inhabitant

115. No person sha'l carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality, so as to binder or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the Lababitants thereof.

Definition of noisome and offensive trades.

11b. 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 same is conducted, followed, or carried on any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke 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 Municipality, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice

and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

117. Upon complaint, in writing, by any thirty ratepayers by petition to the Council, that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property, as to injure his or her health, or health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder; and to his or her family the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds of such complaints, and shall report thereon to the said Council, and if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these Bylaws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such, to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his or her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the time named in such notice as aforesaid any person, conducting, following, carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit 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 five pounds; and for a third, and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome and offensive trade" is about

not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.

118. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon the same, and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually prevent and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within this Municipality; and any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operations, that the same shall be in any way "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds. nor less than five pounds.

#### Service of Notice-Liabilities.

119. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place, or abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws, and every person who shall be actually engaged and employed in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged and employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling or occupation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

#### Public Health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of a medical practitioner.

120. If upon the certificate of a duly qualified medical prac-120. If upon the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises is in a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contageous disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith

within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be that the time specified in the said notice, he or said shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings, nor more than ten pounds: Provided that each day during which such house shall, after such notice as aforesaid, remain uncleansed or unfumigated, shall be a separate offence: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Sale or letting of infected premies or goods.

Sale or letting of infected premies or goods.

121. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premises occupied in connection therewith in the said Municipality, which then is or shall have been, within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than ten pounds; any person who causing to be sold or let, shall be hable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than ten pounds; any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Municipality, any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting, used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. than ten pounds.

Exposing infected articles.

Exposing infected articles.

122. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or unenclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article whatsoever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious diseases within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forleit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

Rubbish or other offensive matter, &c.

123. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any public or private property within the Municipality, without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council, and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land,

124. Every owner or occupier of land so situated that surface or storm water, from or upon the same, shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any road, lane, or footway, shall within seven days next after the service of the notice by the Council, abate such muisance where possible, and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall notice within the period aforesaid, sign owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding 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, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound; and every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults as aforesaid, for the pounds and every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults as aforesaid. said 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.

#### Killing Birds.

125. Any person who shall kill any native birds, or shall rob or take the nest of any such bird, in any public place within the Borough, shall forfeit and pay a sum not more than one pound and not less than five shillings.

Cattle, &c., not allowed to go about the street, &c.

126. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to suffer any kind of cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, swine, or goats, belonging to him, or under his or her charge, to depasstreet, road, or public place within the said Borough; and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay in respect of every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

less than nive shiftings.

Slings, &c.

127. Any person who shall throw stones, or other n issiles. or use any sling, catapult, or weapon for the discharge of stones or other missiles in or near any road, street, or public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than five shillings.

Defactor, placards, &c.

128. Any person who shall destroy, deface, tear, or otherwise injure any notice, proclamation, or other document, purporting to be under the authority of the Council or of any officer of the Council, which shall be affixed to the notice board adjoining the Council Chambers, or on any other public place, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound.

Obstructing natural water-course.

Obstructing natural water-course.

129. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural water-course, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pines or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved of by the Council; and any person failing to comply with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding lifty pounds nor less than five pounds. And any person causing sewage to flow into such natural water-course shall h+liable to a like penalty.

Preventing and extinguishing fires—Fires or combustible materials, &c.

130. Any person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshops, out-offices or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustibles or inflammable articles of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings (except with the consent of the owners and occupiers thereof), shall on conviction for every such offence for feit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds or less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable article; and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for fortyeight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

131. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, hay, straw, or other inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction of every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than one pound, and also remove such fences or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. offence against this By-law.

### Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

132. Any person burning any shavings or other matter or things in any streets, or public place shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

#### Fireworks.

133. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-burrel, or freworks upon or within sixty feet of any building, public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, fireworks or other combustible matter by any artificial light other than gas, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

# Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

134. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke vent or st we pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding

five pounds.

Unlawful games.

135. No games with dice or other games of chance for money, prize fighting, or any dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other entertainment opposed to public morality, or involving crucity to animals, or likely to cause a breach of the peace, shall be established, held, or given within this Municipality; and any person or persons who shall establish, hold, give, or cause to be established, held, or given any such game, exhibition, or entertainment, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings. pay a sum of not less than five shillings.

#### Places of amusement to be licensed.

Places of amusement to be licensed.

136. No dancing saloon, skating rink, boxing, bowling, or skittle-alley, shooting gallery, or similar place of amusement held or kept for hire or profit (other than entertainments required to be licensed by law) shall exist or be established within this Municipality, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been ticensed by the Council as hereinafter provided, and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted, or becoming a nuisance, or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council, at its next meeting, shall by resolution, cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise, as may appear necessary or desirable, and any person or persons having already established such places of amusement, who shall not, within thirty days after these By-laws come into force, apply for such license, or any person or persous who shall not, without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

Mode of granting licenses.

#### Mode of granting licenses.

137. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders, testifying to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought and the place and premises in which it is to be held.

#### License fees

138. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license from 1st January to 31st December, two guineas; and from 30th June to 31st December, one guinea. All licenses shall expire on the 31st December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written applications and on payment of the annual fee of two guineas.

#### Polluting water reservoirs.

139. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir conduit, aqueduct, or other water-works used by the public 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, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause, or permit or suffer to run or to be brought therein the water or any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholsome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at the public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks, as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or water-works belonging to the said Council or under their management or control shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall, for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not more than twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Indecent exposure. Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein,

#### Indecent exposure.

140. It shall not be lawful for any person to bathe in any waters exposed to public view within the said Borough between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m.; and any person who shall indecently expose himself by bathing or preparing to bathe as aforesaid, within the prohibited time herein mentioned, shall fortest and may any sum not proposed in the provider and may are sum not proposed in the provider and providers. shall forieit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds and not less than five shillings.

#### Trees in streets.

141. The Council shall have power to plant trees in the streets and public ways of this Municipality, and any person wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, or any railing or fence protecting the same, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound, in addition to the value of the tree, railing, or fence so injured an dust area. pound, in marrial injured or destroyed.

#### For the purposes of these By-laws.

142. Summer months shall mean and be taken to be the months from October to March inclusive; and winter months shall mean and be taken to be the remaining months of the

#### Construction of terms.

143. In the construction of the foregoing By-laws, the provision of the Act 16 Victoria, No. 1, shall be applied as far as the same be applicable, and where the word Municipality is used it shall mean and include the Borough of Hunter's Hill; where the Borough is used it shall mean the Borough of Hunter's Hill Hunter's Hill.

### Damage to kerbstones, gullies, etc.

144. No driver or carter or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer or cause to be done, my damage or injury to any culvert, kerbstone, alignment stone, gutter, or pathway in any street or roadway in the Municipality afore-By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings over and above the damage done.

and above the damage done.

Hog-stics to be forty yards from streets, and animals suffered to stray.

145. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place, situated and being within forty yards of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or public place in the Municipality or nearest dwelling-house, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings, and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Municipality wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered, or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building." "yard." "garden," or "other place." wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws.

Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of owner.

# Dead animals, in certain cases, to be removed at cost of owner.

146. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Municipality, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner, such owner having so neglected to remove same within a roasonable time, any such costs as aforesaid to be recovered in a summary way before any two Justices. If the carcase of any animal shall be within such a distance of any road or street, or public place, so as to be a nuisance, the owner of the property shall, within such time as the Inspector of Nuisances may allow, remove or otherwise destroy the same, in default of such removal within the time specified, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds. The offensive matter shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, in default of the owner of such property failing to comply with notice, and such costs of removal may be recovered as above.

By-laws and Recylations for the management of Public Rather

# By-laws and Regulations for the management of Public Baths.

147. The Council shall have the care, control, and management of the Public Baths that may at any time be erected, and at any floating bath or other contrivance to be used for the purpose of bathing.

148. The Council may from time to time lease or hire out

the baths for any period, upon terms and conditions arranged by resolution, or appoint an officer or servant to take charge of them at such rent or salaries as may from time to time be agreed upon by resolution as aforesaid.

149. The Council shall fix a scale of charges to be paid by persons using the baths; such scale of charges shall be posted in some conspicuous place within the baths, and shall be duly passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor. Any person refusing to pay the said charge shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

150. Any person using ob-cene language, committing a misance, acting in an indecent manner, playing cards or otherwise gaming, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

151. Any person refusing to desist, when found offending against the previous By-law, and being so requested by the officer or servant in charge, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

152. Any person creating a disturbance or interfering with the free use of the baths by any person lawfully using them, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding two pounds.

153. The Council shall from time to time fix days and hours when the baths shall be open to the public, and certain hours shall be fixed for the use of the baths by males, also for females. Any person attempting to enter the baths, except during the hours specified, or during the time set apart for the use of the baths by females, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

154. Any person who shall do any damage to the baths, or property of the Council, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, and, if wilfully done, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

155. All persons above the age of twelve years shall be compelled to use a proper and suitable bathing costume, as shall ensure proper

of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds.

156. A life-saving apparatus shall be placed within the baths, in case of persons being in danger.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Hunter's Hill at a regular meeting of the Council, the ninetcenth day of D. comber, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(L.S.) WM. C. WISE, Council Clerk. C. E. JEANNERET,

AMENDED BY-LAWS-NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

The By-laws under the said Act passed by the Council on the 30th day of March, 1838, and confirmed by Parliament, 27th September, 1883 (Government Gazette, 615), are hereby repealed by the Borough Council of Hunter's

And the following By-laws are in lieu and in substitution

thereof, viz.:All cess-pits at present in use in the Borough shall be 1. All cess-pits at present in use in the Boraugh shall be abolished, filled up, and deodorised under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances or other person or persons appointed by the Council. This is to be carried out within one month after notice has been served. Persons failing to comply with the above within the time specified, or obstructing Council's contractor or officer, or otherwise preventing the abolition of cess-pits on their premises, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding (£3) three pounds nor less than (£1) one pound for each and every week or portion of a week, during which they shall tail to comply with the terms of the said office.

2. The "dry carth closet system" will be the only one permitted within the Borough, and all closets, and disposal of night-soil or other refuse will, at all times, be under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances. Any person adopting any other system, or otherwise offending against this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than one pound and not exceeding ten pounds.

and not exceeding ten pounds.

3. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement. In schools, factories, or other places of busices where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty-five persons, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex. And every person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

4. Every person about to creet a closet or closets shall give notice in writing of such intention to the Council, with rough sketch showing position; and no person shall creet any closet except in such place or position and of such materials as shall be approved by the Council. Penalty for non-compliance with this By-law, any sum not less less than one pound and not according to provide.

exceeding ten pounds.

5. Every closet shall be not less than seven feet high, three feet six inches wide, and four feet six inches long, and shall be provided with a door, capable of being fastened inside, and properly ventilated. The closet pans to be of the size specified

by the Council. A box containing dry earth or ; shes shall be

by the Council. A box containing dry earth or ishes shall be provided, and the contents of the same regularly applied as required. Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

6. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, for preserving health or decency in the case of any existing closet, or closet to be hereafter creeted, he shall report the same to the Council, and if they consider much place to invite starts to be health or opposed to decease. he shall report the same to the Council, and if they consider such closet injurious to the health, or opposed to decency, by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by the occupier or owner of such premises. Should then neglect or refuse to do so, the same shall be done by the Inspector of Nuisances, or other person or persons properly authorised by the Council, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same may be, and such expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two Justices of the Peace.

7. The Council may from time to time grant permits to utilise night-soil collected only on the premises for which permits now in existence, or to be hereafter granted. On such revocation the closet shall be emptied, in accordance with the By-laws. Any person committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds.

and not exceeding five pounds.

8. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use in his or her premises any night-soil brught from elsewhere. Penalty for infringement of this By-law, any sum not less than ten shillings and not exceeding five pounds

9. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or fifthy premises that may be brought under his notice, and take such action for removing or abating the same as may be directed by the

Council.

10. Unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil or other refuse shall be removed in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock p.m. and 5 o'clock a m. Any person infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not exceeding five pounds. pounds

11. The place of deposit shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined by the Council, with the approval

of the Governor.

12. It shall be compulsory for all persons having a closet on their premises used for deposit or forcal matter, whether the same is deodorized by dry earth or other substance, to have the same emptied or removed once in seven days, or aftener if required by the Inspector of Nuisances, and the only person who shall be allowed to empty and remove same shall be the Council's contractor or his assistants duly anthorised, and between the hours before mentioned. Any person who shall hinder or obstruct such work being carried out, either by fastening gates or closets, or in any other manner preventing access on the regular nights or mornings for attendance on such premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings and not exceeding five pounds: Provided that this By-law shall not apply to these postersed of permits to utilise night-soil on their premises given by the Council.

By-law shall not apply to these possessed of permits to utilise night soil on their premises given by the Council.

13. The Council shall make a yearly charge for emptying closets, or for attendances for that purpose, to be fixed by resolution of the Council Such charge shall be payable quarterly, on days to be fixed by the Council, and may be recovered in a summary way either from the landlord or tenant. A proportionate reduction for any house unoccupied shall be allowed by the Council, provided a written notice to that effect shall be given to the Inspector of Nuisances, and until the same shall be recocupied. Any person who shall fail to give notice of occupancy to the Inspector of Nuisances within seven days from entry of premises shall be liable to a renalty of not less than five shillings and not exceeding one pound.

pound.

14. The Inspector of Naisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect, or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875," on all days except Sundays and Holidays; and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other snan minder or obstruct any inspector of Muisances or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the deing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

In and by virtue of the powers of the Nuisances Prevention
Act of 1875, the Municipal Council of the Borough of
Hunter's Hill repealed the before-mentioned By-laws
of 30th March, 1888, and passed in lieu thereof the
By-laws hereinbefore written at a regular meeting of
the Council held on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

(L.S.) C. E. JEANNERET, WM. C. WISE, Council Clerk. Mayor.

Reconfirmed at regular meeting, 23rd October, 1891.

FRANK M'NEIL, WM. C. WISE, Council Clerk. Mayor.

#### 1891 - 2.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MORUYA,-BY-LAWS.)

Bresenled to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. Sto. 12, sec, 158, and 39 Vic. Sto. 14, sec, 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office. Sydney, 25th January, 1892,

#### MORUYA MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Mernya, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been confirmed and approved respectively by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MORUYA -- By-LAWS.

#### PART I.

#### Days of ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet on the first Monday in each month, at the hour of seven in the evening, or on such other day, and at such hour, as may be by resolution of the Council, from time to time appointed.

#### Adjournment for want of a quorum.

2. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the Minute-book.

#### Course of procedure.

- 3. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings, viz :-
  - The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the pro-ceedings of the previous meetings.

  - Questions and complaints.
     Statement of accounts, showing the moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the bank to the credit of the Municipality.
  - 4. The presentations of reports and petitions.

  - 5. The reading of correspondence.6. Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has
  - been given.
    7. Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

#### Business at special meetings

4. At special meetings of the Council the business shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or, in his absence, the Alderman at whose instance such special meetings shall have been called, may direct.

#### Motions to be seconded.

5. No motion shall be discussed until it be seconded. Motions

to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

6. Every motion shall be in writing, shall be signed by the mover, and no motion when seconded shall be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

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#### Amendments may be moved,

7. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

#### Reception of petitions.

Reception of petitions.

8. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of the persons signing the same, only; and it shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

#### How petitions are to be dealt with

9. No motions shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissable 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 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 unphicotionable has motion, the said motion shall if otherwise unobjectionable be considered in order.

### Mayor to preserve order.

10. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to any Alderman who may appear to him to be out of order.

11. 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.

### Mayors decision on points of order final.

12. Every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor thereon shall be conclusive.

#### Mayor may take part in proceedings.

13. The Mayor may take part in all proceedings of the Council or Committees thereof.

14. The Mayor shall put all questions in the affirmative and then in the negative, and may do so as often as may be necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision, which shall be final, unless a division be called for.

Mayor to decide as to precedence of Aldermen.

15. If two or more Alderman rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

16. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion, or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other alderman.

No alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

17. No Alderman shall speak twice on the question, unless in Committee, or in explanation, when he shall have been mis-represented or misunderstood. Provided, that any Alderman although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

18. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period of fifteen minutes, without the consent of the Council.

Alderman using offensive language to apologise.

19. When any member of the Council shall make use of any language or expression offensive, or capable of being implied offensively, to any Alderman, the member so offending shall be requested to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council or Committee thereof.

Dehate may be adjourned.

20. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

21. The Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned, shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Adjournments.

22. 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 Alderman to make a similar motion until thirty minutes have elapsed thereafter.

#### Mode of voting.

Mode of voting.

23. The Council 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 every Alderman there present, shall be compelled to vote; and all divisions shall be entered in the Minute-book.

24. 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.

Every member to stand when speaking.

25. Every member shall stand when speaking, and shall address the Chair.

#### Amendments.

26. Any number of amendments may be proposed on a motion before the Council; and when more than one amendment is moved and seconded, the question shall first be put on the last amendment, and then on the one next to the last, and so on in the inverse order in which they are moved: Provided, however, that when such motion or amendment shall relate to the fixing of salaries, rates, or other matters of finance, the lowest sum shall be put first, then the next lowest, and so on to the highest.

#### Acts of disorder.

27. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach 27. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this part of these By-laws or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise, or attempt to raise any question, or shall address, or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or discuss, or who shall use any 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.

### Suspension of By-Laws.

28. Any By-law relating to, or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council, may by resolution of the Council, be suspended pro tempore in cases of emergency.

Rules to be observed in Committee.

29. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Reports of Committee to be signed.

30. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.

31. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Members or Officers of Council not to be surety.

32. In cases where surety is required by the Municipalities Act. it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members, or any person holding office under the Council.

#### Duration of special Committees.

33. The appointment of special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed has been discharged. Provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by a vote of the Council.

### Records, &c., to be kept private.

34. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, 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, laying open, or exposing the said books, papers, or records, shall on conviction thereof. forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than five pound, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

#### Custody of records, seal, &c.

35. The common scal 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 otherwise order for any purpose, and the common seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof so authorised, shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk. and Council Clerk.

#### Records, &c., not to be defaced, altered, or removed.

36. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to deface, alter, or destroy, any 'such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds, and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty rounds. pounds.

#### Or removed.

37. Any person who shall remove, or a tempt to remove, (except for the purpose of evidence in any legal proceedings), any such seal, charter, deed, muniment, book, paper, or record, from the Council Chamber, without leave from the Council or Mayor, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds, nor less than two pounds, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five nounds. pounds.

#### Standing and Special Committees.

#### Standing Committee.

38. There shall be a Committee of Works and a Finance Committee. These Committees, which shall each consist of three members, shall be re-appointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of Mayor.

#### Committee of Works.

39. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other places under the care and management of the Council. They may also report, from time to time, upon such improvements, repairs, or other matters as they may think necessary.

#### Finance Committee.

40. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire, and report from time to time, as to all matters which they may consider to affect the Finances of the Municipality.

#### Committee of General Purposes

41. All matters which the Council shall think fit to refer to a Committee, and do not fall within the province of any other standing Committee, shall be referred to the Committee of General Purposes: Provided, however, that the Council may at any time refer such matters to a Committee appointed for that particular business.

#### PART II.

#### Collection and enforcement of Rates.

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 instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making and imposing such rate.

- 2. All persons liable to pay rates as aforesaid shall pay the amount thereof within the time appointed by the said Act, or these By-laws, into the office of the Council Clerk, during such office hours as the Council may from time to time by resolution appoint.
- 3. 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.
- 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 sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction, or cause distress warrants to issue against 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.
- 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.

All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant, in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor.

7. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been 7. 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 from the date of such distress, 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 Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any), that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner. demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

8. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B heroto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the laud or promises, 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 such person at such place, with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer, on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

#### Goods may be impounded.

9. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise securethe goods or chattels so distrained impound or otherwise securethe goods or chattels so distrained of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or is 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 hereinhefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy; and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

#### Owners to direct order of sale

10. 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

#### Proceeds of distress

11. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

12. These 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 annexed, marked C (a).

#### SCHEDULE A.

#### Warrant of Distress.

I, , Mayor of the Municipality of Moruya, do hereby authorise you, , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwellinghouse (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at situate at , for of rates due to the said Municipality to the , being the amount , 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.

#### Inventoru.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Municipality of Mornya, dated distrained upon the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at the said Municipality for the said Municipality to the day of the said Municipality to the Dated this day of the said Municipality to the the said Municipality to the day of the said Municipality to the said Municip Dated this , 18 day of Bailiff.

#### SCHEDULE C.

#### Costs.

_		d.	
For every warrant of distress	2	0	
For serving every warrant and making levy			
where the sum is not more than £20	2	0	
Above that sum in addition for every £1	0	1	
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0	
For man in possession each day or part of a day	6	0	
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per			
pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0	

#### PART III,

# ${\it Preventing \ and \ extinguishing \ fires.}$

#### Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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 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 materials, to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. 1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

Inflammable tiences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brush-wood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place as for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such buildings, properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. against this By-law.

#### Fireworks.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel, or fireworks upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible 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 exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any criminal court for such act as an indictable offence.

### Burning grass, &c., without notice.

5. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, stubble, or other inflammable material in the open air within the Municipality, without giving at least twenty-four hour's notice of his intention to do so to the owners or occupiers of the adjoining land or premises, shall be liable, upon conviction to pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

#### Water carters to attend fires.

Water carters to attend fires.

6. Ever 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 any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire 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 authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Compensation for attendance at fires—rewards.

7. There shall be pail out of the municipal funds to the 7. There shall be part out of the municipal rings to the owner of every licensed water-cart who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and d.livered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution have appointed in that behalf, and also to such owners of such carrs 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 fixed.

#### PART IV.

#### Streets and public places, public health, decency, &c. New roads to be reported upon.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council, until after such road, street, way, or park, shall have been found by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or other duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works, or other duly authorised officer and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or other duly authorised officer.

Plane of percent and respect to the council for the council of

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipality shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, or 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 places as aforesaid.

#### Dedication of new 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 the Council; and the preprietor or propriet is aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or insertation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for General Purposes, and such farthy instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

#### Committee for works to fix street levels, &c.

Committee for works to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Committee for W.nks, 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 behalf, fix and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Municipality, and the carriage and footways thereof, and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person to place, or cause to be placed, posts at the corner 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 nothing 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 streat levels

#### Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level 6. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any public road, street, or way as afores'il, to an extent exceeding three feet, the Committee of Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited for fourteen days for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be sign-d by the Mayor or chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed 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, 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 or other public place within the said Municipality 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 nor less than one pound.

#### Holes to be enclosed.

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to 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 street or public place within the said Municipality, for the pulpose of making any vault or vaults or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building or for any other purp se whatsoever; or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclused in a good and sufficient manner to the satis-

faction of the Committe for Works of the said Municipality; or shall keep up, or cause to be kept up, and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, 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 every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other green space, or any vacant holding, lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the tootway of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place shall in like manner protect at d guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure theroof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as be shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty owher or decapter than, as orden as he shall be convicted to such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty stillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owher or occupier as aforesaid, who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

#### Wells to be covered over. -Penalty.

9. Every person who shall have 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 Municipality, or at the side of or in any yaddor place open or exposed to such st cet or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty four heavy after retires in writing shall have within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or shall have been left for 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 every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hencef, such acrson shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

#### Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

10 The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or there ughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose, and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber &c.

#### Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

11. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled 11. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other thing otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof shall, upon conviction, 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 occasioned thereby. thereby.

### Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

12. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above 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 buildings.

As to damaging buildings.

13. Any person who shall damage ony public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert sewer, water-course, alignment posts, or other public property within the said Municipality, 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.

#### Affixing placards.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person to paste or otherwise affix any placard or other paper upon any wall, house, fence, or erection now deface any such wall, house, fence, or erection with chalk or other matter unless with the consent of the owner thereof; and every person who shall be guilty of any such offence shall pay a sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### Damaging trees.

15. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, plant, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Driving carriages, &c., on footways, and throwing filth, &c.

16. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, 16. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, east, or laid, or to remain any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any 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 any 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 carriage or footways; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such street or public place. any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any wheel, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel; or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, or other beast upon any such fuotway, shall upon conviction for feit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings no less than five shillings; a sum not exceeding forty shiftings nor less than two shiftings; for the second offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shiftings; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound for each such offence, and should the person in charge of such waggon, eart, dray, or other vehicle refuse to give his name and address the owner of the same may be prosecuted under this By-law for causing a breach of the same.

#### Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

17. 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 while it shall be passing upon such street in stantace has the direction and government of the horse or horses, or cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, eart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner withilty prevent any other person or persons from pessing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care upon such street, or by negligence or mishchaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any earliage or person in or upon the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever shall leave the same unattended in any street, whether public or private, or shall go for a distance of more than five yards from the side of such wagon, dray, or coach, or other carriage, being in any such street without passing through the near wheel thereof a suitable chain or strap so as to prevent the rotation of such wheel, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c. Not removing when required Roglesing the same after removal. Not to prevent anyons.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c. Not removing when required. Replacing the same after removal. Not to prevent awnings being created in front of shops.

18. Any person who shall set, or place, or cause, or permit 18. Any person who shall set, or place, or cause, or permit to be set or placed, any stall-board, chopping-block, or showboard (on hinges or otherwise), basket wares, merchandise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleansed, or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon, or over any carriage or footway, in any street or public place within the said Municipality; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, hid, or shall cause, or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage, upon any such carriage-way except for the necessary time of loading or unloading 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 cosch, cart, wain, waggon, dray, sledge, truck, or other carriage; or if any porson shall set, or place, or cause to be set or placed in or upon, or over any such carriage or fortway, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or exposed, any meat or offil, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the front, or any other part of any house or other building or premises, over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other proper officer of the Council; or if any person who having in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid removed or caused to be removed, any such stall-board, show-board chopping-block, basket wares, merchandise, casks, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray,

wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stores, bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall at any time thereafter again set, lay, or place, expose, or put out, 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, chopping-block, basketwares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), in, upon, or over any such carriage orfootway, of or next unto any such street 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; 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. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, provided that no person shall erect any awning without first making application to the Council and submitting plans, the same to be accompanied with a fee of five shillings, and any person offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and to have such awning removed. awning removed.

#### Cleaning of hog-styes.

19. Any owner or occupier of any house or place, who shall 19. Any owner or occupier of any house or place, who shall neglect to keep clean all private avenues, passages, privies, or closets, hog-styes, yards, and ways within the said premises so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or oth-rwise, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings for every such offense. And upon the reasonable complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Luspector of Nuisances or any other person appointed by the Council, shall Nuisances or any other person appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officers of the Council shall have full power without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose.

Closets, stables, &c., not built in conformity with this Act or being a nuisuace to be altered or removed.

20. If any stable, clushed, or other outhouse, or any closet, privy, and closelt, is, or shall be in the opinion of the Council privy, and c-sspit, is, or shall be in the opinion of the Council or Mayor, and the Inspector of Nuisances, a nuisance from its too close proximity to any adjoining premises, or from any other cause, or is not kept in repair and clean, the Council or Mayor may by notice in writing, given to the owner or occupier, order the same to be taken down, altered, rejaired, or clear ed as the case may require, and if any such order be not obeyed within seven days from the service of such notice, the Council or Mayor may without any further notice, cause the same to be pulled down, destroyed, altered, repaired, or cleaned, and shall be entitled to recover all expenses that may be incurred from the owner in a summary way at the suit of the Council. the Council.

#### Nuisance to be removed.

21. Any occupant or owner of any premises within the Municipality shal, within seven days after receiving a written notice to that effect, from the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, remove any gutter, drain, closet, cesspit, or well which shall be adjudged by the Council to be a nuisance; or, in default, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than one

#### Encronchments beyond building line.

22. No person shall be at liberty to encroach beyond the building line in any street or lane, by the erection of houses, verandahs, doorsteps, fences, or any other obstruction whatso-

#### Houses to be spouted.

23. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having a frontage to any street, lane, or 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.

#### Verandahs to be spouted.

24. All proprietors of houses within the Municipality having any verandah, balcony, or colonnade, or any part thereof overhanging any footpath or any part thereof, shall be bound to have the same sufficiently spouted with a down pipe, so as to carry the water into the gutter.

Swine not to be kept, nor swine, horses, goats, &c., suffered to wander about the streets

25. Any person who shall breed, feed, or keep any kind of 26. 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 forty yards of any street, or public place, or any dwelling house in the Municipality; 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 abread, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place, shall, on conviction forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than five shillings.

#### Riding and driving round corners.

26. Any person who shall ride or drive round corners at the intersections of Campbell-street and Vulcan-street, Queen-street and Vulcan-street, Church-street and Vulcan-street, Queen-street and Page-street, Campbell-street and Page-street, and Vulcan-street and River-street, at a pace faster than a walk shall on conviction forfeit and page any per according shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

#### Lights to be carried on vehicles, &c.

27. No person shall use, drive, or conduct any vehicle along any street or roadway within the said Municipality, between sunset and sunrise, we thout carrying a light upon some conspicuous part of such vehicle, in such manner as that the same shall ous part of such variete, in such manner as that the same shall be distinctly visible to persons either meeting or following such vehicle; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than five shillings.

As to riding or driving improperly through streets, &c

26. Any person who shall ride or drive through any read, street, or public place so negligently or furiously that the safety of any person may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than the shall have shall be safety. five shillings.

#### Discharging fire-arms, &c.

29. Any person who shall discharge any fire-arms within the Municipality without lawful cause, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

Dead animals not to be thrown into any public watercourse

30. Any person who shall cast any filth rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse or waterhole shall, upon conviction, forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Natural watercourses.

31. Any person who shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers, of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council; and any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than five pounds, and shall remove any such obstruction within such time as the Council may determine.

#### Driving cattle

32. For the better prevention of accidents, the owner or owners of any cattle intended for sale or slaughter, or horses for sale, shall, whilst the same shall be driven through any part of the said Municipality, be bound to provide and have a sufficient number of persons in actual attendance, charge, or custody therzof, so that one of such persons at least shall be in advance or in the front of the same.

In the construction of the last By-law, the word "cattle" shall extend to and include bull, bullocks, cows, heifers, and steers, provided that nothing in this By-law shall be held to apply to milch cows, or cattle in teams or to working cattle.

Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for each, any, every head of cattle or horses so driven.

#### Houses to be purified on certificate of medical practitioner.

Houses to be purified on certificate of medical practitioner.

33. If upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Municipality, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default; Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Offences against public decency.

#### Offences against public decency,

34. Any person who shall bathe near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort, within the limits of the Municipality, between the hours of eight a.m. and seven p.m., shall on conviction pay a sum not exceeding one pound for each offence.

#### Erection of houses, &c.—Fee for permission

35. No person shall be permitted to creet any fence, house, shop or other building in any street, lane, or place within the Municipality without having first served notice in writing to the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of

the building or erection, and shall at the time said notice is given as aforesaid, pay to the Council Clerk a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, house, shop, or building in any street, lane, or other place within the said Municipality; and every owner thereof, and every contractor for such fence, house, shop, or other building or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings. five shillings.

### Dead animals-Mode of removing.

36. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipal District, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipal District, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

#### Dead animals on road or street, &c.

Dead animals on road or street, &c.

37. If any animal shall die on any road, street, or public place within the said Municipal District, or within half a mile of any road, street, or public place, or of any dwelling-house, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed and disposed of as aforesaid, or destroyed as aforesaid on the spot where it shall have died if a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, or if such spot shall not be a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, if such owner or occupier shall not immediately cause such animal to be effectually removed as aforesaid, or to be moved to some place not less than a quarter of a mile from any dwelling-house, and there destroyed as aforesaid, every such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and such owner or occupier shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two

#### Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises

Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

38. The Inspector of Nuisarces or any other officer appointed by the said Council of the said Municipal District, with his assistants, may at any hour enter upon any premises or place within the said Municipal District, where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith effectually to remove and dispose of the same as aforesaid, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of any removed for that purpose; and every owner or occupier of any such premises or place failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

### Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

39. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneties, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments both within and without as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery or establishment who shall refuse or neglect to comply with such directions within a reasonable time shall forteit and pay a sum no exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings. exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

### Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

40. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have full power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any such filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain in or upon any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound.

#### Various clustructions and annoyances.

41. Every person who in any street or other public place or passagewithin the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers shall commit

any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and overy such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds :--

1. Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or flower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any opening in any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the foot-way thereof, with-out sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.

2. Every person who shall earry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal without a sufficient 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 aforesaid.

3. Every person who shall place any line, cord, or pole, across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub overhanging the footpath to the danger or annoyance of any

person.

4. 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 mater-ial or thing, unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired.

blacksmith, whitesmith, anchor-smith, nail 5. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchor-smith, nail maker, metal-founder, lime-burner, brickmaker, potter, or other person using a forge, furnace, or kith, 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 and closing such aperture, or placing a screw before the same every evening within one hour after sunset, so as effectually to prevent the light showing through the doorway, window, or aperture, next or upon such street, lane, or passage.

6. 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-of-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or

the life or limb of any person who may have the rightof-way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or
other place within the said Municipality.

42. No person shall creet any building of bark, or roofed
with that material, or with calico, within the Municipality,
except by express permission of the Council, any person so
offending shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten periods, and shall be bound to remove the aforesaid
building within such period as the Council may determine.

#### Loitering treets, &c

43. Any person or persons remaining or loitering in or obstructing any road, street, footway, or other public place within the Municipality, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds, and for any subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

# Gambling in streets, &c.

44. Any person playing or betting at any unlawful game, or playing or betting at or with cards, money, table, implement, or instrument of gaming, in any street, road, footway, reserve, or other open or public place, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds, and for every subsequent conviction shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

#### Disorderly or indecent behaviour.

45. Every person who shall in any street or public place within the said Municipality be guilty of any riotous, disorderly, or indecent behaviour, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

#### Noisome or offensive trades

Noisome or offensive trades

46. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trades or calling within the said Municipality, so as to injure or to be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to any of the inhibitants thereof, and the business of a scap-boiler, tallow-melter, boiler-down, glue-maker, blacksmith, tanner, currier or cow-keeper, or any other business, manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which or in connection wherewith or from the premises where the same isconducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or distharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, liquid, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to sure of the inhabitants of the said Municipality shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade or calling within the meaning of these By-laws, and it the Council or Mayor shall after such enquiry as may be necessary be of opinion that any manufacture, trade, or calling so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome or offensive trade or carried on the said Council or Mayor to give to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade or calling, notice to ceas

time, not being less than twenty days nor more than sixty days, as the Council or Mayor may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that in such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the said Municipality; and if such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive by the end of the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person thereafter wholly cease to be noisome and offensive by the end of the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person thereafter conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall for the first offence forfeit 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 five pounds no more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fity pounds.

Meda of proceeding when a it pricepts are offence a trade it is about to be

Mode of proceeding when a "noisome or offensive trade" is about to be commenced—Penalty.

47. The like proceedings as in the last By-law may be taken whenever any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commonced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome or offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, and notice may be given to the person or persons about a commonwer or of the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same; and any person who shall after such notice commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so that the same shall be in any way "noisome or 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-Liabilities.

Service of notice—Liabilities.

48. Service of any such notice as the aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon such manufacture, trade, calling or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws; and every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall in any other way be actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, or on any premises where the same is about to be established, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

49. Unless where hereinbefore otherwise directed, all complaints of offences against these By-laws shall be heard and determined within three months from the committal of the offence complained of, and no such complaint shall be entertained by the Council mless within one month from the time when such shall have been committed.

#### PART V. Public Vehicles.

- 1. No vehicle shall ply for hire, nor shall any person act as the driver or conductor of any such vehicle within the Muni-cipal District of Mornya, unless licensed in the manuer hereinafter described.
- 2. 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 Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in form of Schedule A hereto or to the like effect, and shall duly fill up and sign the same and deliver it to the Council Clerk, and the Mayor or the By-law Committee may grant a license for such vehicle, specifying the number of passengers such vehicle is licensed to carry, or to drive, or to conduct a vehicle upon payment of the license fee as prescribed in Schedule C hereto.

conduct a vehicle upon payment of the license fee as prescribed in Schedule C hereto.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which in the opinion of the Mayor shall be unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers.

4. Licenses for proprietors and drivers of vehicles shall be in the form of Schedule B hereto or to the like effect.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be in force from date of such license until the thirty-first day of December or the thirtieth day of June next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided, that when the licensed vehicle shall be under repair if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be specified by indorsement on the license under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk.

6. Licenses may be renewed each year or half-year by in-

6. Licenses may be renewed each year or half-year by indorsement thereon under the hand of the Mayor or Council
Clerk, if the person applying for the renewal of such license be
approved by the Mayor, and the vehicle for which such renewal
is required is in good repair and approved by the Mayor.

7. For every such license and renewal thereof there shall be

7. For every such license and renewal thereof there shall be paid to the Council Clerk, for the benefit of such Municipality, the several rates set forth in Schedule C hereto.

No license shall be granted to any person to drive any vehicle unless he be eighteen years of age.
 All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, or an

9. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Cierk, or an officer of the Council, and numbered consecutively.

10. No proprietor shall be at liberty to part with or lend his license to any person without the knowledge or approval of the Mayor or the By-law Committee, and the registry of the name of the purchaser in the books of the Council.

11. The person or persons in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained, shall be deemed to be the owner or owners of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall

owners of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall

have been taken out.

12. The license of the proprietor or driver of any vehicle may be suspended by the Mayor, who shall report such suspension at the then next regular meeting of the Council, and such license then, by resolution of the Council, may be revoked.

13. The By-laws Committee or the Mayor shall, as often as he or they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all licensed vehicles or of any such licensed vehicles. made of all licensed vehicles or of any such licensed vehicles, and of the harness and horse or horses used in drawing the same, and if any such vehicle, horse, or horses, or harness, shall at any time be found by them or by him to be unfit for public use, notice of the same shall be given by the Inspector of Vehicles to the proprietor of such vehicle, and if after such notice he shall us; or let to hiro such vehicle, or suffer the same to be used or let until the same or the harness, or horse a lovered used in drawing the same or the harness. same to be used or let until the same or the harness, or horse or horses, used in drawing the same, as the case may require, shall be in a fit condition for public use, the By-law Committee or the Mayor may su-pend for such time as they or he may beem proper, the license of such vehicle; and in case any person shall neglect or refuse to attend with his licensed vehicle before said Committee or Mayor, at such time and place as he may be called upon, either by letter or motice in one of the local papers, for the purpose of having the same inspected, the said Committee or Mayor, may suspend the license of such vehicle.

14. The number of the license granted for every such licensed vehicle shall be allixed thereon in figures not less than two inches in height, white upon a black ground, in some conspicuous part of such vehicle.

15. No vehicle shall ply for him within the said Municipality unless there shall be pain ed the number of the license of such

unless there shall be pain ed the number of the license of such vehicle and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to the By-laws, in words at length, in following form, that is to say: "Licensed to carry inside and outside."

16. No vehicle shall be allowed to carry at one time To, No ventcle shall be allowed to carry at one time it greater number of passengers in the inside or upon the outside thereof than the same shall be licensed to carry. The driver of any vehicle infringing this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each passenger carried in excess of the number which the vehicle is I censed to carry.

carried in excess of the number which the vehicle is I censed to carry.

17. Any person having taken his or her seat in any licensed vehicle, and not paying the fare when demanded during the ride, shall on conviction forfeit and pay to the owner or driver of such vehicle an amount equal to three times the fare chargeable, in addition to such fine as the convicting justices may inflict, not exceeding forty shillings.

18. Every driver whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be, on that side of the street and at a line with the kerbing or edge of the footpath at which the taking up or setting down is required.

19. The driver of every licensed vehicle shall be constantly attendant upon the same when standing or whilst plying or engaged for hire.

20. Every licensed vehicle plying or engaged after sunset

engaged for hire.

20. Every licensed vehicle plying or engaged after sunset shall be provided with a light on each side, and shall keep the same lighted until sunrise, if so long plying or engaged.

21. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council, shall be Inspector or Inspectors during the pleasure of the Council, of all license twenties plying for hire within the Municipality, and such Inspector or Inspectors shall, every three months, examine all such vehicles, and shall at all times see that, as far as possible, these By laws are duly observed.

#### SCHEDULE A.

request that a license may be granted to me for within the Municipality.

Dated

#### SCHEDULE B.

is hereby licensed This is to certify that within the Municipal District of Moruya, from the date hereof to the subject nevertheless to all and every of the By-laws, rules, and regulations in force relating hereto.

Given under the seal of the Municipal District of Moruya,

18

Mayor.

Council Clerk.

#### SCHEDULE C.

£1 10 0 per annum.

#### PART VI.

#### Carters.

1. No cart or other vehicle shall be permitted to cart, draw,

1. No cart or other vehicle shall be permitted to cart, draw, or carty for hire, merchandise, produce, wood, water, sand, carth, bricks, gravel, or other material for building or other purposes, within the Municipal District of Moruya, unless licensed in the manner hereinafter described.

2. The Mayor shall from time to time license such carts, waggons, or drays as respectively, after inspection by the By-law Committee or the Mayor, shall be found fit for public use; and also such carts to be used in carting wood or water for sale respectively, or both wood and water; and also for earts carting sand, gravel, stone, earth, bricks, or any other for sale respectively, or both wood and water; and also for earts carting sand, gravel, stone, earth, bricks, or any other material for sale, or carting for hire, or any person carting any of the above under contract, or to be employed as night-carts within the Municipal District of Moruya, as shall, after the like inspection, be found fit for such purposes respectively; and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council such sum as with respect to each kind of cart aforesaid is set out in Schedule A hereto.

3. Every such license shall be in the form of Schedule C hereto, shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall he in force until the 31st day of December or 30th of June next ensuing, and the owners named in any license

hereto, shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk, and shall he in force until the 31st day of December or 30th of June next ensuing, and the owners named in any license shall cause to be painted or marked, and to be kept so painted or marked on the off or right-hand side of the cart thereby so licensed, the name of the Municipality, with the number of such license in legible letters; and every such owner who shall on it or feil to comply with the provisions of this section shall infeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings.

4. The driver of every licensed cart, waggon, or other vehicle shall hold the license of such cart, waggon, or other vehicle, and shall, when required by the Inspector of Licensed Vehicles, or by any other person wishing to hire, or having hired, such cart, waggon, or vehicle, produce for the inspection of the person so requiring such license. Any driver declining to produce such license when so required shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

5. The word "cart" shall, for the purpose of this part of the By-laws, include every waggon, dray, or other such carriage whatever be its construction, drawn by horses or other animals used wholly or chiefly for the carriage of burthens or heavy goods; the word "wood-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking or carting of firewood for sale, or under contract; the word "water-cart" shall mean a cart used in the hawking or carting of water for sale or under contract; and the word night-cart shall mean a cart used in carrying or removing of night-soil, offal, or other offensive refuse.

6. It shall be lawful for the Mayer to grant a transfer of any carter's license from the holder of such license to any other approved person, upon payment to the Council Clerk of a transfer fee of 2s. (two shillings), such transfer to be endorsed upon such license and duly registered by the Council Clerk.

7. For every offence against the provisions of this part of these By-laws, to which no specific penalty has been attached her

#### SCHEDULE A.

For 4-wheeled Vehicles	£2 0	0 per annum.
2	1 10	0 ,
Wood-eart	1 0	0 ,
" Water-cart	1 0	0
" Night-cart	2 0	Δ
" Tikithouth	_ 0	· ,,

#### SCHEDULE B.

#### Requisition for Carter's License.

To the Mayor of the Municipal District of Moruya.

I , residing in st request that a license may be granted to me for within the said Municipal District. street, do hereby

Dated

18

#### SCHEDULE C.

#### Carter's License.

This is to certify that a Carter's License for a cart,
No. , is hereby granted to , to ply within the
Municipal District of Mornya, from the date hereof to the .
day of next, subject nevertheless to all the By-laws
Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.
Given under the Common Seal of the Municipal District of

Moruya, this 18 .

Mayor,

day cf Entered

, Council Clerk.

#### Obstructing officers, &c.

Any person obstructing or interfering with any officer of the Coupeil, 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 twenty shillings.

#### Penalty.

- 2. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws, 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 before any two Justices of the Peace.
- 3. 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 Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or place or stead of the Mayor, and the words "Municipal District" shall mean the Municipal District of Morros. Moruya.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the District of Moruya, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninetyone.

W. H. SIMPSON,

Mayor.

T. GLOVER BROWN Council Clerk.

# NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

#### BY-LAWS.

- 1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet or form, excavate, or make a cosspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk of the Municipal district of Moruya, a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such a notice in writing of the intention of such person to erect such closet, or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be created, or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and it any person shall commence or erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Municipality, without having giving such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days' after the delivery of such notice, (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Municipality, or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Municipality in that behalf), he shall forfeit or pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.
- pounds.

  2 No person shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, and any person who shall erect or commence to erect any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit, without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than forty shillings: Provided that no such closet shall be erected, or cesspit formed within 15 feet of the boundary of the land of any other person without the written consent of the Council. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer, may appeal against the same to the Council.

the Council. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector or other officer, may appeal against the same to the Council.

3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Municipal Di-trict of Mornya, shall be built of 9-inch brickwork set in cement floor as well as walls, and the top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately joining such cesspit, and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house nor at a less distance than twenty feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet, area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

4. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and with a man-hole in the floor not less than two feet square clear internal measurement to be covered with a trap door, and shall have ventilating holes 4½ inches wide, and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

6 Where two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness from the bottom of the cesspit up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation, and, if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other and not in

from the bottom of the cesspit up to the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation, and, if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.

- 7. For houses containing not more than four rooms and outhouses, the cosspit shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement. For houses containing more than four rooms and out-offices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet, and 5 feet deep, inside measurement.
- 8. In schools, factories, or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve, shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied, or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex, and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business; and every person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in this By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds.
- 9. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the 9. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby may be sued for and recovered in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace.
- 10. Owners of existing closets and soil-pits may be required to alter or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect, persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week or portion of a week during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of said notice.
- 11. Persons desirous of using earth closets, may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council, and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management, provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.
- 12. Every earth closet now built or hereafter to be built or placed on any premises, shall be kept provided with a suitable galvanused iron pail of the following dimensions, namely—17 inches in diameter and 16 inches in depth, such pails to be provided by the Council and sold at cost price.
- pans to be provided by the council and sold at cost price.

  13. Every earth closet, whether already built or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a box of earth compartment and provided, where necessary, with a scoop for each occupant to throw in stored dry earth or ashes, through the seat, into the galvanised iron pail; and in case of any breach or neglect of this By-law, the owner and occupier of the premises, respectively, shall he liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five bounds. shillings nor more than five pounds.
- 14. If at any time the cesspit on any premises shall overflow or coase to be watertight, the owner or occupier shall within twenty-four hours give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
- 15. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his own premises any nightsoil collected thereon, but notwithstanding the permission to use such nightsoil, if any nuisance shall arise therefrom, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten
- 16. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, to use on his premises nightsoil brought from elsewhere, and for every such offence he shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten

shillings.

17. The nightsoil shall be removed by contract, in properly constructed watertight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

18. It shall be lawful for the said Council to grant licenses to nightmen authorising them to carry on the business of removing nightsoil, and an annual fee of two pounds shall be paid by such nightman in respect of each cart used by him in such work.

paid by such migration in respect to such work.

19. Licensed nightmen for the removal of nightsoil, shall, under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances, make a trench or trenches in the depots appointed for reception of nightsoil, and shall deposit in such trench or trenches all nightsoil which shall from time to time be taken to such depot and shall cover the whole of such nightsoil with nightsoil which shall from time to time be taken to such depôt or depôts, and shall cover the whole of such nightsoil with earth to a depth of two feet, and with disinfectants, so as to prevent any nuisance or offensive effluvia from arising therefrom, and any nightman or other person who shall deposit nightsoil or other offensive matter on any such depôt otherwise than in such trench, or without covering or deodorizing the same in manner aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceedin five pounds

20. No person shall empty or aid or assist in emptying, whether entirely or only partially, any cesspit or dry earth closet within the said Municipal District without the authority in writing of the Council or of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council.

21. The said Council may from time to time appoint one or more depôts within the said Municipality or other approved place for the reception of nightsoil and other offensive matters, and any person depositing the contents or any part of the contents of any closet, privy, cesspool, c. sspit, or nightsoil pans in or up m any place within the said Municipality other than such depôt or depôts as aforesaid, shall, for each such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds. be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

22. No person shall be permitted to cover up, or cause to be covered up, any existing cosspit with earth or other material, unless and until the same shall be properly emptied by the contractor, with or the servants of the Council. Any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds

23. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any 23. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain thall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever; and any person who shall offend against this By-law, or any owner, occupier, or tenant from whose premises suds, offensive matter, alops, or filth shall flow over or on to any footway, watercourse, or street, shall flow over on the any sum not overeding twenty nounds nor less

forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound.

24. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way before any wo Justices of the Peace.

25. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council on their behalf, shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied, the amount due and payable for each cesspit, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits. He shall collect the amounts so due and payable and account therefor to the Council at least once in every month, or as may be determined upon by the Council.

26. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorised by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," therein on all days except Sandays and holidays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon such visitation or inspection or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than ten shillings.

27. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds ten pounds

28. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th sec-

tion of the same Act.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Moruya, on the 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

W. H. SIMPSON, Mayor.

T. GLOYER BROWN, Council Clerk.

#### 1891-2.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MOSS VALE-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Dic. Ro. 12, sec. 158.

Col nial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8th February, 1892,

#### MOSS VALE MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Moss Valc, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act. GÉORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAWS for the regulation and licensing of public carriers, carts, water drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles, passed by the Municipal Council, Moss Vale, 14th September. 1891.

#### All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Municipality, unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereafter decribed.

#### Requisition to be made for license.

Requisition to be made for license.

2. 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 Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of Schedulo A hereto, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk, and in the case of drivers or conductors, shall also obtain a certificate from two respectable householders to the effect that the applicant is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor, as the case may be. may be.

#### Conditions under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect to any vehicle which in the opinion of three Aldermen, who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipality, is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein; nor until the number of such vehicle he painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the three said Aldermen may direct as the three said Aldermen may direct

#### Licenses and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter B or the like effect; and any person plying, driving, or conducting any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

#### Licenses to be under corporate seal.

Licenses to be under corporate scal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen who shall he appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law No. 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that when the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire he may be parmitted to substitute another for a project desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified and endorsed on the license, signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

#### Age of drivers.

6. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighteen years.

#### Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk and numbered consecutively.

#### Owner of vehicles.

8. The owner in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained, shall be prima facic deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

#### Inspection of vehicles.

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse or horses, and if any such vehicles, harness, horse or horses, shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of said Aldermen.

#### Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus, or car in figures not less than 4 inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab in figures not less than 2 inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted on the panel of the door or doors, and on the lamp of such vehicle, not less than one inch and a half;

or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen afore-said shall direct; and such number shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply or be used for hire.

#### Table of fares, &c., to be fixed to vehicle.

11. The number of the license of every hackney carriage or ab, on a card or plate 6 inches by 3 inches painted or printed in clear legible figures, and the table of fares fixed by the Council, shall be affixed at the upper part of the front panel, or in such other place or places inside of such carriage or cah as the three Aldermen aforesaid may direct, and the said card or plate shall be kept so affixed and legible and undefaced during all the time the carriage or cah shall ply or be used for bire.

#### Term applied to vehicles.

12. So far as concerns fares in these By-laws any vehicle of whatever form or construction for which a hackney carriage license has been taken out, if drawn upon four wheels shall be deemed a hackney carriage, and if drawn upon two wheels, a cab.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

13. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van" as the case may be, ore to be painted in letters 1 inch long upon the right or off side of such eart, dray, or van.

#### Vehicles to carry lights.

14. All vehicles licensed or otherwise to carry passengers, shall carry one light or more, and shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the driver's box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses or closed coaches; and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and he kept hurning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets either with our without passengers. or without passengers.

#### Number of passengers to be carried.

15. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant, with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry, and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

#### Legal fare, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

16. 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, as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

### Drivers not to smoke, &c.

17. No driver or conductor shall smoke tobacco or other thing whilst driving or conducting any licensed vehicle engaged on any fare, and in no case shall any smoking he allowed inside any omnibus or other vehicle. No conductor anlowed inside any omitions or other venture. No conductor shall enter any omnibus, nor mount on the top of it whilst performing his journeys, for the purpose of collecting any fares or for any other purpose, or permit any person to stand on the steps or monkey board whilst he shall be conducting.

#### Penalty for breaking By-'aws.

18. For every offence against the provisions of these Bylaws, the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Vehicles not to be drawn faster than a walk past places of worship on Sunday.

19. No licensed or other vehicle shall be drawn by any animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays during divine service at a faster pace than a walk; and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

Description of persons not allowed to travel in vehicle.

20. No person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor shall knowingly carry, or permit to be carried, any such person, or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person who is in a state of intoxication, or who is so noisily or violently conducting himself or otherwise so misbehaving himself as to occasion any annoyance or to disturb the public peace; and no passenger shall carry inside any vehicle (except a dray) any animal or any substance of an offensive character, or that might soil or damage the vehicle or the apparel of other passengers; and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for eating his meals

# Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for,

21. No driver or conductor shall admit to the inside or allow on the outside of any omnibus, at any one time, a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of 18 inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise, on front of each seat; nor

shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap, shall be deemed a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

than one child.

Fare not to be increased until 10 p.m.—Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

22. No owner, driver, or conductor of any omnibus shall demand, receive, or take from any passenger a larger fare than shall be shown in large unmovable figures in some conspicuous place justed and outside the omnibus as the fare for which such omnibus plaes: Provided that no fare shall be increased except between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock in the morning; and no driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; nor, in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage-way. carriage-way.

#### Fare to be paid upon taking seat .- Driver to be provided.

23. Any person having taken his scat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey. The owner of every cannibus plying for hire shall provide the same with a licensed driver.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's Office.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's Office.

24. The driver of any carriage and of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle, immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the driver, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours of such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chambers with the Council Clerk or his assistant.

#### License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

25 For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk, or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Council.

#### Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles,

26. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses, having seat accomodation for not more than ten nor less than five passengers and a driver. The words "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a lackney carriage license with the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license within the said Municipality shall have been obtained. The word "cart" shall extend and apply to any cart, dray, van, or waggon drawn by one or more horses or other animals, used wholly and for the carriage of goods and parcels.

Fares to be charged. 26. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these

Fares to be charged.

27. No proprietor or dviver of any hackney carriage or cab within the said Municipality, shall receive, demand, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth in the Schedule D to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Municipality shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution therefor, as hereinafter provided: and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum of not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

### Power of Council to amend scale of fares, &c

28. The Council of the said Municipality may from time to time, by resolution passed in that behalf, alter and vary, or amend the said Schedule D and the respective sums chargeable thereunder, or any of them, and such alterations, variations, or amendments shall become of full force and effect so soon as the same shall have been publicly notified by advertisement in the New South Wales Government Gazette, and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Municipal and at least one newspaper circulating in the said Munici-pality; and Council of the Municipality shall not be res-ponsible for any loss which such alterations or amendments may have, or may be alleged to have occasioned to the holders of licenses for the time being or any of them.

#### Passengers to be taken up, &c.

29. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab shall refuse to 23. No griver of any hackney carriage or can shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

#### Cab stands, &c.

Cab stands, &c.

30. The Council shall by resolution, to be publicly notified as in By-law 28 of this part, from time to time appoint any place or places within the said Municipality as stands for hackney carriages, cabs, or other licensed vehicle, within the said Municipality.

31. No vehicle shall be allowed to stand or remain stationary on any street within the said Municipality, except on the duly appointed crb stand for the time being, for a longer period than the time reasonably necessary to take up or set down any passenger or passengers for the time being requiring or using the same, or for loading or unloading, or receiving or delivering the goods or parcels which the driver of such vehicle shall have been employed to carry; and any driver or proprietor of any such vehicle remaining stationary contrary to this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

shillings.

Driver not to leave his horse or horses.

32. No driver of any licensed or other vehicle shall be, or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle anywhere within the said Municipality, as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Sneed at which to travel.

Speed at which to travel.

33. All hackney carriages or cabs carrying passengers shall (except when turning street corners) proceed at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending funerals or when otherwise ordered by the hirer; and every driver of such carriage or cab failing to comply with this Bylaw shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### Driver to turn vehicle at a walk.

34. The driver of every vehicle shall bring the horse or horses to a walking pace before commencing to turn, and shall also go at the same pace on turning the corner of any street.

#### Copies of Schedule D to be printed and fixed at cab stand.

35. Copies of the said Schedule D hereto shall be printed or written in legible characters, and exhibited on boards placed in conspicuous positions—one at each cab stand within the Municipality, and one at the railway station in such place as the Commissioners for Railways may approve.

#### Copies of By-laws to be given with license.

36. Copies of these and all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Municipality for the regulation of licensed vehicles, and still remaining in force, shall be delivered with each license issued, unless the person shall have previously received copies thereof.

#### Penalties to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

Penattes to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

37. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to, and observe and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughlares within the said Municipality, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penaltics as other persons.

38. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

every such offence.

#### SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for license.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Moss Vale.

I, , residing at street, within the Municipality (or etc.), do hereby request that a license may be within the limits of the said granted to me to Municipality (or &c.).

day of

, A.D 189 .

Description of vehicle

Dated at

. this

#### SCHEDCLE B.

#### Form of license for driver or conductor.

This is to certify that . of street, is hereby licensed to (an omnibus, cart, hackney nerony neensed to (an omnious, cart, hackney carriage, or cab, as the case may be) from the day of , to 31st December, 189, inclusive within the Municipal District of Moss Vale, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, rules, and regulations in force relating

#### SCHEDULE C.

	On and after 1 January.		On and after 1 July.		
Omnibus and coaches	£ s. 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 5	d. 0 0 0 0		5 5	

For every driver licensed for a vehicle to carry passengers, two shillings and six pence.

#### SCHEDULE D.

Rates and fares to be paid for any carriage (not an omnibus) within the limits of this By-law, in the Municipal District of

For a cab for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, to carry two passengers, if required by hirer... 1 0

For every subsequent half an hour or part thereof..... 1 6

For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof 1 3

But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of one shilling and three half pence for every additional half of an hour or part thereof.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipality of Moss Vale, this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

N. HERBERT THROSBY,

Mayor.

2 6

C. S. PAYNE. Council Clerk.

#### 1891-2.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN .-- BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acls 31 Vic. flo, 12, sec, 158, and 39 Vic. flo, 14, sec, 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9th February, 1892.

#### BOROUGH OF NEWTOWN -- BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newtown under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIRBS.

By-Laws for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Newtown, and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of the said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for suppressing nuisances and houses of ill-fame; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; regulating free libraries; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; regulating the traffic, and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said borough.

All previous By-lays are hereby reseinded

All previous By-laws are hereby rescinded.

### PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees preservation of order at Council meetings—duties of officers and servants. &c.

# Meetings of the Council.

#### Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at The Council shall have the despatch of business at the hour of half-past seven in the evening on every alternate Tuesday unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor or in his absence the Council Clerk may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of a Quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at 2. It at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of thirty minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect, from among themselves, a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded in the minute-book.

Order of Business. 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 erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
  - 2. Correspondence to be read, and if necessary, dealt

  - with.
    Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
    Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
    Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business
  - paper.
    6. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on
  - the business paper.

    7. Questions as to any matter 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.

Provided that it shall be competent for the Council at any time, by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion or to deal with any particular matter of business, out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

#### Business at Special Meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, 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 whose instance such special meeting shall have been called may have directed.

Business Paper for Ordinary Meetings-how prepared.

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 four days before the day appointed for Clork not less than four days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business 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 required or directed so as to enter and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws, in the order in which such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

#### Business Paper for Special Meeting.

6. The business paper for a special 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 every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How Business Paper is to be disposed of

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of Motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before Business Paper made up.

matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before Business Paper unde 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 shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of or 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 business paper.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

Motions to be in writing, and not withdrawn without leave.

10. Every motion shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the mover, and when seconded and read by the Clerk shall be considered the property of the Council and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the Council.

Motions and Amendments. Motions-how to be moved.

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 moved or postponed shall be struck out and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of Proposed Mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on 12. No motion of which notice 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 have been given unless by some other Alder-man producing a written authority for that purpose from such first named Alderman.

Motion to be Seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded. Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Motions and Amendments to be in Writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced into writing.

Only one Amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended Question -- Further Amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent Amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any amended question, shall be negatived, 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.

#### Motion for Adjournment.

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, 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 dealt with before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

#### Orders of the Doy.

Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

20. 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. sideration.

#### How they are to be dealt with.

How they are to be dealt with.

21. Section 19of 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 called upon to move; provided that as to any order of the day entered as afcresaid, 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 to be respectfully worded.

22. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

#### How Petitions are to be dealt with.

How Petitions are to be dealt with.

23. 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 a Special Committee or 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 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.

24. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to 24. 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 21 of this Part of these By-laws is imposed upon Alderman presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented. or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

#### Section 21 to apply to Letters.

25. Section 21 of this Part of these By-laws shall be equally applicable to letters addressed to the Council.

Letters sent not to be discussed but every letter may be subject of motion.

26. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any 26. 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, though copies may be read to such Council. Provided, however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read 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 Muyor.

#### Form of Report.

27. All reports from Committees shall be written in a report-book, with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such book, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the

#### Mayor's minutes.

28. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance, by a minute in writing, which shall be signed by such Mayor.

#### How Reports are to be dealt with,

29. On the presentation of a report from any Committee the Chairman or any other Alderman may move its reception and adoption, and such report may then Be discussed and dealt with as the Council shall decide.

#### Questions and statements

#### Limitations as to questions and statements.

30. No question or statements 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.

Answer not compulsory.

31. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned to answer the question so put to him.

Questions and statements to be put without argument, &c.

32. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact. Every such statement must be made without argument.

must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

33. No discussion shall be permitted as to any question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made. Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply to any such statement as aforesaid.

#### Order of debate.

#### Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

34. 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 other and the second and the second any motion, or shall in any other and the second and the second and second and second any motion, or shall in any other and second and second any motion, or shall in any other and second any motion, or shall in any other and second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any motion, or shall be second any second and second any second any second any second any second any second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second and second any second and second and second any second and second and second any second and second any second and second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second any second and second and second and second any second and second any second and second any se 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 bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding. Provided that in the case of a question such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy, and all members of the Council shall on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other sions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order.

35. No Alderman shall be interrupted while speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Offensive language.

36. If any Alderman uses, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them and apologise to the Council.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c. 37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of

37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak 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 than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation. purpose of such explanation.

No Alderman to speak for more than fifteen minutes.

38. No Alderman to speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than fifteen minutes without the consent of the Council.

Mover and seconder.

An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

40. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

#### Adjournment of debate.

41. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

#### Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

42. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Alderman shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions, to be stated &c., under certain restrictions.

43. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible. Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking or materially to interrupt discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona fide it shall not be complied with. not be complied with.

Mayor may take part in all proceedings.

44. The Mayor may take part in all the proceedings of the

#### Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

45. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final—provided always that it shall be competent for any Alderman to move a resolution dissenting from the ruling of the Chair.

#### Acts of disorder.

Acts of disorder.

46. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this Part of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or 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 Council into contempt, shall be deemed to be out of order.

#### Mayor, &c., may call members to order.

47. 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.

48. 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,

49. A member called to order shall resume his scat while the question of order is being discussed and decided on, but shall be permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology.

#### Decision of points of order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

51. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

#### Mode of Voting.

#### How questions are to be put.

52. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

#### Any Alderman may divide Council.

53. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council, and upon such division those who are upon the affirmative side shall seat or range themselves on the right hand of the Mayor, and those who are on the negative side shall seat or range themselves on his left, and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the names of the Alderman and how voting shall have been taken down by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him.

#### Protests.

Mode of protesting-Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

54. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) 54. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution or notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Rules observed in Committee of the Whole except, &c.

55. The rules of the Council shall be observed in a Committee of the whole Council, except the rule limiting the number of times speaking.

#### Duration of Special Committees.

56. The appointment of Special Committees shall continue until the specific duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged, provided that such Committees may at any time be dissolved by a vote of the Council.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

57. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provisions of section 50 of this Part of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

#### How progress may be reported, &c.

58. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress or no progress as the case may be, and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on some other day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sitting, and a report made accordingly but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

#### Chairman of Committee.

59. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

The Council Clerk to give notice of Committee meetings.

60. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested to do so by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Expense of proposed works to be first ascertained—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee.

61. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been previously ascertained by the Council. And all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by a Finance Committee, and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Treasurer's accounts to be laid before Council.

62. The Treasurer's accounts shall be laid before the Council once in each month, or oftener if required by the Council.

#### Records, &c., to be kept private.

63. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, if any person shall without the permission of the Council first had and obtained shall 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 laying open or exposing the said books, papers, or records shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty not less than two pounds.

#### Custody of records and seal, &c.

64. The common seal and all charter 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 otherwise order for any purpose, and the common seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Council, except as otherwise provided to be used in place of a notary public. And every such impression shall be verified by the signatures of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

#### Records not to be defaced or altered.

65. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or attempt to 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 or less than five pounds. And upon any subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty rounds.

#### Nor remove.

66. Any person who shall remove, or attempt to remove any such seal, charter, deed, muniment paper, or record from the Council Chambers without leave from the Council first had and obtained shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds or less than two pounds and for every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than five pounds.

#### Duties of officers and servants.

67. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with

now complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

68. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing, and addressed to the Mayor, 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 as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same and shall be duly recorded.

69. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-law

70. Any of the foregoing By-laws, or any portion thereof, which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempore without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

#### PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.—Times and Modes of Collection.

Rates under section 164 of the 31st Vic. 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 instalment shall as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate. imposing such rate.

#### Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under section 165, 166, 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867 and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections or under the provisions of any of the said sections or for any of the purposes mentioned therein shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days at the Council way by resolution at the time of making days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during

#### Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid upon the day or days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

#### Rates to be paid at office of Council Clerk.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of com-petent jurisdiction, or to issue distress warrants against all uch persons, and to cause such warrants to be enforced.

Bailiff.

#### Enforcement by Distress.

#### Roiliff

A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

#### Bailiff's sureties

9. The bailiff shall find two surcties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of twenty-five pounds each for the faithful performance of his duty.

#### Duty of Bailiff.

10. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter

11. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

### Distress and sale, &c.

12. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been 12. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid with costs as hereinafter provided on or before the expiration of five days the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay 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,

13. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make ont a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made, and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made, and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

#### Goods may be impounded

14. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature and kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose, and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

#### Owner to direct order of sale,

15. 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.

16. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

17. 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 annexed marked C.

#### SCHEDULE A.

#### Warrant of Distress.

I, Mayor of the Borough of Newtown, do hereby authorise you the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of situate at for being the amount of rates due to the said 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 of 18.

Mayor.

#### SCHEDULE B.

#### Inventory

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Newtown, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or m and upon the land and premises) of situate at within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of

Dated this day of

#### SCHEDULE C.

#### Costs.

	8.	u.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving warrant and making levy where the sun	n	
is not more than £20		0
Above that sum in addition for every £1	. 0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory		
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day		
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per £ or		
proceeds of the sale		0

#### PART III.

#### Preventing and extinguishing fires. Fire or combustible materials, &c.

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 manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfait and have a repulty of not more than five pends and tiguous buildings, shall, on conviction of every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood bushes or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place, as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, 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 buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction for every offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

3. Every person who shall light any bon-fire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gunpowder, squibs, rockets, or other combustible matter by gas, candle, or other artificial light, or discharge any firearms without lawful cause, 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 heerin called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability, to be informed against or prosecuted before any Crimnal Court for such act as for an indictable offence. an indictable offence.

#### Setting fire to matter without notice

Setting free to matter without notice

5. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house, or other building, or boundary, or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be, of his intention to do so, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Streets-Public Property-Health, decency, nuisances, &c.

1. All public roads, streets, or lanes within the Borough which have been or may hereafter be duly proclaimed or marked out (save and except such as may be vested in any special road trust), and all public roads, streets, or lanes in actual public use as such within the Borough shall be from henceforth under the charge and care of the Borough Council.

2. The surveyor or acting surveyor of the Borough duly appointed by the Council thereof shall be the proper officer for marking out when necessary any roads, streets, or lanes in actual use as such within the Borough. In marking out such roads, streets, or lanes, recourse shall be had by the Surveyor when practicable to the plans under which land with frontage to the road, street, or lane in question shall have been sold. He shall also be the proper officer for marking out when deemed necessary by the Council, the carriage and foctways in such roads, streets, lanes, or other public places. But it shall be sufficient for him for this purpose to place posts at the corners or intersections of the streets, or wherever the same may be necessary or desirable, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, when the street shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the said Surveyor in any public roads, streets, lanes, or public places of other width public roads, streets, lanes, or public places of other width

than 66 feet.

3. Whenever any road, street, or lane has been marked out in manner herein provided, no house, shop, fence, or other structure shall be erected or allowed to project or encroach on

structure shall be erected or allowed to project or encroach on any part thereof.

4. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt it shall not be lawful for any portice, coping, parapet, overhanging caves, cornices, windows, string-courses, string-cornices, dressing or other architectural decoration forming part of any external wall to project more than 18 inches beyond the general line of front in any street or road, nor shall any other external projection, as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building be allowed to project more than 18 inches as aforesaid, and shall be not less than 12 feet from the ground.

12 feet from the ground.

5. When any footways shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed the Surveyor may cause the same manner nerembetore directed the Surveyor may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination, and for this purpose may remove any flagging-steps, or other matter or thing that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is, or may hereafter be crected or placed on the space marked out

for any of the said footways.

6. Any cutting or filling to the extent of 4 feet in any street, 6. Any cutting or filling to the extent of 4 feet in any street, road, or footway, may, whenever or wherever found necessary, be carried into effect by order of the Council. But no alteration of more than 4 feet cutting or filling shall take place in any street, road, or footway until the plan and section thereof showing the proposed cuttings or fillings shall have been adopted by the Borough Council, and signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Clerk, and shall have been exhibited at the Council Chambers for the space of fourteen days for the inspection and information of ratepayers, and shall have been notified in one or more of the daily newspapers for the space notified in one or more of the daily newspapers for the space of one month, after which no objection thereto shall be enter-tained by the Council.

#### Care and management of the public roads and streets.

- 7. No person shall be permitted to place any house, shop, awning, building, or other erection to the front of any street in the Borough without first serving notice in writing on the Mayor, and paying a building fee of five shillings for each and every such house, shop, awning, building, or other erection on any lawful day during office hours, stating such intention, and describing the proposed situation of the building or creetion, and without having received an authority signed by the Mayor Mayor.
- 8. No person shall be allowed to place upon the streets or pathways, building material, otherwise than is absolutely necessary, and by sanction in writing of the Mayor, and no person shall be allowed to leave waterholes or excavations for cellars or other purposes unfenced, or in such manner as to be dangerous to the public, and at all places where buildings are being carried on, or where any obstruction exists to the danger of the public, the person causing such obstruction shall be required to provide lights on either side, and keep the same lighted from sunset to sunrise.
- 19. No person shall place an awning in front of his or her shop or house unless such awning be at least 9 feet, and not more than 12 feet above the height of the footway in front of such house or shop, and that the posts be not less than 6 inches square, and placed close up to kerb-stone or outer edge of such footway, and to be the same depth in the ground as the kerb-stone. And shall convey from the eaves and other projections of such awnings to the street channels by the necessary spouting and down-pipes all storm and other waters, so as to prevent such waters from injuring the road. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances, when required to do so by any officer of the said Council shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings; provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may

convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the

convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer.

10. If the owner or occupier of any premises having any rails or bars over the areas or openings to any kitchen or cellars or other part of tho said premises beneath the surface of the footway of any streets or public places, or having any doorway or entrance into basement or cellar story thereof, shall not either keep the same or the rails of such kitchen, cellars, or other parts in sufficient and good repair, and constantly keep the same securely guarded by rails or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the stantly keep the same securely guarded by rails or cover the same over with a strong flap or trap-door, according to the nature of the case, and so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing, or if any such owner or occupier shall leave open or not sufficiently and substantially keep covered and secured any coal vault or other funnel or trap-door or cellar flap belonging to or connected with his premises (save and except only during reasonable time for use, alteration, and repair), or if such owner or occupier shall not from time to time keep in good and substantial repair all and every or any such rails, guard-rails, flaps, trap-doors, and other coverings, then and in every such case the person neglecting so to do shall for every and any such offence, on conviction before or on view of any Justice, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds. five pounds.

11. Every person who shall have a well situated between his dwelling house or the appartenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side thereof, or in any yard or place open and exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over, and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover and secure the same within the time and in the manner hereby required and directed, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty shillings per day for every day that such well shall remain so open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof.

- 12. If any person shall dig or cause to be dug any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole in or adjoining to any street, road, or public place for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations of any house or other vaults, or the foundation or foundations of any house or other buildings, or for any other purposes whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continue any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than may be reasonably required, or shall not when thereunto required by the said Council well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole within twenty-four hours after he shall be required to do so by the said Council, and in the manner and with such materials as they shall direct, and to their satisfaction, or shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, or not keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every or any such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

  13. If any person or persons shall drive or cause to be
- 13. If any person or persons shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other vehicle or carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor, or shall take away or remove any soil or ammoniacal liquor, or shall take away or remove any such noisome matter in any cart or other vehicle or carriago through or in any of the streets, roads, or public places within the said Borough between the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as wilfully to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop mire, or channel dirt or fifth in or upon or near any of the said streets or public places, or shall deposit or cast out any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter from such carts as aforesaid nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or shall allow any such carts to stand on any premises 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 any sum not exceeding five pounds, shall be dieter by the said counter, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and in case the person so offending cannot be apprehended, then the owner of such cart or carriage in which such nightsoil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, filth, mire, or channel dirt shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person offending, shall be liable to and pay and forfeit such penalty as aforesaid.

Opening drains, &c., without leave.

14. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or who from any part of the roads, streets, or thoroughfares shall remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material without leave first had and obtained from the Mayor or Council Clerk, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, or thoroughfare shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Opening roadways.

15. Any person being desirous of opening any street, road-way, or footpath within the said Borough for the purpose of laying on service pipes for water or gas, or drain-pipes, or any other thing shall, before doing so, give notice to the Council

Clerk at his office, and pay a fee of five shillings. In every case where the readway has been laid with blue metal cubes, an extra fee of twenty shillings must be paid. Any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this By-law shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, in addition to the fees herein imposed.

#### Furious driving, &c.

16. Any person who shall ride or drive through any road, street, or public place, negligently, carelessly or furiously, or drive any horse or horses without any bridle, halter, or otherwise secured, so as to endanger the life or limbs of any person, or to the common danger of the public, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds. sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Drawing and trailing timber, &c.

Drawing and trailing timber, &c.

17. If any person shall haul, or draw, or caused 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 carriages to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place to the injury thereof, or to hang over any part of any such carriage, so as to occupy or obstruct the street or road beyond the breadth of the said carriage, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding forty shillings over and above the damages occasioned thereby not exceeding the sum of five pounds. And it shall be lawful for any constable to apprehend any person whom he shall find in the act of committing any such offence, and to convey such person before any Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

#### Rubbish, &c., on roads and footpaths.

Rubbish, &c., on roads and footpaths.

18. If any person shall, in any street or road, throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way or footway of any such street, or road, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, seald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or near to any of the said streets or roads as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be upon any such carriage or footway, or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, drawn, driven, or placed upon any of the footways of any street, or road, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, or any bicycle, tricycle, velocipede, wheelbarrow, or truck, or any cask, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse or other beast upon any of the footways aforesaid, permit, or suffer any horse or other beast, to remain or go in or upon any such footways every person so offending upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace, or upon the view of any such Justice, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

### Temporary steppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

Temporary steppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

19. The Mayor, or any officer, or person, acting under the authority of such Mayor may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; any person or persons offending against this By-law either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstructions that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

#### Obstructing public pathways

20. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant kept for ornament or otherwise to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of 10 feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped without being decemed a trespasser or trespassers, and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound. pound.

#### Open doors and gates, &c.

21. Any occupier, lessee, or owner of any property who shall hang or cause to be hung any door, shutter, gate, or bar so as to open outwards over any footway, street, or lane, shall for every such offence be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings per day for each and every day that such door, shutter, gate, or bar shall remain after due notice to remove the same has been given to such occupier, lessee, or owner by the Inspector of Nuisances or other authorised officer of the Council.

#### Riding on Bicycles, &c., without lights.

22. Any person who shall ride upon a bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede through any road or street from sunset to sunrise shall be compelled to carry a light in front of such bicycle, tricycle, or velocipede, under a penalty of five shillings for the first offence, 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 offence.

#### Relating to stop-cocks.

23. Any person or persons requiring a stop-cock or tap attached to any service-pipe in any footpath within the said Borough shall provide and fix around such stop-cock or tap an iron box, the covering of which shall be made flush with the surface of the said footpath, and in default thereof shall be light to a resulting the target forth willings. be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings,

#### Passengers, &c., not to be interrupted by dust, &c.

24. Between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening of any day no person shall cause interruption, annoyance, or inconvenience to passengers along the streets or footpaths of the said Borough by raising or discharging dust upon or across any such street or footpath whether from buildings in process of erection or demolition or otherwise howspever. otherwise howsoever

#### Placing fruit-skins, &c., on roadway.

25. No person shall throw or place upon any street, crossing, or footpath in the said Borough any paper, fruit-skin, rind or peel.

#### Loitering.

26. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the footways or other public places in the Borough of Newtown to the inconvenience of the passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, and shall not continue to do so on being requested by any officer of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown or any police officer shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than five shillings.

#### Public Property.

#### Breaking or injuring lamps, &c

27. Any person who shall be convicted of wantonly or maliciously breaking or injuring any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguishing any lamp set up for public or private convenience, shall, over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed to be estimated by the said Council, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, and it shall be lawful for any constable to soize any person whom he may find in the act of committing any such offence, and to convey him or her to the nearest watch-house, there to be detained until he can be brought before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

### Affixing placards on walls, &c.

2S. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk, or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, handrail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds or less than one pound.

#### Damaging trees.

29. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Trespassers, depredations, and removal of nuisance

30. Any person who shell damage any public building, wall, parapet, sluice, bridge, road, street, sewer, watercourse, or other public property, shall pay for the cost of repairing the same any sum not exceeding twenty pounds, and if the same be wilfully done shall forfeit and pay a further sum not exceeding twenty pounds.

#### Injuring water-pipes, &c.

31. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, or water-pipe, or any part thereof, shall pay for the cost of repairing the same any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and, if the injury be wilfully done, shall forfeit a further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than one pound, and any person who shall open or leave open any cock of any public fountain or pump, so that the water shall or may run to waste, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two pounds, and any person who shall wash at any public fountain or pump shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound.

#### Public Health.

Cleansing, purifying, fumigating, &c.

Cleansing, purifying, funigating, &c.

32. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appears to the Council or Mayor thereof that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough, is in such a filthy or unwholesome state that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whole washing, cleansing, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infection or contagious disease, the said Council or Mayor shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice, he or she shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he or she continues to make default provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Allowing fifth to remain to pounds.

Allowing filth to remain, &c.

33. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to lie or remain on his or her or their premises shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Allowing filth to flow, &c.

34. Any person or persons allowing any filth or offensive matter to flow or come from his, her, or their premises, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than ten pounds.

Closets to be provided, &c.

Closets to be provided, &c.

35. Every building already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with sufficient privy or closet accommodation for the sole use of the occupants of such building; and if any owner or occupier who shall fail to provide sufficient privy or closet accommodation to meet the requirements of the occupants of any building or premises, or of the persons employed therein, within the space of thirty days after having received from the Inspector a written notice to make such provision, shall be liable to a penalty of a sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds for every day after such time that the said privy or closet accommodation shall remain unprovided. Before any building is commenced, sufficient privy or closet accommodation shall be provided by the owner or builder thereof for the use of the employees during the erection of such building. the erection of such building.

Sale of blown meat, &c , forbidden.

Sale of blown meat, &c. to adden.

36. No person shall sell, or expose, or have for sale or keep on his premises any meat or any other article intended, but unfit for human food, or shall expose, or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread, or other article of food or any adulterated milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated; and any person offending against this By-law, shall for every such offence be liable, on conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding five pounds for every day, during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person.

No person to keep meat unfit for food.

37. No person shall keep or have in his possession or retain in any building, shop, or other place exposed for sale any dead animal carcass meat, poultry, or fish, intended for, but unfit for human food, and every person offending against this Bylaw shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day during which any such forbidden thing shall be kept or retained by any such person.

Exposing infected articles

38. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed in so. Any person who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, or public place or unclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article, whatsoever knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than one pound.

Mayor or Officers to enter upon, &c.

39. The Mayor, Surveyor, Health Officer, Inspector of Nuisances, or any person authorised by them or either of them shall be entitled at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to enter upon any premises for the purpose of inspecting any portion of the said premises in the Borough or for the better carrying into effect of these By-laws.

Burials.

40. No burials shall be allowed to take place within the 40. No burials shall be allowed to take place within the Borough of Newtown within 100 yards of any public street, or place excepting in the Camperdown Cemetery, and there only after having produced to the Mayor or Council Clerk a license granted by the Colonial Secretary under the provisions of the 31st Victoria No. 2. Any person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

Offences against Public Decency.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person

41. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street, or public place within the said Municipality, or in view thereof shall on conviction forfeit, and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Offensive or indecent placards.

42. No person shall, in any street or place within the said Borough, post, or expose to view or distribute any placards, handbill, or other document whatever of an offensive or indecent character.

#### PART V.

#### Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c , not to be thrown into any public water-course, &c.

Dead animals, &c, not to be thrown into any public water-course, &c.

43. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course, water-hole, or who shall permit or suffer any such slope, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises, over any of the footways or streets of the Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel, any sewer, or water-course shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds. five pounds nor less than two pounds.

#### Dead animals-mode of removal.

44. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and nay any sum not exceeding fifty nouncle nor less then two pay any sum not exceeding tiffy pounds nor less than two

Hog-sties to be 100 feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray.

45. Any person who shall breed or keep so as to be a nuisance, any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within 100 feet of any street or public place in the said Municipality or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depositured in any street, road, or public bim or her, or under his or hercharge, to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, or public place shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings for such and every animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray or go about or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises or other place within the Municipality wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall within the meaning of these By-laws be deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; but the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place" wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word or is the subject of any information, and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

#### Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

46. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of: and the officer of the said Council shall have the full power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall, in like manner, suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

47. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when

and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boilingand inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, 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 ten shillings. ten shillings.

#### Various obstructions and annoyances.

- 48. Every person who, in any street or other public place or passage within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or dauger 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 penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than five shillings:—
  - Every person who shall hoist or cause to be hoisted, or lower or cause to be lowered, goods of any description from any house fronting any street or public place, and close to the footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
     Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcass, or any part of the carcass, of any newly slaughtered animal without a sufficient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from

slaughtered animal without a sumeient and proper cloth covering the same for the concealment from public view, or shall hawk or carry butchers' meat for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

(3.) Every person who shall place any wire, line, cord, or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon to the danger, obstruction, or appropriate of any person.

- pole eclothes thereon to the danger, obstruction, or annoyance of any person.

  (4.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot, vase, or utensil in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

  (5.) Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof or any part of any house or other building, any slate, brick, wood, rubbish, or other material or thing, unless within a hoard or enclosure, when any house or building is erected, pulled down, or repaired.

  (6.) Every person who shall, within the distance of 100 yards from any dwelling-house, burn any rags, bones, cork, or other offensive substance, garden refuse excepted, to the annoyance of any inhabitant.

  (7.) Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the public footway.
- footway.
- (8.) Every person who shall be the keeper of, or have any dog or other animal which shall attack or en-danger the life or limb of any person in any street or other public place within the said Borough.

#### PART VI.

By-laws for Regulating the Traffic in the Streets—Complaints— Obstructing Officers, &c.

Vehicles, &c., to be driven at a walking pace over crossings.

 No person shall drive any vehicle or ride any horse or propel any velocipede whilst turning the corners of any of the streets of the said Borough of Newtown at a pace faster than a walk.

#### Vehicles to be driven on near side.

2. All persons driving any vehicle through any street or readway in the said Borough shall, except in crossing for the purpose of setting down or taking up goods or passengers, keep such vehicle as near as practicable to the left hand or near side of the street.

#### Vehicles to stand alongside footpath.

3. No person shall permit or suffer any vehicle under his o. No person snail permit or suffer any vehicle under his or her charge or control to stand or remain in any street or readway in the said Borough, except for the purpose of loading or unloading, without causing such vehicle to be placed alongside of and parallel with the footway of such street or readway.

#### Lights to be carried on vehicles, &c.

4. No person shall use, drive, or conduct any vehicle along 4. No person shall use, drive, or conduct any vehicle along any street or roadway within the said Borough of Newtown between sunset and sunrise without carrying a light upon some conspicuous part of such vehicle, in such manner as that the same shall be distinctly visible to persons either meeting or following such vehicle.

#### Drivers of vehicles to give way.

5. The driver of any vehicle shall give way if he conveniently can to any other vehicle during the taking up or the setting down of any person into or from such vehicle.

#### Drivers to give notice when stopping.

Drivers to give notice when stopping.

6. The driver of any vehicle stopping the same in any street or roadway of the said Borough of Newtown, for any purpose whatever, shall give notice of his intention so to do by holding up his whip or hand, so that the same may be visible to the driver of any vehicle immediately following; and upon stopping he shall so place his vehicle as to cause as little obstruction as possible to the traffic; and if the stoppage of such vehicle prevent the passing of any other vehicle, such driver shall, upon being thereto required by the driver of such other vehicle or by any officer or servant of the Municipal Council of Newtown or police officer, remove his vehicle so as to permit such other vehicle to pass. No person shall be allowed to drive past any place of worship at a pace faster than a walk between the hours of 11 to 12:30 a.m. and 7 to 8:39 p.m. on Sundays. 8.39 p.m. on Sundays.

#### Complaints to be made within one month.

7. Unless where hereinbefore otherwise directed all complaint of offences against any of these By-laws shall be heard and determined within three months from the committal of the offences complained of, and no such complaint shall be entertained by the Council unless within one month from the time when such shall have been committed.

#### Mayor or Aldermon acting.

S. 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 Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor.

#### Obstructing officers of the Council.

9. Any person obstructing or interfering with any officer 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 ten pounds nor less than forty shillings.

10. 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 five pounds nor less than five shillings, to be recovered in a summary way before any Justice of the Peace.

#### PART VII.

#### Under Nuisances Prevention Act.

- 1. Every person who shall be about to erect a closet or form, excavate, or make a cesspit, shall, before he shall commence to erect such closet or to form, or excavate, or make any such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing such cesspit, deliver to the Council Clerk a notice in writing of the intention of such person to creet such closet or form, excavate, or make such cesspit, and of the place or position in which it is intended that such closet shall be creeted or such cesspit formed, excavated, or made; and if any person shall commence to creet any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit within the said Borough without having given such notice in writing as aforesaid, and before the expiration of seven days after the delivery of such notice (except by the written authority of the Inspector of Nuisances for the said Borough or other officer for the time being appointed by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf) he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound.

  2. No person shall erect, or commence to creek any closet.
- 2. No person shall erect, or commence to erect, any closet, 2. No person shall erect, or commence to creet, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any cesspit, except in such place or position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer aforesaid; and any person who shall creet, or commence to erect, any closet, or to form, excavate, or make any such cesspit without having obtained the approval of the said Inspector or other officer, or in any place or position other than its place or position other than the place or position approved of by the said Inspector or other officer as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than forty shillings. But any person who shall feel aggrieved by the decision of such Inspector, or other officer, may appeal against the same to the Council.
- may appeal against the same to the Council.

  3. Every cesspit to be constructed within the Borough shall be built of 9-inch brickwork set in cement; that it be puddled with not less than 6 inches of clay outside all round; floor as well as walls to be set in cement. The top of such cesspit shall be at least 6 inches higher than the highest part of the surface of the ground immediately adjoining such cesspit, and no cesspit shall be formed, excavated, or made under any dwelling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, area permitting. If any person shall so form, excavate, or make any cesspit which shall not be in accordance with the provision of this By-law, or shall form, excavate, or make any cesspit under any dwelling-house, or at a less distance than 20 feet area permitting, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds. pounds.

4. For houses containing not more than four rooms and outoffices, the cesspit shall not be less than 3 feet by 4 feet and
5 feet deep inside measurement; for houses containing more
than four rooms and out-offices the cesspit shall not be less
than 3 feet 6 inches by 4 feet and 5 feet deep, inside measurement.

5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and 5. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide, and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened inside, and where necessary, with a man hole in the floor not less than 2 feet square clear internal measurement, to be covered with a trap-door; and every person who shall build or erect any closet which shall not be in accordance with this By-law, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

6. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to roof of the closet.

extend from the bottom of the cesspit up to roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and if any person shall erect any two or more closets adjoining each other, and not in accordance with this By-law, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings

penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

7. A separate closet shall be provided for each tenement, and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than two pounds.

8. In schools, factories, and other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall ordinarily reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a cesspit of a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex; and every owner, occupier, or tenant of such school, factory, or other place of business, and every other person who shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in the By-law mentioned, shall

shall offend against this By-law, or fail to provide the number of closets, and of the capacity in the By-law mentioned, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than one pound, and shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound, or exceeding three pounds, for each and every week during which such person shall fail to comply with the terms of this By-law, or any notice given thereunder.

9. If any alterations shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf, for preserving public health or decency in case of any existing cesspit or closet, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be injurious to the health, or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, and the owner or occupier shall not make the necessary alterations after receiving fourteen days' notice from the Council Clerk, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, to remove the said nuisance, and any expense incurred thereby, may be sued for and recovered in a summary way.

and recovered in a summary way.

- 10. Owners of existing closets and soil-pans may be required to after or improve them in such manner as may be necessary in order to bring them into conformity with these regulations on notice being given by the Inspector of Nuisances to that effect, persons failing to make such alterations or improvements within one month after the receipt of such notice shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor exceeding the sum of three pounds for each and every week, or portion of a week, during which they shall fail to comply with the terms of the smill potice. the terms of the said notice.
- 11. The night-soil shall, until otherwise provided, be removed by contract in properly constructed water-tight covered vehicles between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- 12. Persons desirous of using earth closets may be permitted to do so on making written application to the Council and intimating the arrangements to be made for their construction and management provided that such arrangements shall be approved by the Council.
- 13. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed by the Council, may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875 therein on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hindor or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such visitation or inspection, or in the doing or performing of any work, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.
- 14. All expenses incurred by the Council in emptying any cesspit shall be repaid to the Council by the owner or occupant of the premises whereon such cesspit is situated, within one week after a written demand of the amount made by the Council or Inspector of Nuisances shall have been served upon him, otherwise the same may be recovered in a summary way.
- 15. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return, showing the number of cesspits emptied. The Council may from time to time, as found to be necessary, appoint a place as a depôt for the deposit of night-soil, if approved of by the Governor, all night-soil removed from this Borough be deposited therein.
- 16. In all cases of dispute arising between the Inspector or any officer appointed by the Council, and any owner or occupier of any premises, such owner or such occupier shall have the right of appeal to the Council.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Newtown, on the sixth day of October, 1891.

WILLIAM DOLMAN,

JESSE COWLEY.

Mayor.

Council Clerk.

#### 1891-2.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875, AND COUNTRY TOWNS WATER AND SEWERAGE ACT OF 1880. (BY-LAWS OF THE BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158, 39 Vic. Ao. 14, sec. 18, and 44 Dic. Mo. 14, sec. 13.

> Colonial Secretary's Office. Sydney, 5th March, 1892.

#### WAGGA WAGGA MUNICIPALITY .-- BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880," and the Wagga Wagga Cattle Sale Yards Act, 1890," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

#### BOROUGH OF WAGGA WAGGA.-BY-LAWS. PART I.

PROCEEDINGS of the Council and Committees, Preservation of Order at Council Meetings, Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

#### By-laws repealed.

1. All existing By-laws of the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga published in the Government Gazette from time to time prior to the adoption of the following shall be and are hereby repealed. In the interpretation of these By-laws the word "Borough" shall mean the Borough of Wagga Wagga, and the word "Council" shall mean the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga.

#### Meetings of the Council. Ordinary meetings.

- 2. The Council shall meet for the dispatch of business at such times and days as may be by resolution appointed.
  - Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.
- 3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent 3. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of ten minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman, to act during the absence of the Mayor. Provided that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend such Alderman shall leave the Chair, which shall be then taken by the Mayor. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any such meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be taken down and recorded in the minute-book.

#### Order of Business. Business of ordinary meetings.

- 4. The following shall be the order of business at all
- meetings of the Council other than special meetings:

  1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified on motion by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.

- 2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with,
- 3. Correspondence to be read, and, if necessary, ordered upon.
- Reports from Committee and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented and ordered upon.
- Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognisance of the Council to be put and replied to, and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of the Committee or officers to be
- Matters which have been specially ordered to be placed on the business paper by the Mayor.
- Adjourned motions and motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
- S. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.
- 9. Accounts.
- 10. Tenders.

Business may be dealt with out of regular order

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any revokent that it shall be completent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

#### Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and verified, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed. have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting-how prepared.

6. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be prepared by the Council Clerk, or other person acting as his substitute, not less than forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day forty-eight nor more than seventy-two hours before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, in due course of law, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of the fourth of these Bylaws, in the same order as such notice, requisition or direction shall have been received.

#### Business paper for special meeting.

7. The business paper for each special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meetings.

#### Summons to members.

8. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business

#### How business paper is to be disposed of.

9. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

10. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen, and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall-have been disposed of each the record in the migrate been by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall-have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by subsection 1 of clause 4 of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper. business paper.

After business paper made up, all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

11. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

#### Motions and Amendments.

#### Motions-how to be moved,

12. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck from such business paper, and be considered to have lapsed.

#### Notice to be given.

13. Four days' notice of every motion intended to be made in the Council, shall be given to the Council Clerk, to enable him to place the same on the business paper.

14. No motion in Council shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

#### Amendments may be moved.

15. When a motion in Council shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

#### Motions and amendments to be in writing.

16. No motion or amendment shall be put to the vote until it shall have been reduced into writing.

#### Only one amendment at a time.

17. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question-further amendment may be proved thereon

18. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be regard.

#### How subsequent amendments may be moved.

19. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one pro-posed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any

#### Motions for adjournment.

20. No motion for adjournment of the Council shall be disresussed. If seconded, such motion shall be put at once. If negatived, no similar motion shall be permitted to be made until half an hour has clapsed after putting the one that has been negatived, and the subjects on the business paper shall be proceeded with in order.

#### Orders of the Day.

#### Of what orders of the day shall consist.

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters otho than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or any committee of the Council shall have directed to be or any committee of the Council shall have dentered on the business paper for consideration.

#### Petitions.

#### Petitions to be respectfully worded.

22. It shall be meumbent 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

#### Petitions-how received.

23. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing at the same time.

#### How petitions are to be dealt with.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

24. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissable on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that if it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned, or to some special Committee appointed to consider and report on the same; or that if it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

#### Correspondence.

#### Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

25. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by the twenty-second By-law is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this By-law shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

26. The twenty-fourth of these By-laws shall be considered as fully applicable to letters addressed to the Council as to petitions

Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor.

#### Form of Report.

27. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper with a margin of at least one-fourth of the width of such paper, and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of same.

#### Mayor's minute.

28. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of any kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

#### How reports, &c , are to be dealt with.

- 29. On the presentation of a report from any Committee, the Chairman or any other Alderman may move its reception and adoption, and such report may then be discussed and dealt with as the Council shall decide.
- 30. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall prevent the scriatim discussion, with the consent of the Council, of such reports as shall be divided into paragraphs or contain several recommendations.

#### Questions and Statements.

### Limitations as to questions and statements.

31. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of the thirty-fourth By-law,

#### Notice to be given.

32. Twenty-four hours' notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and, if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any question being put and answered without notice, by the permission of the Mayor and Council.

## Answer not compulsory.

33. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

#### Question to be put without argument. &c.

34. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

### Similar provision as to statements.

35. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection and of subsequent motion reserved.

notion reserved.

36. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply or refusal to reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put, or such reply or refusal to reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinhefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question, or reply, or refusal to reply, or any such statement as aforesaid.

## Order of Debate.

## Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

37. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or any discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way or for any other purpose address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from doing so by reason of some bodily infirmity), and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to every legal objection, on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy. And all members of the Council shall, on all occasions when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted if in order

## Speaker not to be interrupted if in order

38. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as heremafter provided.

#### Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

39. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak more than once upon any question other than upon a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain, without adding any further observation than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation. of such explanation.

#### Mover and seconder

40. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at hierty to speak on such motion or amendment or amendment.

#### Limited time of speaking on motion or amendment.

41. No Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer time than ten minutes except by permission of the Council.

#### I Speaker not to digress, &c.

42. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion, or shall make personal reflections on, or impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

#### Adjournment of Debate.

43. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the same.

#### Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

44. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under cortain restrictions,

45. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Charman not to have been made bona-fide, it shall not be compiled with.

# Mayor or Chairman may move or second motion, &c., and may address Council thereon.

46. The Mayor or Chairman may propose or second any motion, and such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall riso when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

### Questions of Order.

## Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

47. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### Acts of disorder.

Acts of disorder.

48. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any By-law relating to the proceedings of the Council or to the preservation of order, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be out of order.

### Mayor, &c., may call Member to order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

## Any Member may raise question of order.

50. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or the Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such firstnamed member may consider out of order.

#### Mode of proceeding thereon,

Mode of proceeding thereon.

51. A member named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided upon, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of the Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered

and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be reopened: And provided further that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

#### Decision of points of order.

52. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Motion out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

53. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

#### Penalty for persisting in disorderly conduct.

54. Any member of the Council who shall have been named by the Mayor or Chairman as being disorderly, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument or of observations which shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to wake such explanation retraction or analogy as been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in the forty-eighth By-law, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable, on conviction for the first offence, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and on second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council to dissent from ruling.

55. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by immediate motion, respectfully worded, invite the Council to dissent from such decision; Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to bind any Mayor or Chairman to put any motion to the Council, which, in his opinion, is contrary to law.

#### Mode of Voting.

## How questions are to be put.

56. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions-Penalty for refusing to vote.

Divisions—Penalty for refusing to vote.

57. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Aldermen who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

#### Protests.

Mode of protesting.—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 meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book: but Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book; but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

### Rules applicable to business in Committee.

59. The following By-laws shall (except as is herein excepted) be taken to apply to the conduct of business in Committee of the whole Council, namely By-laws 15 (except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded), 16, 17, 18, 19, 36, 37, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, and 57.

Disorderly conduct in Committees. - Refusal to vote.

60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of By-law 51 it shall be competent for any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by By-law 57, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book; Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported. 60. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the

#### Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

61. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of By-law 47, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

#### How progress may be reported, &c.

How progress may be reported, &c.

62. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on any future day; or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sittings, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee .- Want of quorum in Committee.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

63. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council, rird roce by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case, except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making of any such report as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extense, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceeding.

How reports are to be dealt with.

How reports are to be dealt with.

64. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been ground by such Council until a patient shall have application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for the granting of leave as aforesaid and the order of debate on such motion shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under By-law 60, of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under By-law 57 for failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfored with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

# Calls of the Council.

How call may be ordered.

65. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

## Mode of proceeding

66. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered. Such call shall be made as follows:—
The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their The Council Cierk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such members shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

67. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent, and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on 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 ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment. every such adjournment.

#### Standing and Special Committees.

#### Standing Committees

68. There shall be six Standing Committees, namely—a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, a Parks Committee, a Lighting Committee, and a Waterworks Committee. These Committees shall be reappointed every year, at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

#### Constitution of Standing Committees.

"69. Each of the Committees shall consist of not less than three members, two to form a quorum.

#### By-law Committee.

70. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council, drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

## Committee for Works.

71. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, and bridges under the care and management of the Council. They shall inquire and report from time to time, as directed, as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Finance Committee.

72. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to effect, or be likely to effect, the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Parks Committee

73. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and 73. The Parks Committee shall have the care, custody, and control of all public reserves and other public places under the care and the management of the Council; and all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council to be made therein shall be under their general direction. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Lighting Committee.

74. The Lighting Committee shall have the general direction of the lighting of the streets of the Borough, of the extension of mains and laying down of service-pipes, of the collection of the lighting rates, and of the revenue of the Gasworks, and generally of all matters connected therewith.

75. The Waterworks Committee shall be charged with the

general supervision of the waterworks, the reservoir, and the mains and service pipes; of the supply of water and the imposition and collection of rates therefor; of the extension of mains, and the laying down of service pipes; and generally of all matters affecting the supply of water to the Borough.

#### Special Committees

76. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a Special Committee ought to be appointed. And no Standing Committee shall

interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution of the Council; and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

#### Chairman of Committees

77. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

#### Term of service in Committees.

78. Appointments to the several Committees shall be for the whole municipal year. The appointment of every Special Committee shall be considered to endure until the duties for which such Committee have been appointed shall have been fully performed: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the right of such Committee to remove any Chairman of such Committee, or to appoint another such Chairman in his stead, or to militate against the general provisions as to Committees in sections 109 and 110 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867;" and that so much of this By-law as relates to the appointment, powers, and duties of Committees shall be read and interpreted in connection with such last-mentioned general provisions. connection with such last-mentioned general provisions.

79. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

#### Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

80. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

mergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

- 81. 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 :-
  - By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent works, to the extent of five

pounds.

2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of five pounds.

3. By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen—or of any four Aldermen—for any emergent purpose, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

82. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee, and certified to in writing as correct under the hand of the Chairman of such Committee or another member on his behalf, before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands. Certificate required with each claim.—Salaries and wages to be payable on Mayor's order.—Certificate to be attached to report.

83. No payment shall be so pidered unless there shall be a certificate incomorandum from the Committee, Mayor, or officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into. It shall be the imperative duty of the Finance Committee to see that this requirement is fulfilled, or to report specially as to the reasons for its non-fulfilment, before recommending payment. Provided, however, that such special report as last herein mentioned may be embodied with a report by which payment of the amount in question is recommended. Provided also, that in cases of special expenditure under Bylaw 81, the report directed by that By-law to be laid before the Council shall, if the outlay shall have been lawfully incurred, be deemed a sufficient certificate. And provided further, that in regard to salaries and wages of labour for officers, servants, and labourers employed at fixed rates of payment, by order of the Council, the certificate of the Mayor of the amount due to any such officer, servant, or labourer, and the order of such Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient 83. No payment shall be so nidered unless there shall be a Mayor for the payment of such amount, shall be a sufficient authorisation for such payment; and such certificates, memoranda, and authorisations shall be attached respectively to the reports from the Finance Committee on the payments or outlays to which such certificates, memoranda, or authorisations have reference tions have reference.

# Common seal and records of the Council.

Common seal, how secured.—Care of same.

84. The common scal of the Council shall be secured by a bar which, except when such seal is in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this bar, of which keys one shall be kept by Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

#### When and how common seal to be used.

85. The common scal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every ease when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

#### How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

86. The Council Clerk shall keep such books of account and 86. The Council Clerk shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in this keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts. the accounts.

Records of the Council defined -Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

Records of the Council defined —Provisions for proper keeping of the same.

S7. The minute-book, letter-book, and all rate and assessment books, books of account, records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, business papers, reports from Committees, minutes from the Mayor, petitious, letters on municipal business, addressed to the Council or to the Mayor, or to any officer or servant of the Council orders, reports, returns, and memoranda relating to municipal business, drawings, maps, plans, contracts, specifications, agreements, and all other books and papers connected with the business of the Council shall be deemed records of the Council. All such records other than the minute-book and other books, and other than electoral rolls and other records relating to elections, shall be numbered and filed in due order, and shall be duly registered by the Council Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Upon the face of every document thus registered, to which there is any reference in the minute-book, there shall be a note of the page wherein it is so referred to. And when any order has been made by the Council, or a report has been brought up by any Committee thereof, in reference to any document so registered as aforesaid, a note of such order or report shall be made upon such document. It shall be the duty of the By-law Committee to inspect the records from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept as aforesaid, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may discover in the keeping of such records.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.

Penalties.

83. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this By-law shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than two pounds, for a second offence to a penalty not less than one pound or more than ten pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds or more than two pounds or more than twenty-five pounds. pounds or more than twenty-five pounds.

ords not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.—Exceptional circumstances— Receipts to be given in every caso before document received—Proviso as to use of records as matter of evidence.

as to use of records as matter of evidence.

89. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where, by direction of the Council, such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, ashereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. And nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the further hability of any person who shall have removed such book or other record as aforesaid, and shall not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that not have returned the same, to prosecution for stealing such book or record, or to an action at law for detention of the same, as the circumstances of the case may warrant: Provided that leave for temporary removal of a book or other record may be granted to the Council Clerk by the Mayor, in order that such Clerk may post up entries, prepare returns, or perform any other duty which it may be necessary that he should perform; also that the Mayor, or the Chairman of any Committee, or any Alderman acting for any such Chairman, may temporarily remove any record necessary for the preparation of a minute or a report, or for the purposes of any prosecution or suit at law by, against, or at the instance of the Council; but in all such cases, such Council Clerk, Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be, shall give a receipt under his hand for every document so removed and every such receipt shall be carefully document so removed and every such receipt shall be carefully preserved among the records until the book or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed: And provided also, that the Mayor, Council Clerk, or other officer of the Council, who may be subpressed to produce any book or other record of the Council in a Count of law shall have the right to record of the Council in a Court of law shall have the right to remove such book or other record for the purpose of obeying such summons, but shall return such book or record as speedily as may be, and shall, before removing the same, leave at the Council Chamber a receipt for such book or other record as aforesaid; and every such person so temporarily removing any book or other record of the Council as aforesaid shall be legally responsible for the safe keeping and return of the same.

## Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

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

## Officers and Servants.

## Notice to candidates in certain cases.

91. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per amum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications for qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

### Mode of appointment.

92. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

93. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the appointment by the Council, without advertisement, of any salaried officer or servant of the Corporation to any other permanent office or employment at the disposal of the Council to which no higher salary is attached; or to prevent the appointment in like manner of any such officer or servant to any other office or employment of which the duties require only occasional attention, and are to be paid by allowances proportionate to the extent of such duties; or to prevent any similar appointment or employment by the Mayor or by any committee or officer of the Council under the authority of any By-laws; or to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Borough. the Borough.

### Bonds for good conduct.

94. All honds given by officers or servants of the Council with the Council Clerk or the bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

#### Duties of Council Clerk.

95. 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 shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may by order of the Council (as hereafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor; and shall, when ordered by the Mayor or Finance Committee, make a half-yearly return of the revenue and expenditure.

#### Duties of Treasurer, &c.

96. Any officer of the Council, other than the Council Clerk, may have any records of the Council, other than those mentioned in By-law 84 committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and he shall in such case be responsible to the Council for the safe keeping of such records.

#### Duties of other officers and servants

97. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may, from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made as follows, viz.:—As to the duties of the Council Clerk other than those under By-law 95, and his assistants (if any)—by the Mayor or Council. As to the duties of the Council Clerk under By-law Council. As to the diffes of the Collectors of rates, bailiffs, bailiffs assistants and other officers and servants employed in and about the collection of revenue, whose superintendence is not hereinafter specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Finance Committee. As to all surveyors, architects, clerks of works, overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public overseers, inspectors of water supply, sewerage, or drainage, or other officers and servants employed in and about the public works of the Borough, and in the supply of water therefor, or the sewerage or drainage thereof, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the Committee of Works. As to the attorney for the Corporation, Librarian, Inspector of Nuisances, and other officers and servants employed in and about the carrying out and enforcement of the general provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1807," and of any other statute of which the operation has been extended to the Borough, and of the By-laws for the general good government of such Borough, whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee—by the By-law Committee. As to managers, overseers, workmen, and other officers and servants employed in and about any public reserves and other public places under the care and management of the Council—by the Parks Committee. And as to librarians, managers of public institutions under the charge of the Council, and all other officers and servants employed in or about any matter over which the Council has control, and whose superintendence is not herein specially entrusted to any other Committee or to the Mayor—by the By-law Committee. Provided that all such regulations shall be in writing, and shall be in all cases laid before the Council at the first meeting thereof, which shall be 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.

## Special powers of Mayor.

98. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of any such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared, or such explanations of information clarady prepared, or such return state. statement shall have been already prepared, or such explana-tion or information already given, and such return, state-ment, explanation, or information is so on record as herein-before provided; or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statements or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either reindered viva voce or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

## How complaints against officers be dealt with

99. All complaints against officers or servants of Corpora-99. All complaints against officers or servants of Corporation must be in writing, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing, or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor, who immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the case before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same. And if any such complaint be made to the Council or to any member or officer thereof, it shall be referred to, and investigated by the Mayor

before it shall be in any way (otherwise than by such reference) ordered upon or dealt with by such Council: Provided that every report, explanation, and information which may be made or rendered in reference to every such complaint shall be in writing. And such Mayor shall state in writing the result of every such investigation, and his opinion as to what order (if any) ought to be made in connection therewith; and such complaints, with all reports, explanations, and information as aforesaid, in connection therewith, and the Mayor's statement as aforesaid thereon, shall be held before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have made such statement, and shall be duly recorded: Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in any way the special power conferred upon the Mayor by section 152 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or any other special power which now is, or hereafter may be, conferred by statute upon such Mayor.

Miscellaneous.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### Leave of Absence.

100. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman, otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

#### Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

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 permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed Ry-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after the notice as herein-before provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

#### Lapsed business.

102. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

### Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

103. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayer, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid, as follows, namely—When against a member of the Council or an Auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against and in such case by an other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council, or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no such suit shall be brought or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council or Auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceedings be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council or of the Mayor, or of the By-law officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of such Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

## Mode of calling for tenders.

104. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or any materials supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice, as hereinafter provided.

#### Drafts of intended By-laws

105. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

#### How notices are to be published.

106. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required 106. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation done, made, or passed, or proposed to be made, done, or passed by the Council, or by any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the sand Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in one or more newspapers circulating in the Borough.

#### Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

reasons obstructing omicers of the Council.

107. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language, towards the said officer in any street, road, or other place within the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds. two pounds.

## Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

108. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend, temporarily, certain portions of this Part of these By-laws.

109. Any such By-law or By-laws of this Part, or any portion or portions of such By-law or By-laws as are not 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 the motion whereon the same shall have been adopted, of the purpose for which suspension is required, and that for every screamete matter or business as to which such suppossion. the purpose for which suspension is required, and that for every separate matter or business as to which such suspension is so required, there shall be a separate resolution as aforesaid: And provided also that the following By-laws of this Part shall never be suspended, nor shall any one of them nor any portion of any such By-laws, be suspended on any pretence whatever, namely:—Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 37, 38, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 79, 80 to 89 inclusive, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, and 107.

#### PART IL

Collection and Enforcement of Rales.—Times and modes of Collection.

Rates under sec. 164 of the 31st Vic. No. 12 to be collected half-yearly.

110. All rates or levies imposed by the Council under the provisions of section 164 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by annual or half-yearly instalments, as the Council shall from time to time direct, and shall be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

### Special Rates.

special rates.

111. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed. appointed.

#### Office hours,

1.2. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council by resolution from time to time for that purpose, or to the authorised collector.

### Defaulters.

113. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within thirty days after the day so appointed as aforesaid for payment thereof, shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the daty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

### Mayor to enforce payment.

114. It shall be the duty of the Mayor either to issue distress warrants against all such persons so in default as aforesaid, and to cause such warrants to be enforced, or to cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

### Enforcement by distress

115. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

#### Bailiff's sureties.

116. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of £25 each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

#### Duty of Bailiff.

117. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner bereinafter provided.

#### Warrant of distress.

118. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

### Distress and sale, &c.

Distress and sale, &c.

119. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Borough as the bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay 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.

120. At the time of making a distress, the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

#### Goods may be impounded.

Goods may be impounded.

121. The bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature of kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

### Owner to direct order of sale.

122. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon shall at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

### Proceeds of distress,

123. The bailiff shall band over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

#### Costs.

124. 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 annexed marked C,

## SCHEDULE A.

### Warrant of distress.

I, , Mayor of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, do hereby authorise you , the bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , stuate at now upon one cana ana premises) of situate at for being the amount of rates due to said Borough to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 18

## SCHEDULE B.

### Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, dated , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of at within the said Borough, for amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day

Dated this day of , 18

# SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the		
sum is not more than £20	2	U
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	-0
For man in possession, each day, or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound		
on proceeds of the sale	1	0

#### PART III.

## Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

#### Fire or combustible materials, &c.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

125. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, haystack, straw, grass, weeds, or combustible or inflammable materials of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

#### Setting fire to matter without notice.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

126. Any person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatever in the open air, within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building, or boundary or dividing fence within the said Borough, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the lands or premises adjoining the lands or premises upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or shall wilfully set fire to such inflammable matter as aforesaid between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Fireworks.

127. Every person who shall light any bonfire, tar-barrel, or firework, upon or within ten yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall discharge any firearms without lawful cause within one thousand yards of any dwelling within the boundaries, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding

five pounds.

128. If any chimney catch or be on fire, the person occupy 128. It any chimney catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeithere shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justice or Justices before whom the case is heard that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission or carelessness, whether with respect to cleanse such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

## Burning shavings, &c., in the streets.

129. Any person who shall burn any shavings, rubbish, or any other matter or thing, in any road, street, lane, or public place within the said Borough, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

#### PART IV.

Streets and public places .- Public health and decency, &c. New roads to be reported upon.

Now roads to be reported upon.

130. No new public or intended public road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been levelled by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf, or until the said road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid shall have been duly examined by the Committee of Works or such duly authorised officer as aforesaid, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer as aforesaid. aforesaid

#### Plan of proposed new roads, &c., to be deposited.

131. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the Borough shall open any road, street, lane or way, or lay out any park, reserve, or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place, he, she, or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself, herself, or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place as aforesaid.

#### Dedication of new roads, &c.

132. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any 132. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, street, lane, way, purk, reserve, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council; and the proprietor or proprietors as aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, street, lane, way, park, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council; and such further instrument or dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

#### Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

Roads and streets, and encroachments thereon, &c.

133. The Committee for Works, or the Borough Surveyor, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for making out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, ways, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, in question, shall cable, to the plans under which the land, with frontage to the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or Borough Surveyor, or other officer or person as aforesaid, to place, or cause to be erected, posts at the corners or intersection of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinfler provided: Provided further, that this By-law shall he read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

#### Change of street levels

134. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the 134. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, lane, way, or thoroughfare as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section, showing the proposed cuttings, to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the said plan and section shall, if adopted, he signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion, for such adoption, and countersigned by the the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footway or path-way, when flagged or asphalted, not to be interfered with without permission.

with without permission.

135. Whenever the footway or path-way in front of any house or the ground, along any road, street, private street, or lane within the Borough has been flagged or asphalted by the Council, the same and the asphalt or flagging thereon shall not be removed, taken up, or otherwise interfered with by any person whomsoever without the permission of the Mayor or Committee for Works first being had and obtained. And every person removing, taking up, or otherwise interfering with such footway or path-way, or the flagging or asphalt thereon, without first obtaining the permission of the Mayor so to do, and every person wilfully or maliciously injuring or destroying such footway or path-way, or the asphalting or flagging thereon, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than five shillings.

## Erection of house -fee for permission, &c.

Erection of house—fee for permission, &c.

136. Every person intending to erect or put up any fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, in or upon the building line of any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, place, or premises within the Borough, shall, either by himself or by his contractor, serve or cause to be served seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer before commencing the same, stating his intention, and describing the proposed situation of the proposed fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, and shall, at the time the said notice is given as aforesaid, pay unto the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer a fee of five shillings for permission to erect any such fence, or any such house, shop, or other erection or building who shall, by himself or his contractor, commence to put up or creet any such fence, house, shop, or other erection or building, without having first given such notice as aforesaid, or without having paid such fee as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

### Pipes, gutters, &c.

137. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means 137. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry, by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rain-water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any road, street, lane, or public place within the Borough. Any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required so to do by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, and subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or some officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf.

#### No balcony, &c., to project.

No balcony, &c., to project.

138. With regard to buildings hereafter to be built or rebuilt, it shall not be lawful for any verandah, portico, or balcony to project beyond the building line of any street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, except with the consent of the Council first obtained; nor shall any balcony or any other external projection as aforesaid, which may hereafter be added to any existing building, be allowed to project as aforesaid, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than one pound, except with the consent of the Council first obtained: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be permitted to be erected in any street, road, or thoroughfare less than 30 feet wide: Provided also, that any person desiring to erect any such structure shall first submit a plan for the approval of the Council.

#### Encroachments must be removed on notice.

139. The Borough Surveyor or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that hehalf may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encronchment in and upon any road, street, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place under the charge of the Council. Notice shall in this case be served either personally, or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachmene in structure belongs, or who has erected the same or caused it to be erected.

#### Council may remove encroachments

140. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable time, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its Borough Surveyor or other proper officer duly appointed in that behalf, and at the cost of the person so offending (provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds), or at the Council's option, to proceed against the offender for the breach of this By-law, the penalty for the first offence not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in case of the second and every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than two pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

### Or may proceed by action,

1 H. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment annot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment.

#### To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

142. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Borough Surveyor or other officer of the Council as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him or cither of them, in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said Borough Surveyor or other such officer as aforesaid, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Heards or fences to be erected.

143. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Borough, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or any part thereof will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the Borough Surveyor or other officer of the Council of the Borough duly appointed in that behalf, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise; and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in such good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building, or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, place lights on each side of the said hoards or fences, and keep the same burning from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the Borough Surveyor or such other officer of the Council of the Borough within a reasonable time afterwards as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c.; to be removed from streets without permission.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

144. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or 144. 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 footway of any street, road, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage such carriage or footway, shall, on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

145. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left, any hole adjoining or near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works or Borough Surveyor of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sauset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding ten pounds. 145. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause

# Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed, under penalty.

nenalty.

146. Every owner or occupier of any land, house, building, or premises within the said Borough, having any entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, water-hole, quarry, excavation, or opening in the ground adjoining or near to any footway of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient five-feet paling fence at the least, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises, or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by fonces, rails, or other enclosures, so as to prevent he like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted for any such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every such owner and occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such convictions aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. By-law.

## Wells to be covered over. - Penalty.

Wells to be covered over. - Penalty.

147. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes, situated between his or her dwelling-house, or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street, or footway within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of or in any yard or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently covered over; and if every person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by the Borough Surveyor or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf or shall have 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 every day after such notice that such well shall remain open and uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate oflence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

148. The Mayor, or any officer or person acting under the authority of the Mayor, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same or for any other necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending againt this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall ferfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

149. Any person who shall haul, draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place within the said Borough, any timber, stone, or other thing, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other material or thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or draw or trail upon any part of such street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or public place, to the injury thereof, shall 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 damage occasioned thereby.

shillings over and above the damage occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on footpaths; and throwing filth, &c.

150. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriageway, footway, gutter, or water-table of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, passage, or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, or cut up any beast, swinc, sheep, lamb, or other animal in or so near to any such street or public place, as that any blood or filth shall run or flow upon or over, or be on any or either or any such carriageway, footway, gutter, or water-table; or shall run, roll, drive, propel, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer to be run, rolled, driven, propelled, drawn, or placed upon any of the said footways of any such atreet, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, truck, or shall wilfully lead, drive, or ride any horse, ase, mule, or other beast upon any such footway. hogshead, east, or barrel, or shall windry lead, drive, or lide any horse, ase, mule, or other beast upon any such footway, shall upon conviction forf it and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding forty shallings nor less than five shillings, for the second offence a sud, not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings, and to a third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one normal.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removed.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

being erected in front of shops.

151. 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, box, case, or goods of any kind whatever; or shall hoop, place, wash, or cleansed, any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriageway, footway, gutter, or water-table, in any street, road, hane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough; or shall set out, lay, or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed, any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheel-barrow, land-barrow, sledge, trunk, or other carriage, upon any such carriageway, except forthe necessary time of loading or unloading 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 place, or cause to be set or placed, in or upon or over any such carriageway, footway, gutter, or water-table, any timber, stone, bricks, lime, or other materical or things for building whatsoever (unless the sanction of the Borough Surveyor or other officer of the Council duly anthorised in that behalf has been first had and obtained, or unless the same shall be enclosed to the satisfaction of such officer as aforesaid) or any other materers or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or excode, or shall cause or 151. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit obtained, or unless the same shall be enclosed to the satisfac-tion of such officer as aforesard) or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be hung out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoes or, from any house or other building or premises, over any part of any such footway, carriage-way, gutter, or water-table, or over any area of any house or building premises, or any other matter or thing from and on the outside of the front or any other part of any house or other building or premises over or next anto any such street. road, lane, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, being thereto required by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf; or if any officer of the Council this authorised in that behalf, of it any person who, having, in pursuance of any such requisition as aforesaid, removed or caused to be removed, any such stallboard, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, casks, box, case, goods, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, hand-barrow, sledge, truck, carriage, timber, stones,

bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall, at any time thereafter, again set, lay, or place, expose or put out, or cause, procure, permit, or suffer to be set, kaid, placed, exposed or put out, the same or any of them, or any other stall-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, goods, timber, stones, bricks, lime, coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, truck, wheel-barrow, hand-barrow, sledge, meat, offal, or other things or matters whatsoever (save and except as aforesaid), m, upon, or over any such carriage or footway of or next unto any such street or public place as aforesaid, shall, upon convection for every such offence, 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: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house in such a manner as that such an awning shall he at least 8 feet above the proper level of the footway, and that the posts be placed close to the kerb-stone or outer edge of such footway, and that the said posts and any framework be erected to the satisfaction of the Council, and as may from time to time be directed by the Council. bricks, lime, meat, offal, or other matters or things, shall, at directed by the Council.

#### Public Health.

152. No person shall keep, or permit, or suffer to remain on any premises within the said Borough any vehicle, article, or thing whatsoever, from which any unwholesome or offensive

153. All drains, earth-closets, privics, and cesspits, and ashpits, on any premises in the said city constructed, shall be maintained and kept by the owner, occupant, or agent of such premises, so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and so as that there shall be no overflow or soakage there-

154. No person shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, through, upon, or over any street, or public place in the said Borough, except between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, any unwholesome or offensive matter of any kind whatsoever, and nothing herein contained is to have the effect of repealing any Bylaw now in force for the mode and times of removal of night-

soil.

155. The occupant of every factory and the owner of every steam-engine in the said Borough shall construct the fire-place or furnace and chimney of such factory or steam-engine in such manner as to consume, as far as practicable, the carbonaceous matters or gases, commonly called smoke, arising from the fuel used therein, or shall affix proper and suitable apparatus to such fire-place or furnace and chimney as aforesaid so as to cause such chimney to consume such carbonaceous matters or gases as aforesaid.

156. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, for each offence, upon conviction before one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

not exceeding ten pounds.

Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

Sale of blown meat, &c., forbidden.

157. No person shall sell or expose, or have for sale, or keep on his premise, any meat or any other article intended, but unfit for human food, or shall expose or have for sale any adulterated butter, meal, bread, or other article of food, or any adultered milk, knowing either of them to be so adulterated; and any person offending against this By-law shall, for every such offence, be liable, on conviction, to pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and shall also be liable to a further penalty, not exceeding five pounds, for every day during which any forbidden article shall be kept on the premises of such person.

No person to keep neat unfit for food.

No person to keep meat unfit for food.

158. No person shall keep or have in his possession or retain in any building, shop, or other place, exposed for sale, any dead animal, carcass meat, poultry, or fish intended for, but unfit for human food, and every person offending against this By-kew shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, and to a further penalty not exceeding tive pounds for every day during which any such forbidden thing shall be kept or retained by any such person.

Sale or letting of interest premits or goods.

Sale or letting of infected premi es or goods.

150. If any person shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, any dwelling-house, or part thereof, or premi es occupied in connection therewith in the said Borough which then is, or shall have been within thirty days prior to the date of such sale or letting, occupied by any person suffering from any infectious or contugious disease, without giving due notice thereof to the person or persons purchasing, renting, or hining any such house or premises, the person so selling, letting, or causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not causing to be sold or let, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds. And any person who shall sell, let, or cause to be sold or let, in the said Borough any article of furniture, bedding, household or personal effects, knowing the same to have been within three months prior to the date of such sale or letting used by any person or persons suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

#### Exposing infected articles.

160. All persons who shall expose or cause to be exposed in any road, street, public place, or unclosed land adjacent to any dwelling, road, street, or public place, any article what-soever, knowing the same to have been in the use or occupation of any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disease within thirty days prior to the date of such exposure as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than ten pounds.

#### Regulation of traffic in streets.

allow his horse or horses to go out of a walking pace whilst turning any of the street corners nor whilst passing over crossings at the intersection of streets, nor whilst passing to and from any entrance to premises intersecting the foot-paths, nor propel any bieyele or tricycle or other wheeling vehicle over any crossing or intersection of streets within the said Borough at a pace faster than a walk.

162. Any persons conducting or taking horses along any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, shall keep them secured by means of a halter or bridle, and shall lead them, and no person shall run or drive, or cause to be run or driven, any horse or horses loose through any such street, thoroughfare, or public place as aforesaid, nevertheless that horses being taken to the Public Pound and afterwards impounded therein, or mobs of horses being driven to or from market, shall not be within the meaning of this By-law.

163. No driver of any vehicle shall be or remain at such a tos. No driver of any venter shall be or remain at such a distance from his vehicle, anywhere within the said Borough so as not to have immediate and full control over the same, unless he shall have previously locked the wheels thereof. Every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

### Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

164. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and eleven o'clock at night; or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over and cast any night-soil, ammoniacal matter, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter, otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any such road, passage, thoroughfare, public place, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds; 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, shall be liable to and forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

## Riding on drays, careless driving, &c.

left. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind shall ride upon any such carriage in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such carts as are drawn by one horse and driven or guided with reins only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whilst it is passing upon such street, road, passage, thoroughfare, or public place that he cannot have the direction and government of the horse or horses and cattle drawing the same; or if the driver of any waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or any other carriage whatsoever meeting any other carriage shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach or othor carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare; or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street; or by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon the same, every such driver or person so offending shall upon conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings.

Lights to carriages, &c. 165. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any

#### Lights to carriages, &c.

166. The driver of any carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, eart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle, when driving or propelling the same in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall provide such carriage, buggy, waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, or other wheeled vehicle with a lamp on each side of the

same, outside, and shall keep such lamps lighted; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfest and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings. Provided that in the case of a bicycle or tricycle one lamp will suffice.

#### Riding or driving furiously.

167. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon 107. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously as to create alarm, or so as that the safety of any other person or of any property shall or may be endangered, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

#### Damage to kerb-stones, guilles, &c.

168. No driver or carter or other person shall wilfully or negligently do or suffer, or cause to be done, any damage or injury to any culvert, kerb-stone, channel, gutter, or pathway in any street or roadway in the Borough aforesaid; and any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for every offence forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings over and above the damage done.

#### Loitering in the streets, &c.

169. Any person loitering or standing on the footway or carriage-way of any road, street, lane, or other public place within the said Borough, so neglecting or refusing without reasonable cause or excuse to move on after having been requested so to do by any constable or other police officer, or any officer duly authorised by the Council of the said Borough in that behalf, shall on conviction forfeitany sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

## Blasting Rock.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

170. Any person or persons who shall be desirous of blasting any rock within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, or dwelling-house in the Borough, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person or persons shall blast, or cause to be blasted, any rock within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him or them by the said Council Clerk, he, she, or they shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

## Public Property.

### Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

171. Any person who shall wantonly or maliciously break or injure any lamp or lamp-post, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Borough, shall over and above the necessary expense of repairing the injury committed, be hable to forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

## As to damaging buildings.

172. Any person who shall damage any public building, gate, wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, water-course, or other public property within the Borough, shall pay the costs of repairing the same; and if such damage be wilfully done, shall be hable to forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds.

## Affixing placards on walls, &c.

173. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, house, fence, culvert, kerb-stone, pathway, hand-rail, or other property of the Council, or in any other manner deface the same without authority of the Council, he or they shall be liable to forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

## Damaging trees.

174. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, reserve, park, or public place under the management of the Council, shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding two sums and the state of the council shall be liable to forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two

#### Extirpation of noxious weeds.

the Borough who shall permit to grow on the premises or land within the Borough who shall permit to grow on the premises or land, or place upon the public streets or roads, weeds known as Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, prickly pear, sweetbriar, or any noxious weed, and who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of a notice in writing, by post or otherwise, from the Council, or proper officer of the Council, so to do, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

#### Obstructing public pathways.

176. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, or other public place within the Borough, shall permit any shrub or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhaug any footpath, footway, or carriage-way on the side of any such street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or other public place, so as to obstruct the passage thereof, and shall not, on demand made by the Council or their Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer duly authorised on that behalf, ent or cause to be cut, or lop or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of eight feet at the least, the Council and their servants, labourers, and workmen may cut, lop, or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, and shrubs, and may remove or burn, or cause to be removed or burnt, any portion of such trees so cut and lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist or in any manner forcibly oppose the said Council or their servants, labourers, or workmen in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf by virtue of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," every such person so offending shall on conviction for every such offence be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds. 176. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side

#### Injuring public fountains, &c.

177. Any person who shall injure any public fountain, pump, cock, water-pipe, or any other thing connected with the pre-servation or supply of water to the Borough, or to any portion thereof, shall forfeit and pay the amount of such damage, and any further sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than

## Dead Animals, Filthy Premises, &c.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public water-courses, &c.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public water-courses, &c.

178. Any person who shall cast any filth, rubbish, or any dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning into any public water-course, sewer, water-hole, river, creek, road, or pathway; or who shall suffer any slops, suds, or filth of any kind to flow from his or her premises into any such water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, water-tables, or streets of the Borough; or shall permit or cause, by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances any such suds or filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or sewer; or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer or water-course, creek, or caual, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds, and shall pay cost of restoring such obstructed or diverted water-course, creek, or canal.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

## Dead animals—mode of removal.

179. If any animal shall die in any part of the Borough and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property, where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Borough, he shall for every such such offence for feit and pay any such pat shall for every such such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than two pounds.

## Power of Inspector as to dead animals on private premises.

180. The Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer 180. The Inspector of Nusances, or any other officer appointed by the Council of the Borough, may at any hour in the day-time enter upon any premises or place within the said Borough where any animal has died, and require the owner or occupier of such premises or place immediately to destroy such animal by fire, and, if necessary, to remove the same for that purpose, as such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council shall direct, or otherwise forthwith officerally, to remove and dispect of the reasoners of the same or officer effectually to remove and dispose of the same as afore-said, in default of which it shall be lawful for any one or said, in default of which it shall be lawfill for any blood more of such officers to cause such animal to be removed for, that purpose; and every owner or occupier of such premises or places failing, neglecting, or refusing to comply with such requisition, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding thirty pounds nor less than three pounds.

## Dead animals, in certain cases to be removed at cost of Owner.

181. If any animal shall die in any public street or place within the Borough, it shall be immediately removed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the said Council, and destroyed in the manner aforesaid, at the cost of the owner.

Hog-sties to be forty yards from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c.

182. Any person who shall keep, breed, or feed any kind of swine in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place, situated and being within one hundred yards of any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or public place in the Borough or nearest dwelling-house, or shall suffer any kind of swine or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow or any

other animal of a like nature or any poultry belonging to him or her, or under his or her charge, to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any street, road, lane, park, reserve, thoroughfare, or public place, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings for each and every animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Borough, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of such animal so kept, bred, fed, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street or public place as aforesaid; and the words "any house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place," wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "horses" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or foals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws.

#### Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-stics.

Stables, cow-sheds, and pig-sties.

183. The occupier of anyland or premises within the Borough on which there shall be creeted any stable, cow-yard, fowl-house, cattle-shed, or pig-sty, shall cause such premises to be kept in such a state in respect to cleanliness as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health, and shall cause all dung, soil, or manure, produced or accumulated thereon to be collected in a place (to be approved of by the Inspector of Nuisances) in the yard of such premises, and there to be an inoffensive condition, and so as not to be productive of any nuisance; and shall cause such dung, soil or other manure, to be from time to time removed from such premises, as often as the quantity so collected shall amount to one cubic yard. And if at any time the owner or occupier of any such premises shall neglect or fail to have such dung, soil or other manure removed therefrom, as aforesaid, the same shall be removed by the Inspector of Nuisances, at the expense of such occupier. For an offence against this By-law any person shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

\*\*Premises in state to endanger public health.\*\*

## Premises in state to endanger public health.

### Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners

184. If upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the limits of the said Borough is in a filthy or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or or unwholesome condition, that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom such notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default; Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

#### As to private avenues, or dirty or unwholesome premises.

185. Any owner or any occupier of any house, building, yard, garden, premises, or other place within the Borough who shall neglect to keep clean any private avenues, passages, yards, throughfares, and ways within the said premises so occupied, or belonging to him, so as by such neglect to cause a nuisance by offensive smell or otherwise, shall on conviction for feet and rates a new rest exceeding five nearly ways the production. forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings for every such offence.

## Cleansing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

Clearsing butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, &c.

186. For preserving the cleanliness of the Borough and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he, they, or any of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butchers' shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tanneries, and fellmongering establishments, manufactory, factory, or establishments in the Borough, and give such directions concerning the cleansing the said shambles, slaughter-houses, tanneries, and establishments, both within and without, as to him, them, or any of them shall seem needful; and any butcher, or the owner or occupier of any such shamble, slaughter-house, tannery, 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 and not les than ten shillings.

#### Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

187. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains, of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a misance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council as aforesaid, shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment, or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter to remain and be in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Borough, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Various Obstructions and Annovances

#### VARIOUS OBSTRUCTIONS AND ANNOYANCES.

188. Every person who, in any street, road, lane, thoroughfare, park, reserve, or other public place or passage, within the said Borough, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passagers in or through the Borough, shall commit any of the following offences, shall on conviction for any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds .---

- (1.) 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 street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place, and close to the footway thereof without sufficient and proper ropes and tackling.
- (2.) Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed in any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare or public place, the careass, or any part of the careass of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient clean and proper cloth covering the same, for the concealment from public place as shall hank or correspond to the property about interest are shall hank or correspond to the property about interests meat view, or shall hawk or carry about butcher's for sale without covering the same as aforesaid.

Throwing filth, &c., on footways, &c -Killing animals.

- (3.) 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, offall, dung, soil, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, slops, suds, or filth, or annoyance, or any matter or thing, into any public watercourse, sewer, or canal, or in or upon the carriageway, footway, or water-table of any street, lane, or other public place in the said Borough, or shall kill any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb or other animal for the purpose of sale, upon any premises, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a fine not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, and shall, in addition to any such forfeiture, pay the cost of removing such filth or obstruction.
- (4.) Every person who shall place any line, cord or pole, across any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare or public place within the Borough, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub to overhang the foot-path, to the danger or annoyance of any person.
- (5.) Every person who shall haul, place, or caused to be hauled or placed, any boat, gear, or spars, upon any of the reserves within the Borough aforesaid, and refusing to remove the same when lawfully requested
- (6.) Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street, road, lane, passage, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.
- (7.) Every person who shall place, hang up, or affix any sign-post, board, house-ticket, notice, or other similar thing otherwise than close and parallel to or flat upon the wall of the house, shop, or building to which the same belong
- (8.) No horse-post shall be erected within the Borough, of less height than four feet six inches, nor of less thickness than six inches square, and every horse-post so erected shall be painted white, and kept so painted by the occupant of the premises in connection with which such horse-post shall be erected.
- (9.) 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 heard or enclosure when any house or buildings are being erected, pulled down, or repaired).

(10.) No person shall deposit, or cause or suffer to be deposited, in or by the side of or on any road, street, dépositéd, in or by the side of or on any road, street, right-of-way, lane, passage, water-channel, or gutter, or in any creek or in any other public place within the Borough, any dust, mud, ashes, rubbash, filth, offal, manure, liquid-manure, dung, or soil; and no person shall deposit or cause or suffer to be deposited, any night-soil or other offensive matter on any land, field, or garden, within the Borough unless specially authorized in that behalf by the Council.

(11.) Every person who shall carry goods on any frame to the annovance of any rerson upon the footway of

(11.) Every person who shall carry goods on any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street, road, lane, or other public footway.
(12.) 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 of way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Borough.

Passengers, &c , not to be interrupted by dusting.

(13.) Between the hours of eight o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening of any day, no person shall cause interruption, annoyance, or inconvenience to passengers along the streets or footpaths of the said Borough, by raising, or discharging, dust upon or across any such street or footpath, whether from buildings in process of crection or demolition, or other-

buildings in process of crection or demolition, or otherwise howsoever.

(14.) Any person who, being the owner or person in charge of any pigeons or other birds, shall permit any such bird to be at large within the Borough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than ten shillings, and any person duly authorised by the Council may destroy such bird without being responsible to any person claiming the ownership of such bird.

(15.) Any person who shall insecurely stack, pile, collect, or place upon any footway within the Borough any one or more shutters, or permit or allow the same to be insecurely stacked, piled, collected, or placed upon any footway within the said Borough, or in such a manner as to be dangerous to passers by, shall for every such offence forfeit a sum of not less than one pound and not more than ten pounds.

and not more than ten pounds.

#### Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

189. Any person who shall, except in proper costume, hathe, near or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public wharf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the limits of the Borough, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

## Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

190. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street, road, lane, passage, or thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough, or in view thereof, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

## PART V.

## Noisome and Offensive Trades.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

Complaint—Inquire and report—Order of Council thereon—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

191. Upon the complaint in writing, by any householder, that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of his or her family, or to otherwise annoy, injure, or be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome or offensive trade within the meaning of these Bylaws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within auch reasonable time, not being less than thirty days no rmore than sixty days, as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his, her, or ther manufacture, trade, calling or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive

sive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds, for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than http pounds.

Mede of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be connecred—Penalty.

192. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture. notice to be given as atoresaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measure as shall effectually, and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any such easy commence, enter upon or person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, cailing, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way noisonic and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

#### Service of notice-Liabilities.

193. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the 193. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherem or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purpose of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

#### PART VI.

#### Public Exhibitions, &c. Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed

194. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the 194. No exhibition, other than exhibitions licensed by the Coloural Secretary under the provisious of the Act 14th Victoria No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the Borough, nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such, for hire or profit within the Borough, unless and until the same shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor—Penalty for exhibition, &c., without

shall be duly registered as hereinafter prescribed.

Temporary license by Mayor—Penalty for exhibiting, &c., without license.

195. It shall be lawful for the Mayor, by writing under his hand, and without charge, to permut any such exhibition as aforesaid (other than an exhibition requiring to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary under the said Act), and which shall not be held or kept for more than one week, and in like manner to allow any place within the Borough to be used for purposes of public amusement other than entertainments requiring to be licensed as aforesaid for not more than one week; Provided that it shall be incumbent upon such Mayor to inquire strictly as to the nature of such proposed exhibition or amusement before granting such permission, and to refuse such permission if it shall appear that such proposed exhibition or amusement is of such a nature as to require to be licensed by the Colonial Secretary as aforesaid, or if there shall be reasonable cause for believing that such exhibition or amusement will be likely to entail any violation of public decency, to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any inhabitant of the Borough. Every person holding or keeping such exhibition, or using any place within the Borough for public anusement as aforesaid, or causing or permitting such place to be used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

## Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

Public buildings, &c., to be registered.

196. Every occupier of any building or ground in which any exhibition is held or kept, or any public amusement conducted aforesaid, shall in each year register at the office of the Council such building or ground, together with the situation and description thereof, and of the exhibition proposed to be held or kept, or the public annuement proposed to be conducted as aforesaid in or upon such building or ground, and the name of such occupier. And every person who causes, and every

occupier of any such building or land, who permits any such exhibition to be held or kept, or any public amusement to be conducted for a longer period than one week, in or on any such building or land not being registered for the purpose, or without such certificate of registration as hereinafter mentioned having been obtained for the same, shall forfeit for every such offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

## Certificates of registration, &c.

Certificates of registration, &c.

197. The Council, upon the written application of any such occupier as aforesaid, stating the particulars aforesaid, and if upon inspection by the proper officer, the building or land shall have been found to be secure and proper for the purpose stated, and if the proposed exhibition or amusement shall not be such as to require a license from the Colomal Secretary as aforesaid, and shall not be thought likely to entail any violation of public decency, or to endanger the public peace, or to be a nuisance to any mhabitants of the said Borough, the said Council shall cause the aforesaid premises to be registered in a registry book to be kept for that purpose, and shall thereupon grant to the applicant a certificate of such registration of such premises. And the said Council may at any time, and for any of the causes hereafter mentioned, suspend for a stated period the effect of or cancel any such registration, and shall forthwith give notice of such suspension or cancellation to the occupier of the registered building or land; and during such suspension, or after such cancellation, 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.

198. The proper officer of the Council duly authorized in that behalf may at all reasonable times enter into or upon and inspect any such registered building or land.

#### No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

199. No such exhibition or place of public amusement, as aforesaid shall be held, except by permission of the Council, or kept open or used for the purpose of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Registration fee+Time for which registration shall be in force.

200. For every such registration as aforesaid the occupier of the building or land so registered shall pay to the Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough, a fee of one pound; and every such registration, whenever the same may be made shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December, then part are inversed as leaves. next ensuing and no longer.

Certificate of registration to an rate as because for exhibition, &c., named therein and no other.

201. The certificate of registration aforesaid shall be regarded 201. Theoretificate of registration aforcsaidshall beregarded as a license from the Council for the holding or keeping of the exhibition, or for carrying on the public amusements therein mentioned, but for none other. Any occupier of such building or land who shall hold or keep therein or thereon any exhibition, or shall use such building or land for any public amusements other than such exhibition or amusements mentioned in such certificate or license, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. more than ten pounds.

#### Unlawful games andjexhibations.

202. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any building or land wherein or whercon any game with dice, or other games of chance for money, or any bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, or other exhibitions or annusements opposed to public morality or involving cruelty to animals, or likely to cause any breach of the peace, are proposed to be had or carried on; and the occupier of any building or land so registered as aforesaid who shall permit any such game of chance or exhibition or annusement as are in the section before mentioned, to be had, held, or carried on in or upon such building, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. 202. No license shall be granted as aforesaid to or for any

Suspension or revocation of license-Notice to be given, and licensee to allowed to show cause.

203. The effect of any such registration as aforesaid may be suspended, or such registration may be cancelled, as the Council shall think fit, for any of the following causes, namely: Whenever the occupier of the registered building or land, or the manager of any such exhibition or amusement as aforesaid, held, kept, conducted, or carried or, in, or upon such building or ground shall have been twice convicted of offences against these By-laws within a period or twelve months; or whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the said Council that the superintendent, director, or manager, or other person in charge of any such exhibition or annusement is a confirmed drunkard, or that such exhibition or annusement is being conducted in such a manner as to violate public decency, to endanger the public peace or become a nuisance to any

inhabitants of the Borough: Provided that before any such unnablants of the Borough: Provided that before any such suspension or cancellation as aforesaid, the occupier of such registered building or land shall have notice of the fact that the said Council is about to consider whether there shall be any such suspension or cancellation, and of the causes of this proceeding, and shall be allowed to show cause against such suspension or cancellation before the same shall be ordered.

Construction of term "occupier"—Change in occupancy—Palse statement.

204. Any person who shall superintend, direct, or manage, or shall be otherwise in charge of any such exhibition or public amusement as aforesaid, in or upon any such building or land as aforesaid; or who shall reside in or upon any such building or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held bent or carried on or who, being or land wherein or whereon any such exhibition or public amusement shall be held, kept, or carried on; or who, being the owner, lessee, or tenant of any such building or land, shall permit the same to be used for the purpose of any such exhibition or public amusement, shall be deemed the occupier of such building or land for all the purposes of these By-laws. And the said By-laws shall be held to be as applicable in every case to any number of such occupiers as to any single occupier; and every other occupier whose name shall have been so recised. and every other occupier whose name shall have been so registered as aforesaid shall be deemed and taken to be, and con-tinue to be, such occupier for all the purposes of these By-laws: Provided that in the event of any change in the by-laws: Frovided that in the event of any change in the occupancy of any such building or ground as aforesaid it shall be competent for the parties concerned to notify the same, by writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall writing under their hands, to the said Council Clerk, who shall lay such notification before the Council at its next meeting; and if after such inquiry as such Council may deem necessary, there shall seem to be no valid objection to such change of occupancy, a corresponding entry shall be made in the registry aforesaid, and a new certificate shall be issued, which shall be in force until the then next ensuing 31st day of December, and no longer. And for every such new certificate a fee of five shillings shall be paid to the said Council Clerk for the benefit of the said Borough. And any person who shall make any false statement in any such application or notice as aforesaid as to any of the facts or particulars required by these By-laws to be stated in such application or notice, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

## PART VII.

#### Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

205. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw, or cause to enter therein, any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff, or thing of any kind whatsoever; or shall cause or permit, or suffer to be run or to be brought therein, the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper water: or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid; or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterwork belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence be lable to forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than ten pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than ten pounds nor more than twenty pounds. 205. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, contwenty pounds.

#### Wilful waste of water.

Wiful waste of water.

206. Whosoever being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, reservoir, or standpipe of or belonging to, or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump, or conduit, from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds, for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds.

## Damming up water without consent.

207. Whosoever shall, without the consent in writing of the Council, construct or place any dam or embankment, or allow any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any accumulation of drift or silt to accumulate in or across any river, creek, or natural water-course, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds. And if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall still fail to remove such dam or embankment he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds. Diverting Water from Reservoirs of Council in certain cases.

208. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclu-208. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir, watercourse, dam, lagoon, or water-works belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the stormater having fallen on any gathering-ground, whosoever shall, by any means whatsoever, divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or water-works, or some watercourse leading thereto, or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one bound, nor more than twenty 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 sum not less than five pounds, nor more than fifty pounds.

By-laws for the Regulation and Management of Water Supply

The Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, subject to and in exercise and execution of the powers and authorities conferred on such Council by the "Country Towns Water and Sewerage Act of 1880," make the following By-laws:—

209. No person shall be supplied with water by measure until he shall have signed a contract with the said Council, in the form or to the effect contained in the Schedulc hereto.

210. The following charges are those which owners and

in the form or to the effect contained with the Schedulc hereto.

210. The following charges are those which owners and occupiers of land and tenements or other persons shall pay in respect of water supplied by the said Council by measure, that is to say, for water supplied (except in cases hereafter mentioned, or in cases of special agreement with the said Council) at the rate of two shillings per thousand gallons.

211. The minimum quantity of water to be charged for, where water is supplied by measure, shall be, if for donestic and other than domestic purposes, the quantity of which the charge at two shillings per thousand gallons would be equal to the amount of the assessed rate which would be payable for lands, tenements, or premises so supplied if supplied otherwise than by measure; and if for other than domestic purposes only, 25,000 gallons per quarter.

212. A supply of water for domestic purposes shall not include a supply of water for livery or carriers' stables, or a supply for any manufacturing purposes, or for irrigation, or

include a supply of water for livery or carriers' stables, or a supply for any manufacturing purposes, or for irrigation, or for water-power, or for fountains, or for any ornamental purposes, and the supply of water for other than domestic purposes solely shall in all cases be by measure.

213. The charge for water supplied for steam boilers shall be twenty shillings per annum for each horse-power of such steam boiler; and for water carts supplied from stand-pipes, one shilling per load of 500 gallons or less.

214. For water supplied temporarily to buildings in course of progress, the contractor or other person erecting such buildings

214. For water supplied temporarily to buildings in course of progress, the contractor or other person erecting such buildings shall pay lifteen shillings per centum on the amount of contract price for stonework, brickwork, and plastering, or the said Council may require the said contractor or other person erecting such buildings to procure a meter to be fixed, and make the ordinary charge fixed for water supplied by measure, or may make a special agreement in respect of the charge for such water.

215. Water required for market gardens, nurseries cultivated for trade or for purely agricultural purposes, and cricket and bowling clubs and public baths, may be supplied by measure, and the person so supplied shall pay therefor at the rate of one shilling per thousand gallons.

216. Water supplied to hospitals or other charitable institutions for all purposes shall be at the rate of sixpence per thousand gallons.

217. Water supplied to any lands, tenements, or premises not before specified and not chargeable with or paying Borough Rates, shall be supplied by measure, and the persons so supplied shall pay therefor at the rate of two shillings per thousand gallons or by special agreement with the said Council.

218. No person shall use a hose attached to any tap or pipe used for the purpose of supplying the water of the said Council for domestic purposes to any tenement or premises for watering any gurden, or for any other purpose whatsoever, except as mentioned in By-law 238, unless where a water-meter is fixed and the water supplied by measure, and any person who shall, except in case of fire, offend against this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, except in cases of fire. cases of fire.

219. No screw-tap shall be placed on any garden or yard at the outside of any tenement or premises supplied with water of the said Council to which a hose could be attached, unless a water-meter is fixed and the water supplied by measure, and any person offending against this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence.

220. No meter shall be allowed to be affixed, unless the dial of the same is capable of registering 1,000,000 gallons, except by special consent in writing of the said Council.

221. If any meter shall cease registering or be reported as out of repair, or registering inaccurately, the said Council shall estimate the charge for water consumed during the period

such meter was not in working order, and until it is repaired and refixed, either by taking an average of the quantity used during the previous quarter or during the corresponding period of the previous year, or the said Council may insert a checkmeter on the service-pipe.

222. The following rates and charges are those which the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements shall pay in respect of lands and tenements to be supplied with water by the said Council for domestic purposes other than by mea-

- (1) On every house or tenement of £10 assessed annual tion by the said Borough or under, 10s. per annum.
  (2) On every house or tenement above the annual assessed value of £10 a rate of 1s. for each £1 sterling on the annual assessed valuation by the said Borough,
- (3) Unimproved town lots and suburban lands shall be charged a minimum rate of 2s. 6d. per lot up to £50 annual assessed capital valuation by said Borough, and all in excess of this £5 per centum on said annual assessed capital valuation.

223. Before any person shall affix any service-pipe to any pipe of the said Council, or alter, repair, or in any manner interfere with any pipe of the said Council, or any service-pipe, cock, or fitting connected with the pipes of the said Council, he shall obtain from the said Council a house in that behalf to execute such works; and any unlicensed person affixing, altering, repairing, or in any manner interfering with such pipe, service-pipe, cock, or fitting as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

224. Before any such license shall be granted by the said Council, the person applying for the same shall satisfy the said Council that he is a competent plumber.

225. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall offend by opening any ground so as to uncover any pipe or pipes the property of the said Council without giving two days' notice to the said Council of his intention so to do, or who shall in any way tamper with or alter any pipe the property of the said Council, without the permission in writing of the said Council being first obtained, or who shall wilfully or carelessly break, injure, or open any lock, cock, valve, pipe, work, or engine the property of the said Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds. .

226. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall lay pipe to communicate with the pipes of the said Council without giving two days' notice of the day and hour when such pipe is intended to be made to communicate with the pipes of the said Council, or who shall make such communication except under the superintendence and according to the directions of some officer of the said Council, or shall lay any leaden or other pipe to communicate with the pipe of the said Council of a strength and material not sanctioned by the said Council, shall be liable for each such offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after the notice of the offence from the said Council.

227. Lead piping of the following weights:—

Diameter of Pipe.

Weight of Pipe per yard. 226. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, who shall

gin.

in.

in.

in.

in.

in.

in.

in. 5 lb. 6 lb. 7½ lb. 9 lb. 12 lb. 14 in. 16 lb.

And galvanized iron-piping of approved quality only will be allowed for external and internal services. Ordinary connections with mains must be made with proper ferrules, to which, for iron service, a length of not less than 3 feet of lead pipe must be attached. One service-pipe only to each tenement will be permitted, and for houses rated at twenty pounds per annum and under, the bore of such service-pipe must not exceed three-quarters of an inch. Also that patent high pressure stopcocks according to sample, be placed on main and on alignment in a how server of rares. ment in a box easy of access.

ment in a box easy of access.

228. If any person shall neglect to repair any service-pipe conveying water from the pipes of the said Council into the premises of such person, after having received notice from any officer of the said Council that such service-pipe requires repairing, the said Council may stop the water from flowing into such premises, either by cutting off the service-pipe or otherwise, as to the said Council may seem fit, until the necessary repairs shall have been effected. The service-pipes from the main being the property of the owners or occupiers of the tenements supplied by such service-pipes, the occupier (if any) and if none, the owner shall in every instance in which any damage shall be caused by reason of such service-pipe being leaky, or otherwise out of repair, or broken, be hable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and shall be liable to pay the expense incurred by the Council in stopping the flow of water; and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the effence from the said Council.

S33—B

229. Any person supplied with water by the Council who shall wilfully or negligently allow the same to run to waste, shall be hable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the offence from the said Council.

230. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, connecting any service-pipe or brane I service-pipe with any steam-boiler for the purpose of supplying the same with water, without first affixing a self-acting valve for preventing the pressure of the steam reversing or affecting the dial of the meter, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and in the event of continuing the offence, to a further penalty of two pounds for each day after notice of the offence from the said Council.

231. Any person receiving water from the said Council who shall take or carry away any such water from his premises, or who shall allow any person to take or carry away any such water, or who shall sell the same to any other person, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

232. Any person not having agreed to be supplied with water by the said Council, or who shall take or carry away any water from any drinking tap, or from any tap or taps attached to any private or public service-pipe, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

233. All charges for water supplied by measure or under special agreement shall be paid on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, or as may be agreed on by the said Council 230. Any person, whether licensed as aforesaid or not, con-

234. No main or pipe of the Council shall be tapped except by the authorised officer of the Council, and a charge of five shillings shall be paid in advance for each tapping.

shiftings shall be paid in advance for each tapping.

235. Any person obstructing, hindering, or interfering in any manner with any inspector, turneock, engineer, or workman of any description, or any officer of the Council, in the execution of any duty under or in connection with these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

236. In the construction of these By-laws the word "person" shall be deemed to extend to and include a Corporation whether aggregate or sole, and the words "said Council" shall mean the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga.

Wagga. 237. A test shall be put on all service-pipes laid from the mains, at about 100 lb. pressure, so that all plumbers' work before being covered be thoroughly tested. This is to be done by force or suction pump by a competent person appointed by the Council.

238. One screw tap shall be allowed to and may be used by the occupant of each premises within the Borough liable to assessment for water-rate, for the purpose of watering flower-gardens or lawns without extra charge beyond the amount of water-rate which is assessed on the said premises; but the Borough Council may at any time require the said tap to be removed, or a meter fixed to the service-pipe laid on to said premises, and may charge for all water supplied to said premises, by measure, at the rate of two shillings per 1,000

premises, by measure, at the rate of two sminings per 1,000 gallons.

239. The maximum amount of rate which may be levied or assessed in respect of water supplied and measured by meter shall be at the rate of two shiftings per thousand gallons up to the amount of the assessed rate; and for water supplied in excess of such quantity the charge shall be at the rate of one shifting for every one thousand gallons. These rates and charges and the right to impose or charge the same shall be retrospective, and shall commence from the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

240. No person shall erect or place upon any thorough-

one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

240. No person shall creet or place upon any thoroughfare within the Borough a horse-trough or other receptacle
for the watering of horses or other stock except with the
approval of the Borough Surveyor of the design or location of
the trough. Any person offending against this By-law shall
be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds, and the
trough may be forthwith removed by the Council.

## THE SCHEDULE HEREINBEFORE REFERRED TO.

The Schedule hereinbefore referred to.

Memorandum of Agreement this day of 189, between of Wagga Wagga, of the one part and the Borough of Wagga Wagga of the other part, whereby the said agrees to take water by measure supplied by the said Borough at the rate of per 1,000 gallons, to be used in or upon the land tenements or premises in the occupation of the said situated in street, and such water shall be used for the purposes of only, and the said agrees to pay the said Borough for the water so applied on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year; and the said Council agrees to supply such water at the rate aforesaid, provided always and it is hereby agreed that the said Borough shall not be liable to any penalty or damages for not supplying such water if the want of such supply arises from drought or other unavoidable cause or accident; and the said Borough may terminate this agreement at any time by giving the said three weeks' notice in writing to that effect. As witness the hands of the parties and Common giving the said three weeks' notice in writing to that effect. As witness the hands of the parties and Common Seal of the said Borough hereto.

Given under our Common Seal, this day of

#### PART VIII.

#### Sewerage and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

without notice.

241. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice and consent of the Council, or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or to communicate therewith, without such notice or consent, or otherwise than as aforesaid every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

242. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewers 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 representatively belong; and in ease any person shall needed to respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

#### Disposal of sewage, &c.

243. The Council shall have power from time to time to enforce the adoption or alteration of any system, which to them may appear necessary, for the better regulation, disposal, or treatment of night-soil, sewerage, or other drainage, and may suspend the use or further extension of any system which to them may seem detrimental to public health. Agreement of the property with any requisition made under person refusing to comply with any requisition made under this By-law after receiving notice from the Council or an officer under them, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for each offence.

## PART IX.

#### Public parks, &c.

244. The several reserves and public parks or recreation grounds situate within the limits of the Borough and under grounds situate within the limits of the Borough and under the control of the Council of the Borough—comprising amongst other places the reserves or places known as the Town Hall Gardens, the Recreation Reserve, and Bolton Park—shall be open to the public between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon from the first day of May till the thirty-first day of August—both days inclusive—and between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening from the first day of September till the thirtieth day of April—both days inclusive.

245. The entrances to and exits from the said reserves or parks shall be by and at such gates therein respectively as the Council may from time to time fix by resolution, and no person shall enter or leave the said reserves or parks except by such gates respectively; and any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty no exceeding sixty shillings.

#### Appointment of ranger.

246. The Council may appoint a ranger, bailiff, or overseer over the reserves and other public places within the said Borough, with powers and authorities necessary to enable him to perform his duties as they may from time to time think fit.

Ranger to protect reserves and remove disorderly persons

247. The said ranger, bailiff, or overseer, or any officer of 247. The said ranger, balliff, or overseer, or any officer of the Council shall protect the said reserves, and for that purpose shall remove, or be at liberty to call in the aid of the police for the removal, by force if necessary, of any person or persons who shall be found committing a breach of these Bylaws (or any of the By-laws which may be made for regulating the management thereof), or who shall, by disorderly or insulting conduct, cause annoyance or inconvenience to any person on the said reserves, or any of them, or going to or coming from the same; and such person so offending shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound. less than one pound.

248. No person shall enter the said reserves or parks, or any of them, or be found or seen therein before or after the hours prescribed for the opening and closing thereof respectively—nor trample or walk or be or go upon any bed or place set apart for the propagation of plants or trees or the raising of seeds—nor wilfully destroy, injure, pull up, remove, cut, or pull, or pluck leaves, flowers, seeds or pods off, nor in any way damage or interfere with any plant, tree, or shrub growing in the said reserves or any part thereof under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. exceeding ten pounds.

249. No person shall, under a like penalty as is provided by the preceding By-law, deface, obliterate, throw, or cut down, or remove, or alter the position of any notice, placard, sign, or finger-post in the said reserves or any part thereof.

Penalty for removing firewood and setting fire to timber, &c.

250. Any person who shall remove any firewood or timber from any of the said reserves, or who shall wilfully destroy or damage any of the said trees or shrubs growing thereon, or who shall wilfully set fire to any grass, tree, or shrub, or timber growing thereon, or shall injure any fence, gate, seat or turnstile therein, shall on conviction before any two or more Justices of the Peace forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten poupds.

#### Penalty for injuring dams, &c, - Injuring water.

251. Any person who shall injure or destroy any dam, well, 251. Any person who shall injure or destroy any dam, well, fountain, or reservoir in any of the said reserves; or who shall wash any clothes, or any person, or any animal, or in any way pollute the water in any such stream, dam, well, fountain, or reservoir; or who shall bathe in any of the said waters (except such as may be set apart for bathing purposes, and during the hours appointed for such purposes), shall, on conviction, before any two or more Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Penalty for offending against decency

252. Any person who shall offend against decency by the exposure of his or her person in any of the said reserves, or in view thereof, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

Penalty for erecting tents, &c., without permission.

253. No tents, booths, or stalls, shall be erected on any of the said reserves, without the consent of the Council first had and obtained, under a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Penalty for horse-racing, &c.

254. No horse-racing or horse-breaking shall be allowed on any of the said reserves under a penalty not exceeding ten

Penalty for depositing rubbish and removing material

255. Any person who shall deposit any rubbish on any of 233. Any person who shall remove any rock, stone, after, or other material therefrom, without the leave of the Council first had and obtained, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty of not exceeding ten pounds.

## Power to grant right of pasturage, &c.

256. The Council may annually let from year to year, or for any less term, by public auction or by public tender, the exclusive right to depasture stock on, or to cut or remove grass from, all or any of the said reserves, and may delegate to any lessee power to impound any swine, goats, horses, sheep, or cattle straying thereon.

## Power to grant right to cut timber, &c.

257. The Council may also annually let from year to year or for any less period, by public auction or by public tender, the exclusive right to remove any trees, firewood, or timber not required for ornamental purposes, from any of the said reserves; and they may make such regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the protection of trees and shrubs required for ornamental purposes.

## Power to distrain and impound trespassing stock

Power to distrain and impound trespassing stock.

258. The Ranger or any other officer of the Council duly authorised in that behalf shall have power to distrain and impound any cattle or other stock found trespassing upon the said reserves or other public places, or any of them, and also to claim and demand and recover such damage (not exceeding ten pounds) in respect of such cattle or other stock so distrained or impounded as could or might be claimed by the owner of private land in respect of animals found trespassing and doing damage upon the same.

## Penalty for crossing fences except by proper openings.

259. If any person shall cross or pass, or attempt to cross or pass any fence on or enclosing any of the reserves or other public places within the Borough, otherwise than by the gates or other openings left for passage, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty for each offence of not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## Wilful trespass.

260. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the said reserves, or any of them, any animals, without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Penalty for persons causing annoyance in use of reserves.

261. Any person who shall unlawfully cause any annoyance or inconvenience to any other persons in the free use and enjoyment of the said reserves, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one

- 262. No person shall climb any of the trees, or shall climb any of the scats, or jump over or in any way get over or under any fence or rail creeted in any of the said parks or reserves, or shall stand or lie on any of the scats therein.
- 263. No person shall cut any name, word, or mark on any of the seats, or buildings, or trees, or shall write thereon, or otherwise deface the same, or shall stick any bill on any such seat, or building, or any tree, fence, wall, pillar, or rail, in any of the said parks or reserves.
- 264. No person going in the direction of any path therein shall walk on the grass bordering such path.
- shall walk on the grass bordering such path.

  265. No person shall engage in any race or game, or train for any race or game, without the written permission of the Mayor or Council, or throw any stone or other missile, or light a fire in any of the said parks or reserves, or deposit thereon any rubbish or night-soil, or other offensive matter or thing, or any dead animal, broken glass, bottles, cast-off clothing, or litter of any kind, nor shall, without such written permission, discharge any firearms therein. Every person so offending may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds. pounds.
- pounds.

  266. No public meeting of any kind, or assemblage of persons together to the number of twelve or more for any purpose shall be allowed in any of the said parks or reserves without the written permission of the Mayor or Council first had and obtained, and every person in any such meeting or assemblage who being desired by any officer of the Council, or police officer, to depart from any of the said parks or reserves, shall refuse, or wiffully neglect to do so, may be forthwith removed from the said parks or reserves, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds

  267. Every person in the said parks or reserves in a state
- to a fine not exceeding five pounds

  267. Every person in the said parks or reserves in a state of intoxication, or behaving in a disorderly manner, or creating, or taking part in any disturbance, or being a reputed thief, or wilfully injuring any building, fence, tree, shrub, flower, rail, wall, pillar, fountain, or seat, or other property therein, or removing any tree, shrub, flower, rail, lamp, or seat therefrom, or obstructing any officer or workman of the Council, or, interfering, not being a player, with any game or sports therein, or swearing or making use of any profane or obscene language, or using insulting words or gestures toward any person, or otherwise misbeliaving himself, or herself, shall be forthwith removed from the said parks and reserves, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

  268. No performance or entertainment of any kind shall be
- 268. No performance or entertainment of any kind shall be permitted in any of the said parks or reserves without a written permission from the Council or Mayor.
- 269. No person shall depasture any horse, cattle, sheep, or stock of any kind in any of the parks or reserves without a written permission from the Council or Mayor. The owner of any goats or poultry found trespassing in the public parks or reserves, without written permission of the Council or Mayor, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one pound nor less than one shilling for each head so trespassing.
- less than one shilling for each head so trespassing.

  270. The Council may, with the consent of the Minister for Lands, or any other of Her Majesty's Ministers who may have charge of public parks for the time being set apart any portion or portions of the said parks or reserves not exceeding one-fourth, for the purpose of cricket, football, or any other lawful game or sports, and from time to time grant to any club, or association of clubs, upon such terms and conditions as the Council or a majority thereof may think fit, the use of the grounds so set apart, and authorise the erection, alteration, and removal by such club or association of clubs, of any building or pavilions thereon; but the Council or a majority thereof, shall have power at any time to revoke such grant or authority, and to order the removal of such buildings or pavilions, and nothing in such grant of authority shall limit or affect the right of entry or control over the said grounds by the Council, or their servants or agents.
- 271. Any person who shall be found committing any breach of any By-law affecting the said reserves, or any of them, in respect of which a penalty is not expressly provided for in this "Part" of these By-laws, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

#### PART X.

#### Night-soil, Refuse, &c.

By-laws of the Dorough of Wagga Wagga, for carrying into effect the provisions of the "Nusances Prevention Act, 1875."

272. No cesspit, closet, or pit to centain frecal matter, shall be allowed to be made. Every person about to erect an earth-closet shall, before he commences any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days notice, in writing, of his intention, and of the proposed position of such earth-closet; or in default thereof, or in the case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

273. No earth-closet shall be creeted except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council, or shall be approved by the Council; and any person being guilty of a breach of this Bylaw shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

274. Every earth-closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated; and every person having or building a closet contrary to this Bylaw shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

275. Every earth-closet already built, or hereafter to be built, shall be provided with a galvanized-iron pail, capable of containing not less than six gallons, and having handles attached to two sides thereof.

276. When two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a sufficient dividing brick or stone wall not less than 9 inches in thickness between every two closets, and such wall shall extend from the bottom of the closet through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and every nerson having or building closets adjoining each other con-

shall extend from the bottom of the closet through the roof of the closet, so as to effect a complete separation; and every person having or building closets adjoining each other contrary to this By-law shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

277. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement; and a breach of this By-law shall make persons using a joint closet liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

than five pounds.

closet liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds.

278. In schools or factories or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall reside or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons, with a pan of a capacity of not less than four pans, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex.

270. If any alteration shall be requisite, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency, in the case of any existing earth-closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive fourteen days' notice to remove or alter the same; and if he fail to do so, the Inspector or other officer shall report the same to the Council, and if the Council shall adjudge such earth-closet or closet to be injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises wherein the same shall be situated.

280. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may from time to time be determined upon by the Council; and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipality, except as allowed by By-law hereinafter following.

281. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth 2 feet deep.

an inguision shall be disposed of by ourying it in the earth 2 fect deep.

282. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried it shall be deodorised by chemicals or in some other manner or covered with earth, so as to prevent any offensive and larking therefrom

manner or covered with carth, so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom.

283. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, on any day, except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon.

284. Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet shall be at liberty to do so after giving notice of his intention to do so to the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council; but all might-soil shall be removed therefrom once in four days, or oftener, and shall be buried in the earth 2 feet deep; and this By-law shall apply to earth-closets already in use, as far as practicable.

285. No person shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or of the Inspector of Nuisances, or other officer appointed on their behalf, to use on his premises any night-soil.

- 286. The owner or occupier of any house, building, or passage, yard, earth-closet, or premises within this Borough, shall cause the same and any part thereof to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious
- 287. Any person allowing night-soil to fall or escape into any street, right-of-way, water-channel, gutter, creek, river, or reservoir, or any other public or private place, except as herein provided for, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.
- 288. If at any time the earth-closet in any premises shall overflow or become a nuisance, the owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
- 289. The Council may recover from, and the owners or occupiers of the premises shall pay, such sums for the emptying of earth-closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

290. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Borough, or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises any closet or earth-closet, otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall, in cases where no special penalty is provided, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and any person not being duly licensed or authorised by the Council who shall remove any night-soil or empty any earth-closet shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding, for the first offence, five pounds, and for every subsequent offence ten pounds.

291. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meanings assigned to them as are provided in the 4th

the like meanings assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the said Act.

section of the said Act.

292. Any person or persons requiring their cesspools, cesspits, closets, or earth-closets emptied shall leave a written notice, in the prescribed form, at the said Council Chambers, addressed to the Inspector of Nuisances, who shall forthwith, or as early as practicable, apprise the night-soil contractor of the work for which such notice has been given and received. Any person or persons emptying or causing to be emptied any receptacle for the deposit of night-soil, or not delivering such notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

293. Any person or persons wilfully obstructing the Council

notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

293. Any person or persons wilfully obstructing the Council or their duly appointed officers or contractors, or any or either of them, in the execution of their duty in any way or manner shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

294. The contents of all cesspits, closets, privies, earth-closets, pans, or receptacles for night-soil, and all ashpits, refuse pits, or house rubbish, shall be removed by contract under direction of the Borough Council. And the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga is hereby empowered to enter into any contract or contracts with any person or persons for all matters or things necessary for the removal and deposit of night-soil, refuse, house rubbish, or sweepings, and may make any regulations from time to time deemed necessary for carrying out any contract or contracts as aforesaid, or for determining the price to be paid by householders or others for house rubbish. And the said Council may recover from any ratepayers, householders, or residents within the Borough, such charges as may be fixed by any regulations of the Council, before any two Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled in Wagga Wagga.

295. No closet, privy, cesspit, or earth-closet, pan, or receptacle for night-soil, or no ashpit, dust-bin, or receptacle for house rubbish shall have its contents removed by any person or persons, except the dulyappointed contractor or contractors of the Council, or his or their workmen or servants.

house rubbish shall have its contents removed by any person or persons, except the duly appointed contractor or contractors of the Council, or his or their workmen or servants.

296. Any person who shall commit any breach of the preceding By-law, shall be liable to pay to the said Borough Council the charges payable for removal of night-soil or refuse, or rubbish by the Council's contractor or contractors as if the work had been done by such contractor or contractors; and shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, to be recovered as before provided.

297. Any householder or resident within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, who shall require the contents of any closet, cesspit, carth-closet, pan, or receptacle for night-soil, ash-pit, dust-bin, or house rubbish removed, shall leave notice in writing at the Council Chambers, addressed to the Inspector of Nuisances for the time being, describing accurately the position of the premises, at least twenty-four hours before requiring the work done, and shall doposit with such notice a sum of five shillings towards the cost of such cleansing, emptying, or removal, as aforesaid

298. If any closet, earth-closet, privy, cosspit, pan, or receptacle for night-soil, ashpit, dustheap, or rubbish heap on any untenanted or unoccupied premises shall, in the opinion of the untenanted or unoccupied premises shall, in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, require cleansing, or emptying, or removal, the owner of the said premises shall be liable to pay all charges for emptying, cleansing, or removing any such closet, cosspit, earth-closet, ashpit, pan, or receptacle for night-soil or rubbish. And for the purposes of this By-law "owner" shall mean the person for the time being receiving or claiming the rent of such premises, or exercising any act of ownership over the said premises.

299. Any contractor or contractors with the said Council 299. Any contractor or contractors with the said Council from time to time for removal of night-soil or rubbish who shall neglect or refuse to empty any closet, earth-closet, pan, or receptacle for night-soil, or remove any house rubbish when required so to do by the Inspector of Nuisances or other appointed officer of the Council, or shall be guilty of any breach of these By-laws, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, nor less than two pounds, to be recovered as before mentioned.

300. Whenever the Council shall enter into a contract with any person or persons for the removal of night-soil the Mayor shall notify the same by publishing an announcement to that effect at least twice in each of the newspapers printed and circulated in the town of Wagga Wagga giving the name and

residence of the contractor. This shall be deemed sufficient notice to the householders or residents within the Borough of Wagga Wagga of the appointment of the said contractor.

301. Any householder or resident within the Borough of Wagga Wagga who shall require the contents of any closet, cosspit, earth-closet, pan, or receptable for night-soil removed shall sign and give to the Inspector of Nuisances (by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving the same addressed to him at the Council Chambers) a notice in the form approved by the Council. This form, whether wholly or partly printed or written, shall, when properly filled in and signed, be the "written notice" or "notice in writing" referred to in the above-mentioned By-laws.

302. This form shall be supplied on application to the

above-mentioned By-laws.

302. This form shall be supplied on application to the Council Clerk or the Inspector of Nuisances. With the form, when properly filled in and signed, there shall be deposited the sum of five shillings for and in respect of each and every pan or other receptacle mentioned in such form. The Inspector of Nuisances shall forthwith deliver the amount of such deposit to the Council Clerk, who shall, if such be demanded, give at the time of such demand, a written receipt therefor

therefor.

303. The following shall be the charges to be paid by house-keepers and residents within the Borough for the removal of night-soil as hereunder mentioned:—

night-soil as hereunder mentioned:

For emptying a cesspit as often as may be required fourpence per cubic foot each time

For emptying one pan once a week in each month one shilling and eightpence per lunar month.

For emptying one pan twice a week in each month three shillings and fourpence per lunar month.

304. Should the contractor dissent from the dimensions of the contents of a cesspit as stated by the applicant in the form abovereferred to the question shall—unless it be amicably arranged between the contractor and the applicant—be referred to the Inspector of Nuisances whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties concerned.

305. Upon the appointment of a contractor for the removal of night-soil under the By-laws aforesaid the Inspector of Nuisances shall immediately thereupon or within a reasonable time thereafter accompany the said contractor on a tour of inspection of the closets, earth-closets, cesspits, pans, or receptacles for night-soil within the said Borough, and shall point out the same to the said contractor and shall at the same time intimate to the householders or residents concerned ame time intimate to the householders or residents concerned

same time intimate to the householders or residents concerned the necessity of delivering the notice aforesaid and of complying with the requirements of these regulations.

306. The charges and costs of removing night-soil in accordance with the By-laws and regulations of this part shall be payable strictly in advance to the Borough Council of Wagga Wagga, who shall be at liberty to proceed for the recovery thereof—in advance or otherwise—by recourse to summary process to be had before any Police Magistrate or two Justices, without the necessity of making or proving any previous demand for payment.

previous demand for payment.

307. In the event of default being made—by any house-holder or resident or other person who may become liable under the promise contained in the above form or under any By-laws made in that behalf—in payment of the cost of the removal of night-soil the Council may forthwith proceed to recover payment of the said cost without any further notice.

308. The Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Council with a monthly return showing the number of cesspits emptied and earth-closets attended upon, the amount due and payable for each cesspit and earth-closet attended upon, and the amount of arrears due for emptying cesspits and attending on

earth-closets.

309. On and after the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, no person shall be permitted to have in or on their premises an open closet or cesspit for the deposit of feeal matter, and any person or persons who shall fail, or neglect, or refuse to empty, or cause any such closet or cesspit to be emptied and thereafter filled to the surface with pure earth, or shall allow any such closet or cesspit to remain after receiving seven days' notice to remove the same, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of seven days, shall forfeit a further sum not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds for every day that the same shall remain unemptied, unaltered, or unremoved.

#### PART XI

#### Slaughter-houses.

## Inspection of animals, &c.

310. Every inspector of slaughter-houses shall, upon receiving information of any cattle having been slaughtered, or of any cattle being intended to be slaughtered, and also in all cases in which notice shall have been given to him, or left at his usual place of residence, of the intention to slaughter any cattle, repair without delay to the place where such slaughtering has taken place, or is intended to be done, and shall examine and inspect the said cattle slaughtered or

intended to be slaughtered, and shall take a particular description thereof, with the colour, mark or marks, brand or brands, sex, and apparent age, together with the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, and of the time and place of slaughter, which particulars he shall carefully enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, which book such inspector shall, when required, produce for examination by the Council, or by any person or persons deputed by the Council to make examination thereof.

#### Notice of intention to slaughter, &c.

Notice of intention to slaughter, &c.

311. Every person intending to slaughter any cattle within the limits of the said Borough shall first give twelve hours' notice in writing to the Inspector of Slaughter-houses of the cattle intended to be so slaughtered, specifying the place and time, under the penalty of five pounds for each and every head of cattle which shall be so slaughtered without such notice having been given as last-mentioned, unless it shall be made to appear to the Justices before whom such fine shall be sought to be recovered that such notice could not have been given, and that owing to some unforeseen accident it was necessary that such cattle should have been immediately slaughtered; and in all cases in which any cattle have been slaughtered within the said Borough without having been previously inspected as aforesaid, notice thereof shall be immediately given to the said Inspector, and the skins of such cattle shall be kept or preserved for three days, and be produced upon demand at the place of slaughter to the Inspector for the Borough under the penalty of five pounds for every skin so neglected to be preserved and produced.

When Inspection to be made.

#### When inspection to be made.

312. Every inspection of cattle or sheep shall be made in the yards adjoining a licensed slaughter-house; and the owner or occupier of any such licensed slanghter-house shall keep the melts or spleens and lungs of all animals slaughtered therein for twelve hours after the same have been slaughtered, unless the Inspector shall have previously examined such melts, spleens, or lungs, and every owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall neglect or refuse to comply with these provisions, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

#### Slaughter of diseased animals

313. If the owner or occupier of any such slaughter-house shall knowingly cause, permit, or suffer any animal infected with any disease affecting the melt, or spleen, or lungs to be slaughtered in any such slaughter-house, or if, after the slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and slaughter of any animal, it shall be found to be diseased, and such owner or occupier, as soon as the animal is inspected and condemned, shall not immediately thereupon cause the entire carcase to be destroyed by fire in the presence of the Inspector, such owner or occupier shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than tenpounds: Provided, however, that should the owner of any animal which may be condemned by the Inspector object to the decision of that officer, such owner shall be at liberty to appoint some veterinary surgeon or other competent person as ribitrator in his behalf; and in the event of the inspector and such veterinary surgeon or other competent person not agreeing, it shall be referred to the absolute and final decision of the Inspector of Stock for the time being resident in the town of Wagga Wagga, or, in the absence of such Inspector of Stock, to the final decision of any competent person whom the Mayor may appoint for the purpose. Mayor may appoint for the purpose.

# Inspector may enter shops, &c., for certain purposes,

at all reasonable times, with or without assistants, to enter into and inspect any shop, building, stall, or place kept or used for the sale of butcher's meat, or as a slaughter-house, and to examine any animal, carcass, meat, or flesh which may be therein; and, in case any animal, carcass, meat, or flesh appear to him to be intended for the food of mankind, and to be unfit for such food, the same may be seized; and if it appear to a further of the Peace, when the seized of the Peace are meant to a further set the Peace, when the seized of the Peace are meant to the series of the Peace are meant to the series of the Peace are meant to the series of the Peace are meant to the series of the Peace are meant to the series of the Peace are meant to the series of the Peace are meant to the series of the series of the Peace are meant to the series of be unfit for such food, the same may be scized; and if it appear to a Justice of the Peace, upon the evidence of a competent person, that any such animal, careass, meat, or flesh is unfit for the food of mankind, he shall order the same to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food; and the person to whom such animal, careass, meat, or flesh belongs, or in whose custody the same is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten naturals for every animal or careass, mice of meat or flesh ten pounds for every animal or carcass, piece of meat or flesh, so found.

### Cleansing of slaughter-houses.

315. Every slaughter-house within the said Borough shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed within one hour after any animal shall have been slaughtered therein; and the blood, offal, and filth of all such animals as may be slaughtered in onal, and fith of all such animals as may be slaughtered in any slaughter-house, or in the premises or appurtenances thereunto belonging, shall be removed once at least in every twenty-four hours; and any owner or occupier of any slaughter-house who shall neglect to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay, on conviction for every such offence before any two or more Justices of the Peace in a summary way, any sum not exceeding to provide. sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Slaughtering in unlicensed premises.

316. If any person or persons shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal in any house or place not licensed for such purpose according to law, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds for each and every animal so slaughtered.

#### Animals slaughtered for home consumption

317. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall extend to or 317. Nothing in these By-laws contained shall extend to or affect any person or persons slaughtering at his or her or their own residences within the said Borough, animals for the personal consumption of himself, herself, or themselves, or of his, her, or their family, servants, or labourers: Provided that the place where any such animal shall be so slaughtered be not less than one hundred and fifty yards from any street or other public place, or from any residence other than the residence of such person or persons so slaughtering, as in the By-law aforesaid. By-law aforesaid.

#### PART XIL

By-laws for the regulating and licensing of public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans, and the drivers or conductors of passenger-carrying rchicles.

rehicles.

318. No vehicle shall ply or be used for hire within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, until and unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereafter prescribed.

319. Before any license for plying a vehicle or a license to drive or conduct the same shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall deliver to the Council Clerk a requisition in the form or schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, duly filled up and signed; and, in case of drivers or conductors, the applicant shall obtain a certificate from two respectable ratepayers to the effect that he is of good character, and competent to act as such driver or conductor as the case may be.

320. No license shall be granted or renewed in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Mayor or such officer, as may be duly appointed for that purpose, is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and convenience of passengers therein, nor until the number of

convenience of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle he painted thereon, on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the Mayor or, in his absence, two Aldermen may direct.

321. Licenses for proprietors, drivers, and conductors of vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule here-

vehicles shall be in the form contained in the Schedule here-unto annexed marked with the letter B.

322. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Borough, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for the period to be thereby specified by endorsement on the license signed by the Mayor and counter-siened as aforesaid. signed as aforesaid.

323. For every such license there shall be paid to the Municipal fund, annually the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and marked with the letter C. 324. No license shall be granted to any person to drive any passenger-carrying vehicle who shall be under the age of eighten years.

eighteen years.

325. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk,

and numbered consecutively.

326. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facic deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

327. The Mayor shall, as often as he shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse or horses, and if any such vehicle, harness, horse or horses shall at any time be found to be unfit for use the Mayor may cancel the license of such rehicle, and or any and it.

to be unfit for use the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle, or suspend it.

328. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage and cab in figures not less than two inches in height and of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black shall be painted outside, on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Mayor may direct, and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicles shall ply or be used for hire at the expense of the licensee.

329. Carters (plying for hire) of water-carts, drays, or vans are to be registered at the Council Chamber and receive a license upon payment of the rate set forth in Schedule C,

license upon payment of the rate set forth in Schedule C, hereunto annexed.

330. The name, place or abode, number of license and the words "licensed cart," dray, or van, as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, o van at the expense of the licensec.

331. For every offence against the provisions of these Bylaws the offender shall be hable to and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than five shillings.

332. No timber carriage or dray attached for the conveyance of timber or other material, and no truck, trolley, dray, cart, waggon, water-eart, or van shall ply or work or be used within the Borough of Wagga Wagga for hire or reward unless the same shall be licensed in the manner provided by this Part of these By-laws. And the owner or driver thereof (except in the case of a timber carriage) who shall ply, work, or use the same or permit the same to be plied, worked, or used within the said Borough without having previou ly obtained the license provided for by this Part of these Bylaws, shall for every such offence be hable to pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds and not less than ten shillings.

333. The owners of any such timber carriage as aforesaid shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed," on some conspicuous part of such timber carriage respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate of ten shillings per wheel per annum, and shall be issued in January, April, July, and October in each year, and anyone who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds. No timber carriage as heretofore mentioned, shall be licensed unless the tires of the wheels be at least five inches in width.

334. All drays, carts, timber carriages, trolleys, waggon-

inches in width.

334. All drays, carts, timber carriages, trolleys, waggon 334. All drays, carts, timber carriages, trolleys, waggonettes, used for carriage of produce, passing through the Borough, must have the owner's name painted thereon in legible letters, and for every offence against the provisions of this By-law the owner shall be liable to pay not more than twenty shillings, nor less than two shillings and sixpence.

335. No passenger-carrying vehicles, other than hausom cabs, shall ply for hire within the Borough unless there shall be painted the number of the license of such vehicle, and the number of persons such vehicle is licensed to carry according to these By-laws in words at length, in the following form.

to these By-laws in words at length, in the following form, that is to say—"Licensed to carry inside, and outside." These words shall be painted on such part of the vehicle and in such manner as the Mayor or the By-law Committee may direct.

336. It shall not be competent for a driver or conductor

336. It shall not be competent for a driver or conductor to lend, transfer, or part with his license under any circumstances, and no proprietor shall be at liberty to transfer or part with, or lend his license to any person unless the same be evidenced by a memorandum endorsed in writing on such liceuse and approved by the Mayor or the By-laws Committee in writing under his or their hands. An entry of such endorsement shall be made forthwith on the proper records by the Capacil Clark.

endorsement shall be made forthwith on the proper records by the Council Clerk.

337. The license of the proprietor or driver of any vehicle may be suspended by the Mayor, who shall report such suspension at the then next regular meeting of the Council, and such license then, by resolution of the Council, may be revoked or such other action thereou taken as may seem fit.

338. The Mayor shall appoint some day in the month of December for the inspection of passenger-carrying vehicles, and shall, by a notice published at least once in each of the papers circulating within the Borough, summon the holders of existing licenses to attend with their licensed vehicles, horses, and harness on such day, at an hour to be named in such

existing licenses to attend with their licensed vehicles, horses, and harness on such day, at an hour to be named in such notice, for the inspection of vehicles in respect of which the proprietors desire to obtain fresh licenses for the ensuing year.

339. No vehicle shall be allowed to carry at one time a greater number of passengers in the inside or upon the outside thereof than the same shall be licensed to carry. The driver of any vehicle infringing this By-law shall be hable to a penalty not exceeding five shillings for each passenger carried in excess of the number which the vehicle is licensed to carry.

to carry.

340. Every driver, whilst engaged in taking up or setting down any passengers, shall, during such taking up or setting down, place his vehicle as near as conveniently may be on that side of the street, and at a line with the kerbing or edge of the footpath, at which the taking up or setting down is required.

required.

341. The driver of every licensed vehicle shall be constantly attendant upon the same when standing, or whilst

plying or engaged for hire.

342. It shall be competent for the proprietor of any vehicle who has obtained the license provided for by these By-laws in respect of such vehicle to drive the same without obtaining a

driver's license.

343. The owner of every licensed vehicle at the time of obtaining the license for the same, and every driver of any such vehicle at the time of registering his license, shall without charge have a printed copy of this part of these By-laws delivered to him certified by the signature of the Council

delivered to him certified by the signature of the Council Clerk.

344. Such person or persons as may from time to time be in that behalf appointed by the Council shall be Inspector or Inspectors, during the pleasure of the said Council, of all licensed vehicles plying for hire within the Borough; and such Inspector or Inspectors shall every three months examine all such vehicles, and shall at all times see that as far as possible these By-laws are duly observed.

345. For every offence against the provisions of this part of these By-laws to which no specific penalty has been attached herein the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

pounds nor less than five shillings.

340. Every carriage, cart, dray, buggy, or other wheeled vehicle usually drawn by horses, which shall be in or upon any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the Borough earlier in the daytime than one hour before sunrise or later in the nighttime than one hour after sunset shall have attached to it one or more sufficient lights which shall be kept burning conspicuously in order to prevent collisions and accidents. Provided that in the case of only one light being used such light shall be on the right or driving side of such vehicle.

347. If the driver or other person in charge of any dray, van, waggon, cart, omnibus, hansom cab, or other vehicle shall drive, or place, or permit, or suffer any such vehicle to be driven or placed in upon or against any kerb or channel within the Borough he shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten rounds.

nor more than ten pounds.

#### SCHEDULE A.

To the Borough Council of Wagga Wagga.

I residing at street hereby request that a (proprietor's, driver's, or conductor's as the case may be) license may be granted to me.

Dated this

day of Signature

18 .

SCHEDULE B. Borough of Wagga Wagga.

This is to certify that of street and a street of street of the breunder described as the case may be within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, from the date hereof till the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, both days inclusive, subject nevertheless to the By-laws, rules and regulations in force relating hereto.

Given under the Seal of the Boreugh of Wagga Wagga this day of 18.

Council Clerk. Mayor.

Description of vehicle 

#### SCHEDULE C.

A table of rates to be paid by the proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles:-

On and On and On and of the after th For every omnibus, hackneycarriage, buggy, sociable, or other vehicles having four wheels. For every sulky, dray, water 1 0 0 15 0 10 10 0 5 0 cart, or other vehicle with two wheels.

For every driver's or conductor's license for passenger-arrying vehicles, for every year or part of a year-Five

shilbings.

For every loan or transfer of a driver's or conductor's license—Two shillings and six-pence.

BY-LAWS for fixing and locating stands for public vehicles, cars, hackney-carriages, Lansom cabs, omnibuses, and passenger-carrying vehicles, and for regulating the management and the fares to be charged by the proprietors, drivers, and conductors of such vehicles:—

348. The places specified in Schedule A hereto annexed are hereby respectively appointed public stands for licensed vehicles. The Council may, by resolution from time to time as they may see fit, after the position of such stands, or locate additional stands.

349. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall ride in or upon any licensed vehicle, and no driver or conductor of such licensed vehicle shall knowingly carry or permit to be carried any such person or (except to some police office or watch-house) any corpse, or any person in a state of

intoxication, or any person who is so violently or noisily conducting himself, or otherwise misbehaving as to occasion conducting himself, or otherwise misbehaving as to occasion any annoyance, or to disturb the public peace, and no driver or passenger shall carry on any licensed passenger-carrying vehicle, any animal or any substance of any offensive character, or any matter or thing that might soil or damage the vehicle or apparel of other passengers, and no driver or conductor shall sleep in or upon any licensed vehicle, nor use the same for cating his meals therein.

350. The driver of any hackney-carriage or hansom cab carrying passengers shall (except when turning street-corners or going over crossings) proceed with such hackney-carriage or cab at a speed not less than six miles an hour, unless when attending fluerals, or when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

351. The driver of any licensed vehicle shall not stand or

attending funerals, or when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

351. The driver of any licensed vehicle shall not stand or loiter in any place in a public street within the said Borough except he be bona fide waiting for a passenger.

352. The fares and charges payable by persons hiring licensed passenger-carrying vehicles shall be according to the scale fixed by Schedules B and C hereto annexed.

353. Copies of Schedules B and C printed in type not smaller than brevier, shall be placed in each licensed vehicle by the proprietor or driver thereof in such a position as to be early seen by passengers.

by the proprietor or driver thereof in such a position as to be early seen by passengers.

354. For every offence against the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws of this Part to which no special penalty has been attached, the offender shall pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

355. Whenever the word "vchicle" shall be used in the preceding or following By-laws under this Part the same shall be understood to apply to either an omnibus, car, hackney-carriage, or hansom cab; and an omnibus shall mean a vchicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses; and a hackney-carriage shall mean a vchicle upon four wheels drawn by one or more horses; and a hansom cab a vehicle upon two by one or more horses; and a hansom cab a vehicle upon two wheels drawn by one horse.

wheels drawn by one horse.

356. No proprietor or driver of any omnibus, hackney-carriage, or hansom cab within the said Borough shall demand, claim, receive, or take more than the several fares or sums mentioned or set forth hereunder in the Schedules B and C to mentioned or set forth hereunder in the Schedules B and C to these By-laws, or such other sums as the Council of the said Borough shall from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof as hereinafter provided; and every proprietor, driver, or conductor failing to comply with or committing a breach of this By-law or any other By-law under this Part shall—subject nevertheless to the special penalty provided by the 354th By-law hereafter—for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

357. No driver of any hackney-carriage or hausom call

offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

357. No driver of any hackney-carriage or hansom cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Borough as he, she, or they may reasonably desire; and every person falling to comply with or committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

358. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle, anywhere within the said Borough as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person who shall commit a breach of this By-law shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

359. The owner of every hansom cab or hackney-carriage or other licensed vehicle must provide, and the driver is bound to give to every passenger on demand, a printed ticket containing a copy of Schedules B and C of these By-laws, and on such ticket there shall be written or printed the number of the said hansom cab, or hackney-carriage, or other licensed vehicle, and the name and address of the owner thereof.

sentered, and the name and address of the owner thereof.

360. The driver of every hansom cab or hackney-carriage or other vehicle, who shall (except in the course of his hiring or at the request of a passenger), stand with his vehicle at any place within the said Borough which is not included in Schedule A hereto, or has not been fixed or determined by resclution of the Council to be a stand within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding sixty shillings, and in every prosecution under this By-law the onus of proving that he was bona fide waiting at the request of a passenger to whom he was then under hire shall be upon the person charged.

361. Every passenger hiring or travelling by a hausom cab or other vehicle shall be allowed 50lb, weight of luggage free of charge. Subject to this allowance the charges payable for the carrying of luggage shall be as provided by the scale in Schedule C hereto annexed.

362. If any person who shall hire a hansom cab or other 302. It any person who shall hire a hansom can or other licensed passenger-carrying vehicle shall refuse on the termination of the hiring on demand being made therefor by the driver of such hansom cab or other licensed vehicle, or the conductor thereof, to pay at once in cash the lawful fare as provided in that behalf by the respective Schedules hereto, he shall on conviction thereof before two Justices pay a fine of not less than one pound and not more than ten pounds.

363. If any proprietor, driver, or conductor of any hansom cab or other licensed vehicle within the said Borough shall—after tender by the person hiring such vehicle (or by some person on his behalf) of the lawful and proper fare chargeable in accordance with the Schedules B and C hereto annexed, or either of them—demand claim, receive, or take a sum in after tender by the person firing such veinite (or by some person on his behalf) of the lawful and proper fare chargeable in accordance with the Schedules B and C hereto annexed, or either of them—demand, claim, receive, or take a sum in excess of the said fare, or of any fare which the Council of the said Borough may from time to time determine or appoint in substitution thereof by any By-law, to be duly passed and published in accordance with law, he shall, on conviction thereof before two Justices, forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty or sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings. For the purposes of this By-law "tender" shall mean a statement—or words or acts equivalent to a statement—by the person hiring the vehicle (or by some person on his behalf as aforesaid) of his willingness and readiness to pay the lawful and proper fare chargeable in accordance with the Schedules hereto annexed, and it shall be immaterial whether an actual tender in money of the said fare was made at the time, or whether a tender thereof as hereinbefore defined was made by the hirer immediately on the termination of the said hiring or at any time afterwards.

364. Upon the conviction of any proprietor, driver or conductor under the preceding By-law, the Mayor shall thereupon suspend the license of the offender, and report the matter to the next ordinary meeting of the Council, who may remove such suspension or confirm it for such period as they may think fit. Provided that nothing in these By-laws contained shall prevent the Mayor—and the Mayor is hereby authorised at any time—on receiving a report (which he may consider reasonable and well-founded) of any proprietor, driver, or conductor having committed an offence against the preceding By-law, to forthwith suspend the license of the person so reported as offending, and report the matter as aforesaid to the Council, who may remove such suspension or confirm it for such period as they may think fit.

365. Unless specially stipulated for by the propri

#### SCHEDULE A.

No. 1 Stand: For cabs and backney-carriages.—On the north-eastern side of Fitzmaurice-street, from a point 18 feet south-easterly from its intersection with Little Gurwood-street

south-easterly from its intersection with Little Gurwood-street to the Telegraph Office.

No. 2 Stand: For cabs and hackney-carriages.—On the south-eastern side of Little Gurwood-street, from a point 18 feet north-easterly from its intersection with Fitzmaurice-street to Tarentta-street.

No. 3 Stand: For cabs and hackney-carriages.—On the eastern side of Collins-street, from its intersection with Edward-street to the railway gates.

## SCHEDULE B.

Scale of fares to be charged by persons plying hansom cabs within the Borough of Wagga Wagga:—

(a) For any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, for one passenger—not exceeding one shilling.

(b) For two passengers comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—not exceeding one shilling and sixtence.

(c) For every additional quarter of an hour in either of the two preceding cases—not exceeding one shilling.
(d) If engaged for one hour, or more than one hour, the charge shall not exceed the rate of four shillings per hour for one or two passengers for the first hour; and for every expectation or parter of an hour expert thereof the charge. subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof, the charge shall not exceed ninepence.

Scale of fares to be charged by persons plying hackney-carriages, omnibuses, or licensed vehicles other than hansom cabs, within the said Borough:

(a) For any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour for one

(e) For any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour for one

passenger—not exceeding one shilling.

(f) If hired by two persons, comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—one shilling and sixpence.
(g) If hired for one hour or more than one hour, the charge

If hired for one hour or more than one hour, the charge shall not exceed the rate of four shillings per hour for the first hour for one or two passengers comprising one party; and for every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof, the charge shall not exceed one shilling.

If hired by three persons, comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—not exceeding one shilling and sixpence.

For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof in the preceding case—not exceeding one shilling and sixpence.

ence.

pence.

(j) If engaged for one hour or more than one hour, the charge shall not exceed the rate of five shillings per hour for three persons, comprising the one party, for the first hour; and for every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof, the charge shall not exceed one shilling.

k) If engaged by not less than three and not more than six

thengaged by not less than three and not more than six persons, comprising one party, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—not exceeding three shillings.
(l) If engaged for more than one quarter of an hour in the preceding case for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof—not exceeding one shilling and sixpence.
(m) If engaged for one hour or more than one hour the charge shall not exceed the rate of six shillings per hour for not less than three and not more than six persons comprising less than three and not more than six persons comprising

the one party.

(n) After 10 o'clock p.m. double fares may be charged.

(o) For every journey within the Borough to or from any train arriving at the railway station after midnight and before 5 o'clock a.m.—for each passenger not exceeding two shillings and sixpence.

#### SCHEDULE C.

(p) For carrying luggage within the Borough of Wagga Wagga, for every 50 lb. weight for any time not exceeding

one quarter of an hour—one shilling.
For every additional 50 lb. weight of luggage or any part

thereof, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour—one shilling.

(r) If engaged for more than an hour, for every 50 lb. or part thereof, for every additional quarter of an hour after the first hour arise and in the second of the se first hour-ninepence.

#### PART XIII.

By-LAWS regulating the droving and impounding of cattle on the public thoroughfares of the Borough.

366. No cattle except quiet cattle shall be allowed to be driven on, through, or along any street or highway within the Borough of Wagga Wagga and suburbs unless one horseman is sent in advance, not less than 100 yards and not over 200 yards, to warn travellers of their approach, to save accidents.

accidents.

367. Any person committing a breach of the preceding Bylaw shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than ten shillings for every such offence.

368. The Mayor shall be empowered to issue instructions in all cases to any officer or servant of the Council, to impound all horse and cattle stock, ass, mule, swine, sheep, goat, or other animal found straying, tethered, or depasturing on the public roads, streets, reserves, cemetery, or other public places within the boundaries of the Borough, or within certain defined boundaries therein, as may be agreed to by the Council for such impounding to take place, and to drive, lead, or convey said animals so trespassing to the nearest pound, and set the amount in the Schedule hereunder as a trespass and driving fee thereon: Provided always that the terms of the Impounding Act relating to the publicity, keep, sustenance, release, and sale of the said animals so impounded be complied with.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE Rates of damage to be charged for trespass.

Description of animals trospassing.	of grass by a su	enclose	kluneat dor grow of an enclose	In any garden, uncut meadow, or growing crop of any kind enclosed by a sufficient fence,	
For every horse, mare, gelding, colt, filly, ass, mule, bull, cow,	s.	d.	8.	d.	
ox, heifer, steer, calf	. 1	0	4	0	
For every ram, ewe, sheep, or lamb	0	i	ĪŌ	4	
,, goat or pig	1 2	ō	i š	ñ	

# SECOND SCHEDULE.

Rates of mileage for driving or taking animals to Pound.

Description of animals trespossing.	Per mile.			
Every horse, mare, gelding, bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, calf.	For the first, 3d., and for every other trespassing and impounded at the same time, ½d.			
Every 100 rams, ewes, sheep, or lambs, or under that number.				
Every pig	1d. Is.			

369. No horses or cattle shall be driven through or upon any street within the Borough, except at a pace not exceeding the rate of 6 miles an hour, and any person committing a breach of this By-law, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound and not more than ten pounds.

370. No cattle or sheep shall be driven through or upon 370. No cattle or sheep shall be driven through or upon any street, thoroughfare, or other public place, within the South Ward and East Ward of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, except along and over Travers-street, Moorong-street, and Edward street and along Trailf-street from its intersection with Travers-street to its intersection with Curwood-street; and if any person offend against this By-law, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten rounds. pounds.

#### PART XIV.

BY-LAWS for regulating the Wagga Wagga Free Public Labrary.

By-Laws for regulating the Wagga Wagga Free Public Labrary.

371. The books purchased with the Government grant in aid of the Wagga Wagga Free Library together with all other books presented by the Public, and such other books which the Council may hereafter procure for that institution, either by purchase or otherwise, shall constitute a library to be called the "Wagga Wagga Free Library."

372. The Council shall appoint a Librarian, who shall make out and keep a catalogue of all books in the Library.

373. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to be in attendance at the Library between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m., and between the hours of 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. every day on which Municipal business may be legally transacted.

374. Any book or books taken, lost, or damaged, shall be replaced at his or her expense forthwith, and in default the person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of

person or persons so offending may be sued for the value of such book or books by the other in charge of the Library.

375. No person in a state of intoxication shall be admitted to the Library.

376. Any person behaving in a disorderly manner while in the Library or on the premises, or damaging any property in such Library, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine of not less than five shillings and not more than ten pounds, and shall replace the damaged property.

## PART XV.

By-Laws made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga, under and in virtue of the powers contained in the Wagga Wagga Cattle Sale Yards Act, for the maintainance, regulation, and management of said sale-yards, and collection and payment of fees and charges, and generally for carrying out the purposes of the said Act.

377. The said Cattle Sale-yards of the Borough shall be open for the reception and delivery of cattle and other live stock on every lawful day from sunrise to sunset.

378. There shall be appointed for such cattle sale-yards an officer, to be called the Sale-yards Inspector, whose duties shall be as follows:—

(1.) To see that the By-laws or Regulations be duly observed.

observed.

(2.) To demand and receive all fees and charges due

under the said By-laws or Regulations.

(3.) To allot the yards for the use of the parties bringing cattle thereto for sale in such manner as in each

cattle thereto for sale in such manner as in each particular case may seem to such inspector most convenient, and the order of sales shall be by lot, according to the lanes and pens as marked, to be drawn for the day before the sale.

To preserve order and cleanliness within the said cattle sale-yards and the precincts thereof, and to summarily eject therefrom any person creating a riot or disturbance, or cursing or swearing, or using any gross or indecent language, or being guilty of any gross, cruel or indecent conduct therein.

379. No person or persons shall obstruct the inspector or his assistants in the performance of his or their duty, or shall release any cattle from the said sale-yards before the fees and charges have been duly paid (the proof of which payment shall rest with the party charged with a breach of this Regu-lation), nor shall remove the same from the said yards, or from one part of them to another without the authority of the inspector; and any person committing a breach of this By-law in any respect shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

380. The owner, auctioneer, or any person in charge of any cattle which shall break or injure the said yards or any part thereof, or any erection connected therewith, shall forthwith repair and make good such damage or injury, or in default of his so dong, shall be liable to forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding twice the cost of repairing and making good such damage or injury. such damage or injury.

381. Any person or persons who may be found drunk or disorderly within the said sale-yards or the precincts thereof, or cursing or swearing, or using gross, profane, or abusive language therein, or who shall cruelly beat or illtreat any animal therein, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than one pound or more than five pounds.

382. The party or parties placing cattle in the said cattle sale-yards, or any other cattle sale-yard within the said Borough, for sale, and also the auctioneer or agent to whom the same shall be brought for such sale, and the person or

persons bringing any cattle to any premises in the said Borough for slaughter, and also the occupier of such premises shall be liable for the payment of all fees and charges accruing thereon.

383. Any person or persons who may place cattle in the cattle sale-yards of the Borough for sale, and shall neglect for twenty-four hours to supply such cattle with sufficient food and water, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; and in case of such neglect, for such space of twenty-four hours, at any time the inspector shall cause such cattle to be supplied with sufficient food and water, and the person so neglecting as above shall be liable to repay the cost of the same, including a reasonable charge for labour and attendance.

384. The following fees and charges shall be paid and taken for all cattle brought to the cattle sale-yards, or yarded in or brought to any other sale-yards or premises within the Borough of Wagga Wagga for sale, and also for all cattle brought to any premises within the said Borough for the purpose of being slaughtered, that is to say:—For every horse, mare, gelding, foal, ass, or mule, the sum of one shilling; for every bull, cow, ox, heifer, steer, or calf, the sum of sixpence; for every sheep, lamb, or goat, the sum of one half-penny; for every pig, threepence.

every pig, threepence.

385. The said fees and charges shall be payable by the several persons hereinbefore rendered liable to pay the same so soon as the cattle in respect of which they are chargeable, shall be brought to the said cattle sale-yards of the Borough, or yarded or brought to any other sale-yard or premises in the said Borough for sale or for slaughter, and the same shall be paid accordingly into the hands of the inspector of the said cattle sale-yards or his assistants. Provided that such inspector may, with the consent of the Mayor for the time being, arrange with the owner or occupier of any sale-yards other than those of the Borough, or of any premises for the slaughter of cattle, or with any auctioneer conducting sales in the Borough sale-yards for making weekly returns or statements of all cattle brought to their yards or premises respectively for sale or slaughter, or of all cattle sold by such auctioneer since the time up to which the next preceding return shall have been made and for payment upon such weekly return. And if any person shall fail to make payment as herein first above provided, or shall, after arranging as aforesaid, make any false or incorrect return or statement therein, or shall omit from the same any of the required particulars of cattle, or shall fail to make faithful weekly pay-

ments in accordance with such arrangements, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for any such offence.

386. The said inspector or the Council shall, upon demand (and if he or they shall so require in writing) refund the fees and charges paid in respect of cattle intended for sale, but not afterwards sold within the said Borough, and if any person shall obtain any such refund by wilfully making any false or incorrect statement, he shall without reference to any other liability, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds. 387. Any person who shall neglect to comply with these By-laws, or be guilty of any breach thereof, shall, in cases where no special penalty is provided, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

388. In construing these and any future By-laws or Regulations made under the said Cattle Sale-yards Act, the word "cattle" shall have the same meaning as expressed in "The Wagga Wagga Cattle Sale-yards Act."

389. The inspector may upon his own responsibility summarily remove from the sale-yards any animal or animals which in his opinion are suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, which in his opinion are suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, cancer, anthrax, pink-eye, or any contagious or other disease, which, in the opinion of the iuspector, is likely to endanger other stock in the said sale-yards. The inspector shall generally have the power to prevent the admission to the sale-yards and to remove from the sale-yards any cattle which he may consider diseased and unfit for human consumption, or any cattle which may have been placed in the yards without his knowledge, and in the latter case the Council may recover from the owners of the animals so removed the expenses incurred in so doing.

The above By-laws were passed and adopted by resolution at a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Wagga Wagga held at the Council Chambers, at Wagga Wagga, on Monday, the seventh day of September, A.D. 1891, and, under the authority of a resolution of the said Council, the Common Seal was authorized to be set hereto. authorised to be set hereto.

Dated this 7th September, A.D. 1891.

JOHN J. M'GRATH, Mayor.

J. HAWKES, Council Clerk.

## 1891-2.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGARAH-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Go. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26th March, 1892.

### KOGARAH MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act. GEORGE R. DIBBS.

# MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KOGABAH.

By-Laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah under the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

### Places of Amusement to be licensed.

No. 151. No dancing-saloon, bowling or skittle alley, shooting-gallery, or similar place of amusement open to the public on payment of admission money or otherwise (other than entertainments requiring to be licensed by law), shall not exist or be established within the Municipality, unless and until such place of amusement shall have been licensed by the Council as hereinafter provided; and in the event of any such licensed place of amusement being improperly conducted, or becoming a nuisance or an annoyance to any inhabitant, or violating public decency, or endangering the public peace, the Mayor shall, on representation to that effect being made, and being satisfied of the correctness of such representation, forthwith suspend the said license, and the Council at its next meeting shall, by resolution, cause the said license to be cancelled or otherwise as may appear necessary or desirable. And any person or persons having already established such places of amusement who shall not, within thirty days after these By-laws come into force, apply for such license, or any person or persons who shall open, establish, or maintain any such place of amusement as aforesaid without having obtained such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not more than twenty-five pounds nor less than ten pounds sterling. five pounds nor less than ten pounds sterling.

Mode of granting Licenses.

No. 152. Applications for licenses as aforesaid must be in writing, addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen, and must be endorsed by two householders testifying as to the respectability of the applicant. The application must describe clearly the nature of the entertainment for which the license is sought and the premises in which it is to be held.

### License Fees.

No. 153. Licenses shall be granted by resolution of the Council upon payment of license fees as follows:—For every license granted between the first January and thirty-first December, one pound one shilling. All licenses shall expire on the thirty-first December in each year, and may be renewed by resolution of the Council upon written application and on payment of the annual fee of one pound one shilling.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Kogarah, this twenty-first day of September, A.D. 1891.

E. T. SAYERS, Council Clerk. This seal was affixed by order of the Council.

-first day v. \_ .. HUNTER M'PHERSON, Mayor. (L.S.)

## 1891-2.

### NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF ST. MARY'S-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. Ao. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney 22nd March, 1892.

#### ST. MARY'S MUNICIPALITY, -BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of St. Mary's, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

By-laws for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of St. Mary's, and the duties of the Officers and Servants of such Council; for preserving order at the meetings of such 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; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit; also bowling alleys and other places of annisement; for compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; for opening new public roads, ways, and parks; for aligning and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; for preserving trees and shrubs, &c.; for regulating free libraries; for preventing or regulating the bathing or the washing the person in any public water or other water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, and also against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; for the restraining of noisome or offensive trades, occupations, or actions; and for generally in all, any, and every way maintaining the good rule and Government of the said Municipality.

## PART 1.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees.—Prescription of order at Council meetings.—Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.—Meetings of the Council.

#### Ordinary Meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7:30 p.m. on every fourth Monday (i.e. once in every four weeks) unless such Monday shall happen to be a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor. Adjournment for want of quoruni,

2. If at any moeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at 2. It at any mooting of the counter the mayor be absent at the expiration of thirty minutes (say 30 minutes) after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect among themselves a chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum the names of the memberspresent shall be recorded in the minute book.

## Order of Business,

Business of Ordinary Meeting.

- 3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council, other than special meetings:—
  - The minutes of the last preceeding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
  - 2. Correspondence to be read and if necessary dealt with.
  - 3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
  - 4. Statement of accounts, showing moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the Bank to the credit or otherwise of the Municipality.
  - 5. Consideration of accounts for payment.
  - 6. Reports from Committees, and minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
  - Questions with notice, and also without notice if on matters of which the Council has cognizance; but notice must be given in every case where detailed reference to books is necessary.
  - 8. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
  - 9. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.
  - the business paper.

    10. 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: Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time, by resolution without notice to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

#### Business at Special Meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at any 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 have directed.

#### Business paper for Ordinary Meeting-how prepared.

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 twenty-four hours (say 24 hours) nor more than three days (say 3 days) before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of protein and of every such meeting. such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this part of these By-laws in the order in which such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received. received.

#### Business paper for Special Meetings.

6. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Alderman calling such meeting.

#### Summons to Members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

#### How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of Motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of; unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

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 shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such 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 direction to the Council Clerk shall he 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 aforesaid all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

#### Motions and Amendments.

## Motions-how to be moved.

11. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the husiness paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck out and 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 proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

#### Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

## Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

#### Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced to writing.

#### Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

#### Amended question—further amendment may be moved thereon

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may

#### How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any amended question shall be negatived, 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 one time.

#### Motions for adjournment

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, the same be negatived, the subject previously 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 adjournment shell be receivable. motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

#### Orders of the Day.

#### Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

20. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which a 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 con-

#### How they are to be dealt with,

How they are to be dealt with.

21. Section 19 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 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.

## Petitions to be respectfully worded.

22. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to he Council by the Alderman presenting

#### Petitions how received.

23. All petitions shall be received only as petitions of the parties signing the same,

#### How Petitions are to be dealt with.

24. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a Petition, except that the same be received, or that 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 meeting: Provided, however, that if any Aldermanshall 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 notion, the said motion shall if otherwise unobjectionable be considered in order.

## Correspondence.

## Duties of Mayor as to Correspondence.

Duties of Major as to Correspondence.

25. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 22 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this Section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

## Reports from Committees.

26. All reports from Committees shall be legibly written and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the Committee duly authorised by such Committee to sign in his behalf.

## Mayor's Minutes.

27. 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 minute in writing signed by himself.

How Reports and Minutes are to be dealt with. .

28. 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 of motion in reference to any such report or minute, or if any 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.

#### Questions and statements.

#### Limitations as to questions and statements.

29. 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.

30. 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 documents.

#### Answer not compulsory.

31. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

#### Questions to be put without argument, &c.

32. Every such question must be put categorically without any argument or statement of fact.

#### Similar provision as to statements.

33. Every such statement must be made without argument.

## Order of debate.

#### Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

34. 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 any reply to any question, or shall make any other statement, reply to any question, or shall make any other statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while doing so stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from sodoing by reason of some bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor, or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designation, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be. Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be

## Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

35. No alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

## Offensive language.

36. If any Alderman uses, whilst in Council, any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuses to withdraw such language, and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than 20s. nor more than #5 more than £5.

## Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right 37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendment moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every 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 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 any further observations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

#### Mover and seconder.

38. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment. amendment.

### Speaker not to digress, &c.

39. 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.

40. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to a pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

#### Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

41. 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.

men shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated &c., under certain restrictions.

42. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated, for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt 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 have been made bona fide it shall not be complied with. shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman to have same rights and priveleges re speaking, moving, &c, as any other Alderman.

43. The Mayor or Chairman for the time being, shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be still considered as presiding.

#### Questions of Order.

## Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

44. The Muyor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### Acts of disorder.

Acts of disorder.

45. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or 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 Council into contempt, shall be deemed out of order.

## Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

46. 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,

47. 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.

48. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided on, unless specially permitted to offer an explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order, shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise, as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of such Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council, at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or if required so to do, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened. And, provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed. A member called to order shall withdraw while the

#### Decision of points of order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected. Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

50. Whenever it shall have been decided, as aforesaid, that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected: and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chariman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

51. Any member of the Council who shall have been called order, and who, after having been twice directed to with-draw 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 have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as aforesaid, when required so to do, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in Section 46 of this "Part" of these By-laws and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as a majority of the Aldermen there present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Power of Council as to altering Rules on points of order.

52. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of 52. Any Alderman who is dissatistied with the decision of the Mayor or Charman on any such question of order, or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principal for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principal thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

#### Mode of voting

#### How questions are to be put.

53. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

## Divisions.-Penalty for refusing to vote

54. Any Alderman shall be at hierty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds. than five pounds.

## Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunded.

55. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) 55. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin, to the resolution ordering such expunction. expunction.

# Committees of the Whole Council.

## Business in Committee.

56. The Business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided for meetings of the Council as nearly as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

#### Disorderly conduct in Committee. -Refusal to vote

Disorderly conduct in Committee, —Refusal to vote.

57. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of Section 46 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 entry of such report shall be made in the minute book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by

Section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws the facts shall be Section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

58. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provision of Section 45 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made

#### How progress may be reported, &c.

How progress may be reported, &c.

59. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Conneil move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on some other day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sitting and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports proceedings in Committee-Want of quorum in Committee.

60. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council vina voce by the Chairman of such Committee, and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any metital for the transparency and the proceedings in Committee. any motion for that purpose and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extense, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

## How reports are to be dealt with.

How reports are to be dealt with.

61. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be reported in the Minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions m Council, and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under Section 58 of this "Part" of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under Section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever. any pretext whatever.

#### Calls of the Council. How call may be ordered.

62. 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.

#### Such call compulsory in certain cases.

63. 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 under Section 53 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the recission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

#### Mode of Proceeding.

64. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alpha-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 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 excussed and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same. reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse. Further call when question adjourned.

adjourned.

65. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the business or motion as to which such call has been made aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than 10s. nor more than £5: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business he adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if tor absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this provise shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

#### Standing and Special Committees

#### Standing Committees

" 66. Besides any such Special Committees as may from time 66. Besides any such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, for, say, Improvement, Lighting, Water, Hall, Library, General Purposes, or for any and every other purpose as required, there shall be three standing committee, viz: a By-law Committee, a Committee of Works, and a Finance Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

#### Mode of reappointing Standing Committees.

67. The reappointing of the aforesaid three Standing Committees may, on resolution of the Council, be made by hallot. In such case a list or lists of the members for each Ward shall be handed to each member then present, who shall mark against the name of each such member the title of the Committee to which in his opinion such member ought to belong. And the Mayor or Chairman shall thereupon examine such lists so marked and shall declare the result. And if there shall be an equal number of votes for the appointment of any two or more members to any one of such named Standing Committees, such Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such members shall be appointed to such Committee.

68. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Municipality. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been, or may be, extended to the Municipality; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

#### Committee for Works.

69. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

## Finance Committee.

70. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or to be likely to affect the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

#### Special Committee.

Special Committee.

71. The Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which in the opinion of the Council a Special Committee ought to be appointed; and no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, 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. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of

members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if any amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed; and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list, and shall declare the result. And in the event of its becoming necessary through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

#### Chairman of Committees

72. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

#### Committee Meeting, how called.

73. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee.

#### Record of Transactions in Committee.

74. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

#### Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

75. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

- 76. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may clapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred :-
  - By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent work to the extent of seven pounds.
  - 2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of five pounds.
  - By order of the Mayor and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose to the extent of ten pounds.

emergent purpose to the extent of ten 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 reports to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall, on any pretence, be authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

77. 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.

## Certificate required with each claim.

78. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a 16. No payment shall be so of deter these shere 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 authorised or enquired into.

## Common Scal and Records of the Council.

Common Seal and Press, how secured-care of same.

79. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys one shall be kept by the 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 Scal to be used

80. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermon, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How Books of Account are to be kept and inspected.

SI. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure and in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefliciency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also to report to the Council, from time to time, any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping

Impression of Seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council— Penalties.

82. 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 to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable, on conviction, for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

#### Records not to be removed, &c.--Penalties

83. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence he liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than ten pounds.

#### Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

84. Any person destroying, defacing or altering any record of the Council, shall, for every such offence be hable to a penalty of not less than five pounds, nor more than fifty pounds.

#### Officers and Servants.

#### Notice to candidates in certain cases.

85. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount, is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same; the salary or allowance attached to such office shall in every case be fixed before such notice is given, and shall be stated in such notice.

## Mode of appointment

86. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot in such mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

#### Exceptional cases.

S7. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment as may be from time to time found necessary, and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

#### Bonds for good conduct of officers.

88. In cases where security is required by clause 151 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, no sureties shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council; and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as sureties any of its own members, nor any person holding office in the Council.

#### Duties of Council Clerk

- 89. The Council Clerk in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz.:—

- Attend all Council Meetings.
   Attend all Courts of Revision and Appeal.
   Summon the members of the Council to all Council
- 3 Summon the members of the Council to all Council Meetings.
  4. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.
  5. To see that the accounts are audited, and the balance-sheet duly submitted twice a year, within the time specified by law.
  6. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
  7. To see that assessment books and the Municipal lists and rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter.

- and rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment to

clectors prior to elections.

8. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for presiding officers and poll clerks.

Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given, and agreements duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
 Advise with the officers from time to time as to their

- duties, and the mode of carrying them out. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised, as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.

  To bring under notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
- 13. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
- 14. Prepare and lay before the Council a statement of all works passed by the Council and not completed, setting forth in order the dates of votes for the same, together with the amount of such votes and the sum expended, when required so to do.
- 15. He shall enter into a guarantee society's security, or such other security as the Council may think sufficient, for an amount fixed by the Council, from time to time, for not less than £100 for the faithful performance of his duties.

#### Duties of Treasurer, &c.

90. The Treasurer shall have charge of all such books of accounts and other records of the Council as are mentioned in Section 84 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of the same. Any other officer 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-keeping of such records.

#### Duties of other officers and servants.

91. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time, and in accordance with law, be made.

## Special powers of the Mayor.

92. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation or information by any such officer or servant in connection with his duties as he may think necessary.

#### How complaints against officers, &o , are to be dealt with

93. All complaints against officers or servants of the Cor-93. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing and addressed to the Mayor, 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 as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council, at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same and shall be duly recorded. duly recorded.

## Miscellaneous.

94. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council, adopted after due notice.

#### Motions for recission of previous orders, &c.

Motions for recission of previous orders, &c.

95. Whenever a motion for the recission 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 motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice, and in due course of law, of any By-law, for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

## Lapsed business.

96. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

#### Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

97. Such suits or information 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 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 be so commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be inforced has been entrused; and if there shall be no such officer then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no 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 officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, 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 adverted to any previous direction by such countil, and countil, and countil adverted to any expression direction by such information will be adverted to any previous direction by such countil, and countil, and countil adverted to any expression direction by such information will be adverted to any previous direction by such countil any expression. laid shall be so commenced or laid as follows :-- When against 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 any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

## Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

98. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws

99. Any of the foregoing By-laws, or any portion thereof, which relates to or affects the proceedings at meetings of the Council, may be suspended pro tempore without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

#### PART II.

Collection and enforcement of rates. Times and modes of collection.

Rates under Section 164 to be collected half-yearly.

100. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of Section 164 "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, may be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making and imposing such rate.

#### Special rates.

Special rates.

101. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under Sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said Sections, or for any of the purposes or under the provisions of any of the said Sections or mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed. have appointed.

#### Office hours.

102. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers, or office appointed by the Council, and during the hours appointed by the said Council for that purpose.

103. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid upon the day or days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

#### Mayor to enforce payment.

104. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default, either by action at law, or by issuing warrants of distraint upon goods and chattels of the defaulter.

## Enforcement by distress.

#### Bailiff.

 $105.\ A$  bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

#### Balliff's sureties,

106. The bailiff shall find two surcties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties.

#### Duties of the hailiff.

107. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies of distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

#### Warrant of distress.

108. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

## Distress and sale.

Distress and sale.

109. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with the costs as hereinafter 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 Municipality, as the bailiff may think proper to remove them 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. by such owner.

#### Inventory.

liventory.

110. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made; and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the rate-payer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

#### Goods may be impounded.

111. The bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may 111. The bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise seize 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 the purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

## Owner to direct order of sale,

112. 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: Provided that such option shall be exercised only in a reasonable manner, and in no way that can be construed as constructed the construction. as construcy ely obstructive.

## Proceeds of distress.

113. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

114. There shall be payable to the bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the cost and charges as per Schedule C., hereunto annexed.

# 115.

# SCHEDULE A.

# Warrant of distress.

Warrant of distress.

I, , Mayor of the Municipal District of St. Marys, do hereby authorise you , the bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattles in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , for being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality of St. Marys, to the day of for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises, as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 189.

#### 116.

## SCHEDULE B.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand the Mayor of the Municipality of St. Marys, of , dated , distrained the following goods and chattles in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , within the said Municipality, for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality, to the day of Dated this day of 189 . Bailiff.

117.

#### SCHEDILLE C. Costs

	121	
For every warrant of distress	2	C
For serving every warrant and making levy where the		
sum is not more than £20	2	- 0
Above that sum in addition for every £1		
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of a day		
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods per pound		
on proceeds of the sale	1	0

#### PART III.

## Fire or combustible materials, &c. Preventing and extinguishing fires.

118. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or explosives of any description, combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shallon conviction, for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove any and all such fire, gunpowder, combustible, inflammable, or explosive materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such aforenamed materials to remain, as aforesaid, for forty-eight hours after conviction, or after having received notice to remove same into a proper place of safety, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this by-law,

#### Inflammable fences, &c.

119. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or any other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material, so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any threes, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit, on conviction, for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack or covering forthwith. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering, forthwith after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law. this By-law.

#### Fireworks.

120. Every person who shall light any hon-fire, tar-barrel, or firework upon or within sixty yards of any public or private street, or any public place, or shall sell gnupowder, squibs, rockets, or any firework whatever, or other combustible or explosive material, solid or liquid, by gas, candle, or other artificial light, or between the hours of suaset and sunrise, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not more than five pounds.

#### Wilfully setting fire to chimneys,

121. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on 121. 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 and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from hiability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court of such Act as for an indictable offence.

#### Negligently suffering chimney to be on fire.

122. If any chimney accidently catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings. Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be is situated, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings. Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in nowisc owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

## Setting fire to matter without notice.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

123. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling, house, or other building, or boundary, or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupier's of the land adjoining to the land upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day, and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Water carters to attend fires.

Water carters to attend fires.

124. Every owner or driver of a licensed water-cart shall keep such cart loaded full of water, during all times after sunset and before sunrise; and shall, if any building, premises, or property shall be on fire within the Municipality, attend at the place of such fire with such cart loaded full 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 authorised by the Council in that behalf, and then

present, for extinguishing such fire; and every such owner or driver who shall, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

#### Compensation for attendance at fires.

Compensation for attendance at fires.—Rewards.

125. There shall be paid out of the Municipal funds, to the owner of every licensed water-cart, who shall have attended with any water at the place of any fire as herein provided, and delivered the same as required for extinguishing such fire, such reasonable compensation as the Council shall, by resolution, have appointed in that behalf, and also to the owners of such carts as shall have first and second in order attended with loads of water, such further sums, by way of rewards, as the Council may, by similar resolutions, have fixed.

#### PART IV.

Notices, Streets, and Public Places-Public Health and Decency, &c,

## Mode of calling for tenders.

126. 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 materials shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided.

#### How notices are to be published.

How notices are to be published.

127. In all eases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law for any work to be executed, or for any materials to be supplied by contract, or of any appointment, resolution, Act, order, or regulation of the Council, or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor, or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality: Provided that nothing herein contained shall vitiate or render void and unlawful, any action taken after shorter notice than seven days; or only one advertise. after shorter notice than seven days; or only one advertisement if urgency requires such a course of procedure.

#### Drafts of intended By-laws.

of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same, and public notice shall be given as heroin-before provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

#### Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

Persons obstructing officers of the Council.

129. Any person or persons who shall obstruct any officer of the said Council while in the performance of his duty, or who shall interfere with any officer of the said Council, doing or performing, or going to perform, or returning from the performance of any duty or act under these By-laws, by using any threats, offensive language, hindrance, or insulting language towards the said officer, or towards any servant of of the said Council, in any street, road, or any other place within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

#### New roads to be reported upon.

130. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place, proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, park, or other place shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors, to the satisfaction of the Committee of Works, or to that of any duly authorised officer, or until such road, street, way, park, or other place shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer.

## Dedications of new roads, &c.

Dedications of new roads, &c.

131. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforenamed, the plan and plans so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, or other place as aforesaid, to public use, or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Committee for general purposes, or by the Council in whole at any general meeting; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record by the Council

## Change of street levels.

Change of street levels.

132. Whenever it may be deemed necssary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alterations to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of rate-payers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

#### Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

133. The Committee for Works, or the surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for making out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot-ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under, or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or surveyor, or other officer, to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, orthoroughfares, whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the foot-way on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road street lane, or thoroughfare, or other public along of in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet wide: Provided that there be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. This By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881 (45 Vic. 23.")

#### Erection of house, fee for permission, &c

Erection of house, fee for permission, &c.

134. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipality, without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, before commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan, and giving particulars of the proposed building or structure, and, at the time the said notice is given, paying to the Council Clerk or other duly authorised officer the fee of two shillings and supence for permission to erect such house, shop, or other building or structure; and every owner of, and every contractor for, such house, shop, or other building, or part thereof, or any person whatever, commencing to build or work thereon, without such notice having been given, and such fee paid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Physe, gutters, &c. Pipes, gutters, &c.

135. It shall not be lawful for any person to allow any water to flow from off the roof of any house, verandah, or any other part of the promises, nor to carry by means of pipes. other part of the promises, nor 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 street or public place within the said Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit, and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shiftings. Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer

#### Encroachments must be removed on notice.

136. The surveyor or other such officer or person may at any time on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal of any building, fence, or other obstruction or encroachment, in and upon any road, street, lane, or thoroughfare under the charge of the Council. Notice shall, in this case, be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment in structure belongs, or who has creeted the same, or caused it to be erected.

#### Council may remove encreachments.

137. In any case where after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within a reasonable tame, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending. Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of by-law, the penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound: not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than one pound; and in case of every successive offence the penalty, on conviction, not to be less than five pounds, and the whole costs of the

#### Or may proceed by action.

138. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment annot be removed unless at a greater cost than ten pounds. it shall be open to the Council, either to direct such removal and to pay all the costs thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass, or otherwise, against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-laws as aforesaid.

## To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

139. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging or excavations; and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for or under him, or either of them, in the exercise of their duties or powers by these By-laws imposed or cast on the said surveyor or officer, or who may be acting at any time or place, by any order of the Mayor or Council shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds or more than twenty pounds. twenty pounds.

#### Hoards or fences to be crected.

140. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or render inconvenient by means of such work, shall before beginning the same cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, if there be room enough to leave as a footway outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the saud Municipality appointed to look after such things, during the whole continuance of such works, and during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to runrise; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fonce or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively, standing in good conditions aforetinue the same respectively, standing in good conditions afore-said, during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, or any part of the same, keep the same sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer aforenamed, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings, for every day such default is continued.

### No Turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

141. Any person who shall form, dig or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or footway or any street or other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

#### Holes to be enclosed.

142. Any person or persons who shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole, adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, foundation, or to any house or any other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not first enclose the same and keep the building and shall not first enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued, any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

# Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

penalty.

143. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, premises, or land within the said Municipality having any entrance, area, garden, or other open space or any vacant building lot, waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Municipality, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient paling fence, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and every such owner or occupier of any such house, building, premises or land, having any steps adjoining the footway of any such street or public place, shall in like manner protect and guard the same by forces, rails, or other enclosures so as and guard the same by fences, rails, or other enclosures so as to prevent the like danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof, every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, for information pay any sum not being less than forty shillings, nor more than five pounds. And every such owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law?

#### Wells to be coverd under penalty.

Wells to be coverd under penalty.

144. Every person who shall have a well or underground tank, used for domestic or other purposes, situated between his or her dwelling house or the appurtenances thereof, and any road, street or footway within the limits of the said Municipality or at the side of, or in any yard or place open or exposed to such street, or footway, shall cause such well or underground tank to be securely and permanently covered over; and if any person having such well or underground tank as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him or her by any officer of the said Council, or after such notice shall have 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 every day after such notice that such well or underground tank shall remain open or uncovered, contrary to the provisions hereof, such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

#### Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

145. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairany portion thereof, to be stapped for the purpose of repar-ing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or des-troying 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

#### Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

Drawing or trailing timber, &c.

146. Any person who shall haul or draw, or cause to be hauled or drawn, upon any part of any street or public place within the said Municipality, any timber, stone, or other things, otherwise than upon wheeled vehicles or barrrows, or shall suffer any timber, stone, or other thing which shall be carried principally or in part upon any wheeled vehicle or barrow, to drag or trail upon any part of such street or public place, to the injury thereof or to hang over any part of such vehicle or barrow, so as to occupy or obstruct the street beyond the breadth of the said vehicle or barrow, shall, 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 occasioned thereby.

Driving carriages, &c., on foot-ways; allowing eattle, horses and other living things to stray at large; throwing fitth, &c.

living things to stray at large; throwing filth, &c.

147. Any person who shall throw, cast, or lay, or shall cause, permit, or suffer to be thrown, cast, or laid, or to remain, any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, bird, or thing, any or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing in or upon the carriage-way or foot-way of any street or public place, or in or upon any open space or gully, such as vacant lots, &c., whether their own property or not, and with or without permission, so as to become a nuisance or a danger to the public health within the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, or without permission, so as to become a muisance or a danger to the public health within the said Municipality, or shall kill, slaughter, dress, scald, or cut up any beast, swine, calf, sheep, lamb or other animal, in or so near to any such street or 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 carriage or footway or open space aforesaid; or shall run, roll, drive, draw, place, or cause, permit, or suffer such to be done, or shall leave, or place, or cause to be left, or placed, upon any of the aforesaid parts of the said Municipality, any waggon, cart, dray, sledge, or other carriage, any wheelbarrow, or truck, or any hogshead, cask, or barrel, or any other description of obstruction, so as to become a nuisance, or shall lead, drive, or ride any horse, ass, mule, sheep, cattle or any other animal or beast upon any such foot-way; or shall cause, suffer, or permit either during the day or night any horse, cow, goat, geese, pig, or any other animal, beast, or bird, to be tethered or depastured, or to stray at large, loose, or in any other way so that they trespass upon others property, or wander about the public streets, ways, and places to the damage of the same, and so as to become a danger or a nuisance, in any way within the said Municipality, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding £2, besides the afore-named costs; for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £2, besides the afore-named costs; for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £5 besides any or all of the aforesaid acts; for the second offence a sum not exceeding £2, besides the afore-named costs; for the third and every subsequent offence a sum not exceeding £5, besides the afore-named cost for damage, &c., for each such offence; and should the person in charge of such waggon, cart, dray, or other vehicle or thing, or the owner of any such straying bird, animal, beast, or thing, afore-named, refuse to give his name and address truly, as well as that of the real owner, if such person be merely in charge, such aggressor, offender, or refuser, shall be liable to be handed over there and then, to the police authorities as a disorderly person, and also be liable to the afore-named pains and penalties, and if the afore-named person being guilty of any or all of the afore-named acts as hereinbefore laid out, not being the owner, but only being the person pro tem in charge, then shall the said person be in all respects responsible equally with the veritable owner himself or herself.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

Placing carriages, goods, &c., on footways, &c.—Not removing when required.—Replacing the same after removal.—Not to prevent awnings being erected in front of shops.

148. Any person who shall set or place, or cause or permit to be set or placed, or permit to remain any stallboard, chopping block, showboard (on hinges or otherwise), basket, wares, merchaudise, casks, or goods of any kind whatsoever; or shall cause to be hooped, placed, washed, or cleansed any pipe, barrel, cask, or vessel, in or upon or over any carriage or foot-way in any street or public place within the said Municipality; or shall set out, lay or place, or shall cause or procure, permit, or suffer to be set out, laid, or placed any coach, cart, wain, waggon, dray, wheelbarrow, handbarrow, sledge, truck, or other carriage or vehicle, upon any such carriage way, except for the necessary time of loading or unloading the same, 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 vehicle, aforenamed; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in or upon or over any such carriage, or vehicle, aforenamed; or if any person shall set or place, or cause to be set or placed in or upon or over any such carriage or foot way, street or public place, any timber, stones, bricks, lime, or other materials, or things for building whatsoever (unless the same shall be enclosed as herein directed), or any other matters or things whatsoever; or shall hang out or expose, or shall cause or permit to be houg out or exposed, any meat or offal, or other thing or matter whatsoever, from any house or other building or premises, or over or upon any part of any such fact-way or carriage-way, or over any area of any house or other building or premises, or over or next unto any such street or public place, and shall not immediately remove all or any such matters or things, shall at an orany of them, or any other stall-board, show-board, chopping-block, basket, wares, merchandise, or other article or thing or matter aforesaid (save and except aforesaid in reference to their being enclosed), in, upon, or over any such carriage or footway (or public place), of or next unto such street, &c., as aforesaid, shall upon conviction for every such offence, forfeit, and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding 40s., nor less than 5s; for the second offence a sum not exceeding 4.5, nor less than 10s., and for the third and excess placement offence. than 5s; for the second offence a sum not exceeding £5, nor less than 10s.; and for the third and every subsequent offence, a sum not exceeding £10, nor less than £1: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from placing an awning in front of his or her shop or house, in such a manner as that such awning shall be at least seven feet above the height of the footway in its lowest part; or in any part of anything or part attached thereto, or being part thereof, and that the posts be placed close to the kerbstone or outer edge of such footway.

### Obstructing public footways.

Obstructing public footways.

149. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council or Council's Officer shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, to the height of ten feet at least, from such footway or footpath aforesaid, the said Council, by their servants, labourers and workmen, may cut or cause to be cut or lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and in case any person or persons shall resist, or in any manner forebly oppose the said Council, or their servants, labourers, or workmen, in the due execution of the powers given in this behalf, by virtue of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by these By-laws, every person so offending shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds, nor less than one pound. And also every such act of the Council, their orders, servants, labourers, and workmen as above-named, shall be done and executed at the cost of the person or persons offending against this By-law.

Slops, nightsoil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

Slops, nightsoil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours

Slops, nightsell, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain nours.

150. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any nightsell or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipality, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage, vehicle, or vessel, so as to turn over or cast any nightsell, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall

deposit nightsoil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove mightsoil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles or vessel; or shall cause or allow any vehicle, &c., as aforenamed used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound; and in case the person so offending shall not be known to the said Council or Inspector, then the owner of such eart or carriage, or other things aforenamed in which such nightsoil or other offensive matter shall be put or placed, and also the employer of the person so offending, shall be liable to forfeit and pay such penalty as aforesaid.

## Riding on drays, careless draving, &c.

151. If the driver of any waggon, wain, cart, or dray of any kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, kind, shall ride upon any such carriage in any street as aforesaid, not having some person on foot to guide the same (such vehicles as are drawn by one horse or more and guided with rems only excepted); or if the driver of any carriage whatsoever shall wilfully be at such a distance from such carriage, or in such a situation whitst 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, eart, dray, or coach, or other carriage whatsoever, meeting any other carriage, shall not keep his waggon, cart, dray, or coach, or other carriage on the left or near side of the road, street, or thoroughfare, or if any person shall in any manner wilfully prevent any other person or persons from passing him or her, or any carriage under his or her care, upon such street; or by negligence or misbeliaviour prevent, hinder, or interrupt, the free passage of any carriage or person in or upon same, or shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or thoroughfare faster than a walk, every such driver or person so oftending shall, upon conviction, forfeit any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Riding or driving furlously.

152. Any person who shall ride or drive through or upon any street or public place within the said Municipality, so negligently, carelessly, or furiously, that the safety of any other person shall or may be endangered, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

## Breaking in horses, &c.

Breaking in horses, &c.

153. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road or public place within the said Municipality, drive any carriage or carriages, or other vehicle or thing for the purpose of breaking-in, exercising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive or lead any horse, mare or gelding for the purpose of airing, exercising, breaking, or showing or exposing for sale any such horse, mare or gelding, otherwise than by passing quietly through such streets, roads, or public places shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings. And any person who shall within the said Municipality furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare or gelding, or suffer any such animal to go loose, to or from any public watering place, creek or river or pasturage or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

## Vehicles carrying lights.

154. All vehicles, of whatever description, to carry a light 134. All vehicles, of whatever description, to carry a light on the off side, within the hours of 5 p.m., and 12 p.m. from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of September; and 7:30 p.m. to 12 p.m., from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of May. Provided, however, that such light need not be carried during monohight nights. Under a penalty, for the first offence, of not more than twenty shillings; and for the second, and subsequent offences of not more than forty shillings. shillings.

Planting trees, &c., in streets, or other public places, damaging same, &c.

Planting trees, &c., in streets, or other public places, damaging same, &c.

155. The Council is hereby empowered to plant trees, shrubs, or plants in the streets or any other public part of the said Municipality, and any person who shall wilfully, or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, plant, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place which is or may be under the direct or indirect control or management of the said Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £1, as well as the cost of the article destroyed or damaged as aforesaid. the article destroyed or damaged as aforesaid.

## Blastina Rock, Ac.

No rock, &c., to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

156. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock of other material within one hundred yards of any street or public place, or dwelling house in the said Municipality, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast

or cause to be blasted any rocks within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the direc-tions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds for the first offence, besides the cost of all damage accruing or resulting if any.

## Public Property.

## Injuring or extinguishing lamps.

157. Any person who shall wantouly or maliciously or in any way without the order and authority of the said Council, break or injure any lamp or lamp-post or part thereof, or extinguish any lamp set up for public convenience in the said Municipality, shall, over and above the 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.

## Damaging buildings.

Damagnia buildings.

158. Any person who shall damage any public building, toll-gate, toll-bar, toll-board, or wall, parapet, fence, sluice-bridge, culvert, sewer, watercourse, or any other public property within the said Municipality, shall pay the cost of repairing the same, or in the case of filling up or causing the filling up partially or completely of any public drain, sewer, or similar place shall pay the costs of clearing the same; and if such damage or obstruction shall be wilfully done, caused or allowed to be done, he or she shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty pounds not less than five pounds as well not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than five pounds as well as the abovenamed costs of damage or obstruction.

## Affixing placards on walls, &c.

159. If any person or persons shall paste or cause to be pasted or otherwise affix any placard or other paper or chalk or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, handrail, or any other property of the Council, without the written consent of such Council, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

## Nuisances.

Dead animals, &c., not to be thrown into any public watercourse, &c.

160. Any person or persons who shall cast any fifth, rubbish, or dead animal, or any animal with intent of drowning, into any public watercourse, sewer, waterhole, river, creek, canal, road, or pathway, or any other part of the said Municipality, or who shall suffer slops, suds, or filth of any kind, to flow from his or her premises into any such watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, canal, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops, suds, or filth to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways or streets, or any other public part of the said Municipality, or shall permit or cause by means of pipes, shoots, channels, or other contrivances, filth of any kind whatsoever to flow into any public watercourse, waterhole, river, creek, or canal, or shall obstruct or divert from its channel any sewer, or watercourse, river, creek, or canal shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds. 160. Any person or persons who shall cast any fifth, rubbish, or

## Dead animals-Mode of Removal.

161. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the panty, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed or disposed of that no misance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Hog-fices to be one hundred feet from streets, and animals suffered to stray, &c

162. Any person who shall breed or keep so as to be a nuisance, any kind of swine, in any house, building, yard, garden, or other place situated and being within one hundred teet of any street or public place in the said. Municipality, or shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a like nature, belonging to shall suffer any kind of swine, or any horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or any other animal of a 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, or public place, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings, for such and every animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or go about, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, road, or public place, as aforesaid; and the owner or occupier of any house or premises, or other place within the said Municipality, wherein any such swine, horse, ass, mule, sheep, goat, cow, or other animal is kept, fed, milked, or used in any way whatsoever, shall, within the meaning of these By-laws, be deemed the owner of every such animal so bred, kept, suffered to stray, or to be tethered or depastured in any such street, or public place as aforesaid; and the words "auy house," "building," "yard," "garden," or "other place" wherein any kind of swine shall be bred or kept as aforesaid, shall respectively be deemed hog-sties within the meaning of these By-laws; and the word "loises" shall be sufficient designation for any entires, geldings, mares, or feals, and the word "cattle" for any bulls, oxen, cows, or calves, when more than one is the subject of any information and summons under the provisions of these By-laws. By laws.

Cleansing butchers shambles, slaughter-house, &c.

163. For preserving the cleanliness of the said Municipality and the health of the inhabitants thereof, it shall be lawful for the Inspector of Nuisances, or for any other officer or officers appointed by the Council from time to time, and when and as often as he or either of them shall see occasion, to visit and inspect the butcher's shambles, slaughter-houses, boiling-down establishments, tannories, fellmongering establishments, &c., in the said Municipality, and to give such directions concerning the cleansing of the said shambles, and other places. &c., atorenamed, both within and without as to him shall seem needful, and any butcher, or the owner or occupier, of any such places aforenamed, 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 ten shillings. ten shillings.

complaints respecting dirty premises, &c 164. Upon the complaint of any householder, that the house, premises, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a muisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose, and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, to flow, or remain, or to be in any cellar or place, within any dwelling-house, or premises, within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool or pit, to overflow or soak therefrom shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Various obstructions and annovances.

Various obstructions and annoyances.

165. Every person who in any street, or public place, or passage within the said Municipality, to the obstruction, annoyance, or danger of the residents or passengers, shall commit any of the tollowing offences shall on conviction of any and every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds

than two pounds.

1. 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 street, or public place, and close to footway thereof, without sufficient and proper ropes and

tackling.

tackling.

2. Every person who shall carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed, in any street or public place, the carcase or any part of the carcase of any newly-slaughtered animal, without a sufficient 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 aforesaid.

3. Every person who shall place any cord or pole across any street, lane, or passage, or hang or place clothes thereon, or allow any tree or shrub to overhang the footpath, to the danger or annoyance of any person.

4. Every person who shall place any flower-pot in any upper window, near to any street or public place, without sufficiently guarding the same from being thrown down.

thrown down.

5. Every person who shall throw or cast from the roof,

5. 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, lubbish, or other material or thing (unless within a hoard or enclosure when any house or building is being erected, pulled down, or repaired).
6. Every blacksmith, whitesmith, anchorsmith, nailmaker, metalfounder, hme-burner, brickinaker, 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, and closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the closing such aperture, or placing a screen before the same 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, opening into or towards such street, lane, or

passage.

7. Every person who shall carry goods or any frame to the annoyance of any person upon the footway of any street or other public footway.

8. 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 of way or use of any private yard, alley, street, or any other place within the said Municipality.

9. Every person having the charge, or possession of, or control over any property, land, house, or place of any sort whatever, whether as owner, occupier, lessee or otherwise acting either on or towards any ground, garden, street, or place of any other sort whatsoever within the said Municipality, who shall permit or allow to remain any noxious weeds to grow thereon. grow thereon.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

166. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appears to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the said Municipality, is or are 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 whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection there-with, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contageous with, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contageous disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith, within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be hable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continue to make default: Provided that no such penaltics shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

## Offerces against public decency. Bathing prohibited within certain limits.

167. Any person who shall bathe near to or within view of any inhabited house, or of any public whatf, quay, bridge, street, road, or other place of public resort within the said Municipality, between the hours of six o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one pound for every such offence.

Penalty on indecent exposure of the person.

168. Any individual who shall offend against decency by exposure of his or her person in any street or public place within the said Municipality, or in the view thereof, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of ar y inhabitants.

nnaoritants.

169. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or to be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

## Definition of noisome and offensive trades

Definition of nosome and offensive trades.

170. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour or eilluvia or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved, or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complete apprise any report Order of Council thereon. Notice to

within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint, enquire and report Order of Council thereon. Notice to discontinue, &c —penalty.

171. If any noisome or offensive trade, manufacture, calling or operation is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in such manner that injury to health results therefrom, and such becomes a public nuisance in any part of the said Mainicipality, it shall be competent for any lifteen or more ratepayers residing in the vicinity of the alleged noisome or offensive trade, manufacture, calling or operation, by petition, presented through an Alderman, to acquaint the said Council thereof, and the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the said Council, after the said petition shall have been formally received, shall make an inspection of the premises, where such trade, manufacture, spection of the premises, where such trade, manufacture, calling or operation is alleged to be so conducted, followed or carried on, and of the premises or properties of the said fifteen or more petitioners, and shall enquire into the grounds for such petition or complaint, and shall report thereonto the said Council. And if the said Council shall on the consideration of conducting the said council shall on the consideration. said Council. And if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that the manufacture, trade, calling or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on, as aforesaid, is a noisome and offensive trade, manufacture, calling, or operation within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons so conducting, following or carrying on such to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow or carry on the said manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws. And any person or persons so conducting, follow-ing, or carrying on such trade, manufacture, calling or opera-tion as aforesaid, after due notice aforesaid, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and subsequent offence, a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a noisome and offensive trade, &c., is about to be commenced.

172. The like proceedings shall be taken whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome or offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, and the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon the same, and the Council shall take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming noisome or offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling or rution, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling or operation so that the same shall be in any way noisome or offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds, nor less than five pounds.

## Service of notice-liabilities.

Service of notice—liabilities.

173. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purpose of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

### Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

174. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality.

## Penalties to be paid over to the Treasurer.

175. All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, to be appropriated as the Conneil may direct.

## Interpretation of "Mayor" and "Municipality," &c.

176. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless the context shall indicate a 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 place or stead of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipality" is made use of in the said By-laws it shall be understood to signify the "Municipality of St. Marys"; also whenever the word "person" is made use of in these By-laws it shall be understood to mean man, woman, boy or girl according to the context; also whenever any or all of the words "road, street or public place" shall herein be made use of they or it shall be understood to mean any place or part of the Municipality of St. Marys, directly or indirectly under the control of the Conneil of the Municipality of St. Marys, directly of St. Marys.

## PART VI.

## Public Exhibitions, &c.

## Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed, penalty, &c.

177. No exhibition other than exhibitions which are licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria, No. 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character, hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipity, nor shall any bowling alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipality, unless and until permission be granted in writing by the Mayor. And every person holding or keeping any such exhibition or using any place within the said Municipality, for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing, or permitting such place to be so used, without such permission from such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid. 177. No exhibition other than exhibitions which are amusement as aforesaid.

## No Exhibitions, &c., on Sundays, &c.

178. No such exhibition 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 Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence. offence.

## PART VII.

## Water Supply.

## Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

179. Whosoevershall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water or waterworks belonging to, or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw or cause to enter therein any animal whether alive or dead, or any rubbish filth, stuff or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit or suffer to run or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome or improper water, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct or other water or waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to or under the control of the said Council shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than 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. nounds.

### Wilful waste of water.

180. Whosoever, being supplied with water by the Council from any waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, or other source of or belonging to or under the control or management of the of or belonging to or under the control or management of the said Council, or having access to any such waterworks, fountain, or reservoir, or other source or supply of water, for the taking of water therefrom, shall wilfully or negligently suffer any water to run to waste from any pipe, pump or conduit, or any other part from or by which he shall be so supplied, or to which he shall have such access, shall forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than forty pounds. nounds.

## Damming up water without consent.

181. Whosoever shall without consent in writing of the 181. Whosever shall without consent in writing of the said Council construct or place any dam or embankment shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds, and shall remove such dam or embankment within a reasonable time after such conviction, or shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds; and if after such second conviction such person shall fail to remove such dam or embankment within a further reasonable time, he shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than twenty pounds nor more than fifty pounds, and if within a reasonable time after a third or any further conviction he shall fail to remove such dam or embankment, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of fifty pounds.

## Diverting water from reservoir.

182. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclu-182. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservoir or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm-water having fallen on any gathering ground, whoseever shall by any means whatsoever divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks, or some watercourse leading thereto or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit, and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds; for a second offence a sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

## PART VIII.

## Sewerage and drainage.

## Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

183. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, or any neighbouring property, 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 level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition and clear 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 on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such

owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with suc notice, or be otherwise in default, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall furfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any further conviction, shall be held guilty-of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

See also the Sewerage Act, 40 Vic.. No. 13, and the note thereto; and the Drainage Promotion Act, 29 Vic., No. 1.

## PART IX.

## Public Libraries and Museums.

Hours.

184. Every public library or museum, belonging to or under the control or management of the said Council, shall be open to the public on week-days and Sundays, as the Council may heremafter determine.

### Visitors book to be signed.

185. Every person who shall enter any such public library or museum shall, immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at each such library and museum, to be called the "Visitors 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 such person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to enter or remain in such museum, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum to enforce this By-law. in charge of such library or museum to enforce this By-law.

## Misconduct in Library or Museum

186. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in any such library or museum, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unuccessary noise or otherwise, disturb or anuoy the persons using or resorting to such library or museum; or who shall, without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such library or museum, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and every such person may lings nor more than ten pounds; and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum.

## Applicants for books, &c., to be served in due order.

187. Every 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 handed to him in his turn by the officer in charge of such library, or his assistant, and shall have the exclusive use in such library of such book or other publication for such time as by regulation made by the said Council.

## Rules as to use of apparatus, &c.

188. The like rule (i.e., the last preceding) 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 permission of the Mayor and two Alderman, or of four Aldermen without the Mayor, and then only for the purpose of preparing any 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 and its delivery in the said Municipality.

Application for use of books, &c., to be made to officer in charge

189. Any person who may at any such library or museum, 189. Any person who may at any such library or muscum, desire to read or refer to, or to use or examine any such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen as aforesaid, shall apply for the same to the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum, and shall return the same to such officer after having read, referred to, used, or examined the same, in the same goodness, perfection, and quality of condition as it was received from the said officer of the Council; and it shall be the duty of such officer to carry out and enforce this shall be the duty of such officer to carry out and enforce this By-law in every respect.

Loan or deposit of books or apparatus, &c., on special conditions.

190. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of 190. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of the Council, to lend or to deposit at any such library or museum, any book or publication, or any apparatus, model, or specimen 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 museum shall in such case hold every such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing the same, and shall carry out and enforce such restriction as such person may have so prescribed as aforesaid. Use of Library, &c., by Society for Mutual Improvement, &c

191. Any society or class for mutual improvement, or instruction, or for study or experiments, may, with the consent of the Council, be formed in connection with, or may hold its meetings, or carry on its studies or experiments, at any such meetings, or carry on its studies or experiments, at any such library or museum, provided 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, however, that no rule made by the members of any such society or class for the management of the same, shall be of any force until the same shall have been submitted to, and sanctioned by the said Council, nor in any case if the same shall conflict in any way with any part of these By laws, or with any regulation made by the said Conneil hereunder.

### Record of donations.

192. A record shall be made of every donation to each such library or museum, which book shall be open to the inspection of all persons visiting such library or museum,

193. The Council shall, from time to time, make such other regulations as may be required, or repeal or alter any of these laws for public libraries and museums, according as it may be thought to be expedient or advisable, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of every such public library or museum aforesaid, to carry out and enforce the

Copy of By-laws to be kept at Library and Museum for reference

194. A copy of these By-laws and copies of all regulations made thereunder as aforesaid, shall be kept at every such library and museum, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of same to allow visitors to the same, who may desire to do so, to refer to any such copy.

## Penalties for damaging Visitors' Book, &c.

195. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors' book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record kept at any such library or museum for the general uses thereof, as well as any person or persons who shall violate or break any of the foregoing rules and regulations relating to the public library or museum aforesaid, shall, for every such offence (except wherein otherwise specified), forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds, in addition to the cost of the damage of whatever kind made or caused by the said person or persons.

## PART X.

## Public Gardens, &c., Grounds, &c.

## Injury to things therein,

196. No person shall pluck any of the flowers, or walk on the beds or borders, or climb upon or get over the fences, gates, or stiles. or remove any of the tallies, or disturb, damage, or destroy any property or thing in or upon the said gardens or grounds.

## Driving carts &c.

197. No cart or other vehicle shall, without the authority of the proper officer of the Council, be drawn through the gardens or grounds.

## Behaviour, &c.

198. No visitor shall interrupt the gardeners or labourers by conversation or otherwise, or shall use any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language to any person, or otherwise annoy any such person, or behave in an indecent, improper, or unbecoming manner in such gardens or grounds.

Penalties.

199. Any person offending against these By-laws in relation to public gardens, grounds, &c., shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; for a third, and every subsequent offence, any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds. And any person may, in committing any such offence, be forthwith removed from the gardens by the proper officers of the Council, or by any of the gardeners or labourers employed in such gardens or grounds, without affecting the liability of such persons so offending, to be subsequently prosecuted for such offence.

## Grazing on public gardens or grounds, &c.

200. All rights of grazing are reserved by the Council as to 200. All rights of grazing are reserved by the Council as to places of public recreation, gardens, grounds, &c., under the care, control, and management, or in the possession of the said Council, and all animals trespassing thereupon will render the owners and carctakers thereof liable to the penalties named in the By-law next preceding this, and each separate day or part of a day will count for a separate offence for each head of cattle, &c., so trespassing.

## PART XI.

## For the Regulation of Vehicles. Water Carts.

201. The Council shall, from time to time, license to ply within the said Municipality, such carts for the sale and carrying of water as shall upon inspection be found fit for that purpose. Every such cart shall be or shall contain or that purpose. Every such cart shall be or shall contain or carry a vessel or tank capable of containing not less than fifty gallons.

## Water licenses.-How obtained, &c.

202. Every such license shall be issued on the written application of the owner thereof, in which application shall be set forth the name and surname and place of abode of the applicant: and for every such license there shall be paid to the Council the sum of 2s. 6d., and every such license shall be in force until the 3lst day of December, next ensuing, after the granting of the said license, which must thenceforward be renewed at the annual cost, to the licensee of the said 2s. 6d. annually. said 2s. 6d. annually.

## Hawking water. -- Penaity.

203. Any person bawking or carrying water for sale or hire, otherwise than in a licensed vehicle as aforesaid, shall, upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one pound for each conviction.

Name and place of abode to be painted on licensed cart, &c.

204. The name and place of abode, number of license, and the words, "licensed cart, dray or van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long at least upon the right or off-side of such vehicle.

alty for breaking of the By-laws of this "Part" of these By-laws.

205. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws in this "Part" excepting where otherwise specially stated, the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum of not more than five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

## License fees to be paid to Council Clerk.

206. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By.laws for the general purposes of the said Municipality.

## Recovery of costs, &c.

207. Power and authority are hereby made and obtained by the said Council to sue or otherwise recover, as may be thought advisable, all costs and expenses attending any action, process, or steps taken by the said Council for the earrying out of any or all of the By-laws made or to be made, by or for the said Council, or for any work or thing done or supplied by the said Council in furtherance of the same.

## Explanation of terms.

208. The "words watereart, cart, dray, van, vehicle," as applied to any and every sort of vehicle used for the transport or carriage of water, shall not injuriously affect the issue meant in relation to these By-laws by want of exact definition of the particular vehicle used for the transport of water as aforesaid, and for which liceuse shall be required or obtained.

## Copies of By-laws for licenses.

Copies of By-laws for neeness.

209. Copies of these and all other By-laws passed by the Council of the said Municipality, for the regulation of licensed vehicles and still remaining in force shall be obtained by the licensee with each license or renewal of license, if any alteration therein shall have been made since the former license, and unless the said licensee shall have already received a copy or copies thereof or copies thereof.

## Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

210. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles, shall at all times be amenable to and observe and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thorough-fares, within the said Municipality; and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons. See

## SCHEDULE A.

A requisition for a license.

To the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of St. Mary's.

I residing at
street within the Municipal District of St. Mary's, do
hereby request that a license may be granted to me to cart
and earry water for sale and hire within the limits of the said Municipality.

Dated at St. Mary's this

day of

Description of vehicle

212.

## SCHEDULE B.

Form of License for driver and proprietor.

In sist to certify that of street, is hereby licensed to cart and carry water for sale and hire from the day of to the 31st day of December next, ensuing, inclusive within the Municipal District of St. Mary's, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, rules and regulations in force relating thereto.

## PART XII.

## Miscellancous.

Motions not carried.

213. No motion which shall be brought on before the said Council, seconded, and not carried, or that shall find no seconder, and hence shall not be seconded and discussed, shall be again brought before the Council for the space of three calendar months.

## Rates when due.

Rates when due.

214. Unless, by any special motion, carried in Council in usual manner, the General Rate shall be payable in two equal half-yearly instalments, the first half being due and payable immediately after thirty days from date of service, and if not then so paid, the whole rate shall become immediately due and payable; and the second half-yearly instalment shall be due and payable on the first Monday in August. Provided that in any case where any rate-payer shall be in arrears, under any rate whatever, then no payment by instalment shall be allowed, but the whole of any new rate with arrears shall become due and payable immediately after thirty days from date of service of the said new rate. And provided further that nothing herein contained shall prevent any rate-payer from liquidating any rate or rates in full, immediately upon receipt of the usual notice paper or advertisement, nor shall anything herein contained prejudice the right ment, nor shall anything herein contained projudice the right of the said Council themselves, or their duly appointed officers, against taking or continuing any legal action for all or any rates being in arrear at any time whatsoever.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of St. Mary's this 27th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

WILLIAM GARNER, (L.S.)

1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF WEST MAITLAND-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Barliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. flo. 12, sec. 158.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26th March, 1892.

## WEST MAITLAND MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of West Maitland, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW for Regulating and Licensing Hansom Cabs and Buggies plying for hire within the Borough of West Maitland.

The Council of the Borough of West Maitland do, by virtue of the power and authority vested in such Council by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," hereby make the following By-law for the position of a public stand for hansom cabs and buggies plying for hire within the said Borough of West Maitland, and declare that the same shall stand in the place and instead of the stand described as No. 5 in the Schedule of public stands of such By-laws heretofore in force, which said stand is hereby repealed:—

No. 5 Stand. On the north side of High-street, extending from the western boundary of Mr. W. G. Lipscomb's premises to the passage at the side of Mr. C. F. Solling's office.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of West Maitland, this eleventh day of December, A.D. 1891.

THOMAS HUGHES, Council Clerk.

R. A. YOUNG, Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. 210. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1891.

## CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

## MUNICIPALIDISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.

BY-LAWS UNDER THE NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875. THE Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, under and by virtue of the authority vested in it by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," doth hereby make the following By-laws for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions, purposes, intentions, and objects of the said Act:—

- 1. The Council shall appoint some fit and proper person as Inspector of Nuisances within the said Municipal District of Carrington whose duties shall be to see to the proper discharge of the duties of contractors and their servants under these By-laws and to the inforcement of the provisions of these By-laws.
- 2. On and after the first day of September, 1891, no person or persons shall dig, make, or construct or cause or permit to be dug, made, or constructed on any premises within the said between the construction of the said o Municipal District of Carrington any open closet or cesspit for the deposit of facial matter, and all closets or privies from and after the said date shall be constructed and made in such manner as may be required to hold pans, and any person or persons who shall offend against any of the provisions of these By-laws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than one pound to be recoverable in manner heremafter provided.
- 3. No person shall cover up or cause or permit to be covered or filled up any existing cesspit with earth or other material unless and until the same shall be properly emptied or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Inspector and also inspected by the Inspector of Nusances. And any person or persons offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound.
- 4. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement by the owner or owners thereof. In schools and factories and other places where a number of persons shall attend or be employed, separate closets with a door to fasten on the inside shall be provided for each sex, and a separate closet shall be provided for every twenty persons so attending or employed. All closets hereafter to be built shall be constructed of 4½-inch brickwork or suproved super timber or issue Whenever brickwork or approved sawn timber or iron. Where two or more closets adjoin each other there shall be a dividing brick wall between each of not less than 4½ inches in thickness to

effect a complete separation, and every such closet shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall be ventilated in such manner as may be directed by the Inspector of Nuisances.

- the Inspector of Nuisances.

  5. All closets shall be supplied with a pan constructed to the approval of the Inspector of Nuisances and of a pattern to be approved by the Council, and such pans shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances.

  6. If in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances any alteration is required in any closet he shall report the same to the Council which shall determine what alteration is necessary for the preservation of health or decency, and such alteration shall forthwith be made by the owner or occupier of the premises after receiving seven days' notice in writing to that effect, and if such owner or occupier shall not make such alteration within the time specified he shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding five pounds and not less than one pound. pound.
- 7. Within fourteen days after notice served by the Inspector of Nuisances every owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any dwelling-house or other building or tonement situate within dwelling-house or other building or tonement situate within the Municipal District of Carrington shall discontinue the use of any privy or closet upon his or her premises, and the said privy or closet shall forthwith be emptied by the contractor or contractors of the said Council, and the excavation so used for the reception of night-soil or other filth shall be filled in with earth or other deodorizing material by the owner or occupier of the premises. And any owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of the said premises who shall after receipt of such notice as hereinbefore provided fail to discontinue the use of the said privy or cesspit or who shall fail or neglect to fill in the said excavation in manner aforesaid shall forfest and pay for such failure or neglect a penalty not exceeding ten pounds and not less than one pound for every day of such failure or neglect.

  8. The owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any dwelling-
- 8. The owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any dwelling-house or other building shall within fourteen days from the date at which these By-laws shall come into force provide one closet or more where in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances more than one is required for the use of the immates or occupiers thereof, and every owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any such dwelling-house or building who shall neglect to provide such closet or closets within the said time shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

9. All closets shall be built in such manner as shall be sufficient for ensuring privacy and decency and the place and manner of erection shall be subject to the approval of the

Inspector of Nuisances.

10. Every contractor, builder, or owner shall during the erection of any house, building, or premises or during the continuance of any works in connection therewith where workmen

erection or any house, billing, or premises or during the continuance of any works in connection therewith where workmen are employed provide for use on the said premises a properly constructed closet to be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances for the use of such workmen, and such closet shall be erected in such manner as shall prevent any nuisance or indecency, and any such contractor, builder, or owner who shall neglect to provide such closet accommodation shall be liable to a penaity not exceeding ten pounds for each day of such neglect.

11. The owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of all premises to which a closet is attached shall permit and suffer the Council's contractor or contractors or any of his or their servants duly licensed by the said Council to enter upon his or her premises for the purpose of removing the said paus and supplying others in their places, and any owner, landlord, tenant, or occupier of any such premises who shall hinder, prevent, or obstruct or attempt to hinder, prevent, or obstruct the Council's contractors or any of their servants duly licensed as aforesaid from entering upon his or her premises for the purpose aforesaid shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

12. The Council or its contractor or contractors shall cause the excrement and filth in the pans in all closets to be removed.

the excrement and filth in the pans in all closets to be removed once a week or oftener if it shall be necessary in properly constructed carts for the purpose which carts shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances.

13. No owner or other person shall use or drive any cart, drsy, or other vehicle for the removal of night-soil until and unless the owner or owners of such cart, dray, or other

- and unless the owner or owners or such cart, dray, or other vehicle has been duly licensed as hereinafter provided—

  (a.) Before any license shall be granted the person requiring the same shall satisfy the Mayor as to his character and ability to carry out the work in accordance with the By-laws, and it shall be lawful for the Mayor to refuse any license if in his opinion from any cause such license the state of the same shall not be issued. should not be issued.
- (b.) Licenses shall be in the form directed by the Mayor and shall be signed by him, countersigned by the Council Clerk, and numbered and registered, and shall remain in force from the date thereof until the same shall expire by effluxion of time or until cancelled by the Mayor as hereinafter provided.
- inafter provided.

  (c.) For every nightman licensed by the Council there shall be paid the sum of 2s. 6d. annually, and for every cart, dray, or other vehicle licensed by the Council there shall be paid the sum of 5s. annually. All license fees and other sums receivable under these By-laws shall be paid to the Council Clerk and by him paid in to the Council's funds.

  (d.) Any license may be cancelled by the Mayor if the holder thereof has not carried out his work in accordance with these By-laws or to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances.

Nuisances.

14. No person shall use or drive any such cart, dray, or other vehicle as in the last preceding clause unless the same shall be at all times closely covered, and the owner of every such cart or vehicle shall keep the same in such condition as to be inoffensive.

15. No person or persons other than those duly licensed for that purpose by the Council shall remove by eart, dray, vehicle, or other means, any human excrement or other offensive matter from any closet or house within the Municipal District of Carrington, and no occupier of any premises or persons acting under his or her directions or otherwise shall bury, suffer or under his or her directions or otherwise shall bury, suffer or cause to be buried, or thrown any human exceement, night-soil, or contents of any closet in any yard garden, or ground attached to his premi-es or otherwise within the said Municipal District. And any person or persons offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

16 The occupier or occupiers of any land or premises within the said Municipal District of Carriagton or where there shall be no such occupier or occupiers then the owner or owners of any such land or premises shall keep the same at all times free

from all accumulations or deposits of water and matter which shall become or continue offensive or unwholesome, and shall not allow, permit, or suffer any animal or the careaes of any animal or any part thereof in such a state or condition as to be offensive or unwholesome to be or continue to be in, upon, or about such land or premises. And any person or persons offending against the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

17. No occupier of any land or premises within the said Municipal District of Carrington or where there shall be no occupier then no owner or owners of any such land or premises

Municipal District of Carrington or where there shall be no occupier then no owner or owners of any such land or premises shall permit or suffer any filthy offensive or unwholesome matter to run or flow, or continue to run or flow, into or upon any street, foolway, open gutter, or public place within the said Municipal District or on the property of any other person. And any person or persons who shall offend against the provisions of this By-law shall be limble to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

18. Every occupier or where there is no occupier then the owner or landlord of any house, building, premises, or place shall keep such house, building, premises, or place shall keep such house, building, premises, or place shall keep such house, building, premises, or place and the yard and grounds belonging thereto in a cleanly condition, and shall not suffer any rubbish, filth, or refuse to be scattered about the yard or ground, and any person or persons offending against the provisions of this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

19. Every occupier shall keep a tin or box, to be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances, placed in his yard for the reception of house refuse, and all such refuse shall be placed therein by the occupier and shall remain therein until removed by the person or persons licensed by the Council for that purpose, and such tin or box shall be kept by the occupier so as not to be a nuisance or cause an offensive smell or the cause of annoyance to adjoining neighbours or to persons passing along any public street or public thoroughfare. along any public street or public thoroughfare.

- 20. The Council shall from time to time fix the charges to 20. The Council shall from time to the the charges to be made for emptying and removing night-soil from closets already in use, also for providing pans for closets and the removal thereof, and also for emptying and removing refuse from yard tins or boxes; and all such charges shall be payable by the occupier or occupiers of premises and where there is no occupier then by the owner or landlord of the premises, and shall be recoverable in a summary way before any two Justices
- 21. The Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875 therein on authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875 therein on all days except Sundays and holidays, and any person who shall hinder or obstruct any Inspector of Nuisances or other officer as aforesaid upon any such visitation or inspection or in the doing or performing of any work shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than two pounds nor less than ten shillings.
- 22 All penalties imposed by these By-laws for offences committed thereunder and all sums of money ordered to be paid thereby may be recovered and all complaints heard in a summary way before any two Justices according to the provisions of the Act fourteen Victoria number forty-three and the English statutes thereby adopted and shall when recovered be paid over to the said Council to be applied in sid of its expenses under the Act.
- 23. All complaints or other legal proceedings for the breach of any of these By-laws may be laid and taken by the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in their behalf against any person for non-compliance with or any breach of these By-laws.

24. All By-laws previously made by this Council by the authority vested in it by the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, are hereby repealed.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, this twenty fourth day of April, A.D. 1891.

W. P. RODGERS Council Clerk. DAVID SCOTT, Mayor.

(SECOND SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BOWRAL-BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8th September, 1891.

## BOWRAL MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Bowral under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

HENRY PARKES.

By-Law made by the Municipal Council of Bowral, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875."

Drains for Discharging Surface Water from Land.

Every owner of or occupier of land so situated that the surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow, any road, lane, or footway, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council, abate such nuisances where possible, and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings; 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, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds; and every such owner or occupier who shall still have made defaults 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.

Passed and adopted by the Council of the Municipal District of Bowral, on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, as a By-law of the said Municipal District.

Seal has been affixed by order of the Council, in the presence of—

11th July, 1891.

(L.s.)

JOHN G. MORRIS, Mayor. WILL L. HOWARTH, Council Clerk.

## 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CORAKI.-BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. flo. 14, sec. 18.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 28th March, 1892.

## CORAKI MUNICIPALITY.-BY-LAWS.

The following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Coraki, under the "Nuisances Prevention Act 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIRBS

BY-LAWS UNDER THE NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT.

By-Laws of the Municipality of Coraki, for the suppression of certain nuisances prejudicial to public health and for improving the sanitary condition of the Municipality in accordance with the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

- 1. Every person about to erect a closet or form a cesspit shall, before he shall commence any such work give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice in writing of his intention, and of the proposed position of such closet or cesspit; and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.
- 2. No closet shall be erected or cesspit formed except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council.
- 3. No cesspit shall be built under any dwolling-house, nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom, if the area will permit (nor less than 12 in any case), nor in such position that the same cannot be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house.
- 4. No cesspit shall be less than 3 feet 6 inches in diameter in the clear by 4 feet deep, and every such pit shall be laid with single brick; the closet or superstructure to be placed two-thirds over the pit so as to leave one-third of an opening for cleaning out, such opening to be covered with a slab or stone. Any person who desires to cement the pit and make it water-tight, shall be at liberty to do so.
- 6. Every closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened on the inside, and shall have ventilating holes 4½ inches wide.
- 6. When two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a brick or stone dividing wall of not less than 4½ inches in thickness between every two closets, and each wall shall extend from the bottom of the cesspit through the roof of the closet so as to effect a complete separation.

- 7. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenement, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owners or occupiors of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.
- 8. In dwelling-houses, where the number of persons who shall ordinarily sleep therein shall exceed twelve, the capacity of the cesspit shall be increased by 4 cubic fect for every person beyond the number of twelve, or else a separate closet shall be provided for every twelve persons or fraction of twelve.
- 9. In schools or factories or other places of business where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall reside, or be occupied or employed, one closet shall be provided for every twenty persons with a capacity of not less than 80 cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex.
- and separate closets shall be provided for each sex.

  10. If any alterations shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf, for preserving public health or decency in the case of any existing cesspit or closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive twenty-one days' notice to remove or alter the same; and if he shall fail to do so, and the Council shall adjudge such cesspit or closet to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.
- 11. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council, and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipality, except as allowed by the Council.
- 12. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from cesspits by the servants of, or contractors with, the Council in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'cleck in the evening and 5o'cleck in the morning.
- 13. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-seil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

14. In case the Council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the same manner as above provided; and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, it shall be deoderised by chemicals or in some other manner, or covered with earth so us to prevent any offcusive

smell arising therefrom.

smell arising therefrom.

15 Any person desirous of erecting an earth-closet, shall he at liberty to do so, but all night-soil shall be removed therefrom once in seven days or oftener; and every person having such a closet and occupying premises where the innates do not exceed twelve in number, shall be at liberty to use the night-soil from such earth-closet on his own premises: Provided that he shall occupy a clear area of not less than 2 roods; but if any nuisance shall arise therefrom, any such person shall be hable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds steeling. sterling.

sterling.

16. Any person having a cesspit, cemented or otherwise, shall be at liberty to use the night-soil on his own premises: Provided the owner occupies an area of not less than 2 roods, and the inmates do not exceed twelve in number; and if any nuisance shall arise from the disposal of the night-soil, such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

17. No person shall be allowed to use on his premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere.

18. The owner or occupier of any house, building, passage, yard, or premises within this Municipality, shall cause the yard and ground adjoining or belonging thereto to be kept in a cleanly condition and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

to health.

19. Any person wilfully allowing filth of any kind or accumulation thereof, or any substance or substances from which noxious effluvia arises, to remain upon his premises, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

20. Any person allowing night-soil from any closet to fall into any street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from live or dead animals of any kind or species within the Municipality, and to give notice to the owner or owners thereof, or the owner or the occupier of the premises upon which such animals may be, to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within that period, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay; and the owner or owners thereof, or that period, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay; and the owner or owners thereof, or the owners or occupiers of the premises in default, and on con-viction thereof before any two Justices of the Pence, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings and in the remova-and destruction of said purseages.

and destruction of said nuisances.

22. If at any time the cesspit or dry-earth closet or any premises shall overflow, the owner or occupier shall, within twenty-four hours, give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty

- otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

  23. The Council may recover, and the owner or occupier of the premises shall pay, such sums for the emptying of such cesspits as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

  24. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be provided by the Council with a supply of printed forms of notices or other documents (as by the Act prescribed) from time to time when required for service upon the owners or occupiers of premises.

  25. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be furnished annually with a list copied from the Rate-book of the Council, showing the names of occupiers and owners of all household property and business premises within the Municipality, the list to be furnished within three months after the filling up of the said Rate-book in each year. Rate-book in each year.
- 26. The Inspector of Nuisances shall obtain from the con-20. The Inspector of Nuisances shall obtain from the contractor or nightman a list showing the names of occupiers or owners of premises where water-closets have been emptied, and the situation of such premises, and shall submit the said list to the Council quarterly, at the end of March, June, September, and December in each year, with a view of carrying out the 10th section of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."
- 27. The Inspector of Nuisances shall report to the Mayor for the time being or to any authorised officer of the Council, when any water-closet is connected with any drain or sewer, and take such action as may be directed by the Mayor or other authorised officer of the Council in accordance with the view of companying out the page of the Act. of carrying out the purposes of the Act.
- 28. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain, or filthy premises that may be brought under his notice, and take such action as may be directed by the Mayor or other authorised officer of the Council, in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Prevention Act."
- 29. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of the persons who have been proceeded against and fined for nuisances within the Municipality, together with the dates and amounts of such fines respectively.

30. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality, or any other person who shall erect upon his premises any closet or cesspit otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof shall in cases where no special penalty is provided forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five rounds. five pounds.

31. All words occurring in these By-laws, and which also occur in the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," shall have the like meanings assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the said Act.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipality of Coraki, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

WILLIAM YABSLEY, (L.S.)

CHARLES STAMFORD Council Clerk.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE REMOVAL AND DEPOSIT OF NIGHT-SOIL

In pursuance of the powers given in and by the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," to the Municipalities in the Colony of New South Wales, to which the provisions of the said Act shall have been extended, the Municipal Council of Cotaki, do herely order that the following shall be the By-laws to be observed for regulating the removal and deposit of night-soil from closets and cesspits within the Municipality.

### Interpretation.

Interpretation.

1. By these By-laws "Night-men" means and includes every person employed by the Council to remove or assist in removing night-soil from cesspits or earth-closets, whether as servants of the Council or contractors thereunder, or as servants of such contractor "Night-cart" means any vehicle used by any night-men for the purpose aforesaid. "Depôt" means a depôt for the deposit of night-soil.

## Night-soil depôts,

Such depôts as shall from time to time be named by resolution of the Council shall be depôts for the disposal of night-

Unauthorised persons not to act as night-men.

3. No person shall act as night-man or drive any night-cart within the limits of the Municipality of Coraki, unless such person be authorised so to do by the said Council.

4 Such authority shall be evidenced by a certificate under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk, which shall contain the name and place of abode of the holder, and shall be duly numbered and registered; such certificate shall be according to to the form in the Schedule to these By-laws.

## Revocation of certificate.

Any such certificate may be revoked, cancelled, or suspended at the will of the said Council, and thereupon such authority shall cease.

## Change of abode to be notified.

Any authorised night-man changing his place of abode shall within two days after so doing attend the Council Clerk, who shall note the change upon his certificate, and register

Certificate to be carried and produced.

7. Every night-man whilst engaged in removing night-soil, or in driving any night-cart, shall carry with him his certificate, and shall produce the same when required by any officer of the Council or member of the Police Force of New South Wales. No night-man shall on any pretence part with or lond his certificate to any other person. his certificate to any other person.

Night-carts to be numbered, registered, and properly lighted.

Night-carts to be numbered, registered, and properly lighted.

8. All night-carts shall be numbered and registered by the Council Clerk and shall be examined by the "Inspector of Nuisances" or other officer appointed in that behalf, who shall certify to the Council Clerk if the same be fit for use. Every night-cart shall have its number with the words "night-cart" conspicuously painted on the near or off side in letters of white on a black ground. Every contractors' night-cart shall have in addition the owner's name and address so painted; and every night-cart whilst in use shall carry two lighted lamps, with the number legibly painted on the glass of each, and such lamps shall be affixed the one to the front and the other to the back of the cart.

## Night-carts to be made water-tight and covered.

9. Every night-cart or vessel used in the business of a night-man, shall be kept by the owner thereof water-tight and free from leakage, and shall be provided with proper covering so as to effectually prevent the dropping, splashing, slopping or spilling of anything carried therein.

## Hours for emptying cessitie, &c.

Hours for emptying cessits, &c.

10. No person shall empty any privy, cesspool, or remove any night-soil within the Municipality, or shall permit or suffer such to be done, or shall use or drive, or permit to be used or driven, any night-eart or other vehicle for that purpose, except between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, or shall put, place, leave, spill, or east out any night-soil in or upon any of the streets or public places of the said Municipality, or shall not enrefully sweep up and cleanse every place in which any offensive matter is slopped or spill d: Provided that before commencing such work, it shall be the duty of the night-man to report his intentions so to do to the Inspector at least twelve hours before commencing such work.

Night-soil not to be brought into the Municipality.

Night-soil not to be brought into the Municipality.

11. No person shall bring or convey any night-soil to any depot within the limits of the said Municipality from any place beyond the said limit.

12. For every certificate under these By-laws there shall be paid to the Council Clerk the following fees:—

## Particulars to be given at Inspector's office.

Particulars to be given at Inspector's office.

13. Every licensed night-man, when he shall use any night-cart or vessel for the removal of any night-soil or other offensive matter, shall, within twelve hours after the performance of such work, report to the Inspector or other officer appointed in that behalf at his office the name of the occupier of the premises, and the name of the street in which such premises are situated, where he has been so employed, and also state the place where the contents of such might-cart or vessel were deposited.

14. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws, the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

### SCHEDULE.

39 Victoria No. 14.

Municipality of Coraki.

Night-man's certificate No.

Name

Address

Employed (as contractor, labourer, or driver),

This certificate is in force from

Given and registered at the Council Chambers, in the Municipality of Coraki, this day of A.D. 18 .

Mayor.

Council Clerk.

Made and passed by the Municipality of Coraki, this 16th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and nincty-one.

> WILLIAM YABSLEY, (L.S.) Mayor.

CHARLES STAMFORD, Councii Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.-1852.

## 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MUNICLPALITIES.

(BY-LAWS OF THE NORTH BOTANY, DENILIQUIN, PADDINGTON, BROKEN HILL, ERMINGTON AND RYDALMERE, AND JERILDEBIE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Dic. Ko. 12, sec. 158.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 22rd January, 1892.

THE following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library at North Botany, which have been made by the Borough Council of North Botany, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTOR.

# BY-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE NORTH BOTANY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Library shall be known as the North Botany Free Public Library. It shall be under the immediate control and management of the Borough Council for the time being.

2. The Library and Reading Room shall be open to the public every Monday, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Tucsday, from 7 to 8 p.m.; every alternate Tucsday, 7 to 9 p.m.; Wednesday, from 7 to 9 p.m.; Thursday, from 10 to 12 a.m.; Friday, from 7 to 8 p.m.; and Saturday, from 10 to 12 a.m.

- 3. Every person entering the Library, whether for the purose of inspection or otherwise, shall immediately write his or her name in a book, to be called the "Visitors' Book," and which it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have conveniently placed for the purpose; and no person shall be allowed to inspect or use the said Library without having first complied
- M. Any person who shall enter the Library in a state of intoxication, or who shall use unbecoming language, or indulge in improper behaviour therein, or who, by loud talking or unseemly conduct of any kind, shall disturb or annoy those using the said Library, shall be liable to be forcibly ejected therefrom, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian, or any member of the Committee who may be cognizant of such conduct, to deliver him into the custody of a police officer, to be taken before a Bench of Magistrates to be dealt with, and such offender shall upon conviction of such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings. penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.
- 5. Any person who shall, without larcenous intent, remove or attempt to remove from the said Library any book or other property whatsoever belonging to the said Institution, or in use therein, may be summarily proceeded against, and upon conviction shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ton pounds not less than to skilling. nor less than ten shillings.
- 6. Persons visiting the Library for the purposes of study or reference to any works, charts, clobes, apparatus, models, specimens, &c., shall in no case be allowed to help themselves, but will be required to make direct application to the Librarian,

or his assistant, to have their wants supplied. Any persons offending against this rule will subject themselves to immediate

7. In all cases where books or other subject matters of 7. In all cases where books or other subject matters of reference shall be in use by any person or persons, and shall have been applied for by others, it shall be the duty of the Librarian to make an entry of such applications as they occur, and to supply the applicants in accordance with the order of such entry, but no person shall be subject to importunate solicitations for the purpose of unduly here; ing him or her in the prosecution of any study or reference in order merely that others may be accommodated. others may be accommodated.

8. Every person who may have received from the Librarian or his as-islant any book or any other subject of reference whatsoever, shall immediately, on the completion of his or her study, examination, or perusal thereof, return the same to the officer from whom it was received, and shall not, under any circumstances, hand it for further use to another.

9. Any person desirous of promoting the objects for which the Free Library has been established may, with the consent of the Committee for the time being, deposit with the of the Committee for the time being, deposit with the Librarian, for public use, reference, or inspection, any book or other publication, chart, apparatus, model, specimen, &c., subject always to such special rules and restrictions as such persons shall dictate in writing, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the Librarian, his assistant, and the Committee of the said Library to respect such dictation faithfully in all its terms and conditions, and to impose the necessity of a strict abservance thereof upon all persons visting the Institution.

observance thereof upon all persons visting the Institution.

10. With the consent of the Committee for the time being, classes for mutual improvement or instruction may be formed in connection with the Free Library, and members of such classes may hold their meetings, and carry on their studies and experiments therein, provided always that the general free access to, and use of the said Library be not in the slightest degree thereby interfered with and provided further that are

access to, and use of the said Library be not in the slightest degree thereby interfered with, and provided further that any and all rules formed by mutual improvement classes for their own guidance and direction shall in every case be submitted to and approved by the Municipal Council of North Botany, before any such rule or rules shall have any practical operation.

11. Any person, whether wilfully or otherwise, damaging any book, eatalogue, record, chart, apparatus, model, specimen, or any other article or thing attached to or in use in the said Library, may be called upon by the Librarian, his assistant, or any member of the Committee to pay the ascertained amount of damage to or value of the article injured, and in the event of the refusal so to pay thall be proceeded against summarily as directed in and by section 193 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, in addition to the ascertained damage to or value of the article in question.

- 12. The Council shall have the power at all times to make and amend such regulations for the internal management of the Library and guidance of the Committee and Librarian as circumstances may render necessary or desirable, and the Committee and Librarian shall be governed thereby accordingly.
- 13. It shall not be in the power of the Librarian, except by special permission of the Council, to remove or permit the removal of any book, chart, apparatus, model, or any article or thing whatsoever in use in or connected with the said Library, and any of such persons as aforesaid so offending will be subject to the proceedings and penalties as provided in section 5 of these By-laws.
- 14. Any donation of money or otherwise made to or for the use of the Library may be handed to the Librarian, to members of the Committee, or to the Council, and shall in case of a money donation be forthwith paid to the credit of the Free Library Account, at the Australian Joint Stock Bank.
- 15. A copy of these By-laws and all regulations framed or to be framed thereon, shall be constantly suspended conspicuously in the Library, for the direction and information of the public, and copies shall be printed for distribution generally.

ALFRED SPARKS, (L.S.) Mayor.

T. A. WATSON, Council Clerk.

Town Hall, North Botany, 1st December, 1891.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 15th January, 1892.

The following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library at Deniliquin, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Deniliquin, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTOR.

BY-LAWS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT DENILIQUIN.

- 1. The Library shall be open every working day from ten o'clock in the morning till ten o'clock at night, public holidays excepted.
- 2. Rvery person entering the Free Library, whether for the purpose of inspection or otherwise, shall immediately write his or her name in a book to be called the Visitor's Book, and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have such book conveniently placed for that purpose; and no person shall be allowed to inspect or use the said Library unless and until he or she shall have complied with this rule.
- 3. Any person who shall enter such Library or reading-room 3. Any person who shall enter such Library or reading-room in a state of intoxication, shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive or unbecoming language, or who shall without lawful excuse remove any property from such Library or reading-room, shall forfeit and pay on conviction any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds. Further, any such person may be forthwith removed by the Officer of the Council in charge of such Library or reading-room.
- 4. No person visiting the Library for the purpose of study or reference to any work, chart, globe, apparatus, model, specimen, or other Library property, shall be allowed to help himself or herself, but shall apply to the Librarian or other authorised person to have his or her wants supplied. Any person infringing this By-law will be liable to immediate expulsion from the Library.
- 5. No conversation or other conduct tending to disturb the order of the reading room will be permitted. Any person offending against this rule may be forthwith expelled by the officer in charge.
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  6. Any person who shall, whether wilfully or otherwise, damage any book, catalogue, record, chart, apparatus, model, specimen, or other article or thing belonging to or used in the said Library, may be called upon by the Librarian or any member of the Library Committee to pay the ascertained amount of damage or the value of the article injured; and in the event of refusal so to pay, shall, at the discretion of the said Committee, be sued for the amount of damage or value aforesaid in a competent Court, or be proceeded against summarily, and in the latter case shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, in addition to the ascertained damage to, or value of, the article.

  7. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every
- 7. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of the rules or any injury to the books.
- 8. The salary of the Librarian shall be fixed by the Council annually, and the appointment and removal of such officer shall rest wholly with such Council. In matters of routine the Librarian shall be under the control of and be directed by the Library Committee.

- 9. Any ratepayer may propose books for addition to the Library on entering the titles, prices, and other particulars in a book to be kept in the Library for that purpose.
- 10. The Library Committee shall consist of four members—the Mayor (ex officio), and three aldermen, to be chosen annually, three to form a quorum.
- 11. A copy of these By-laws, and of all regulations which shall be framed therounder, shall be always exhibited conspicuously in the Library, and copies may, at the discretion of the Council, be printed for such distribution as such Council may direct.
- 12. In the foregoing By-laws the word Council shall be taken to mean the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Deniliquin, elected under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, 31 Vic. No. 12.

Passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Deniliquin, the second day of November, 1891.

M. MACKENZIE, (L.E.)

THOMAS E. GILLIES, Council Clerk.

2nd November, 1891.

Department of Public Instruction Sydney, 21st December, 1891.

The following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library in the Borough of Paddington, which have been made by the Borough Council of Paddington, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTOR.

## BY-LAWS OF THE PADDINGTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

1. The Library will be opened in the Reading Room on every lawful day, the following excepted, viz., Sabbath Day, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, as follows:—

Monday, from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m. Tuesday, from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m., and from 7 to 9 p.m.

Wednesday, from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m. Thursday, from 2 to 5 o'clock p.m.

Friday, from 7 to 9 o'clock p.m.

Saturday, from 7 to 9 o'clock p.m.

- 2. Every person before entering the Reading Room shall enter his or her name in a book to be kept for such purpose, and to be called the "Visitors' Brok"; and if any person is unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any parson, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such Library or Reading Room; and any person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall not be allowed to enter such Library or Brading Room, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading Room to enforce this By-law, or a turnstile shall be provided.
- shall be provided.

  3. Any person who shall enter such Library or Reading Room in a state of intoxication shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive or unbecoming language, or who shall without lawful excuso remove any property from such Library or Reading Room, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds (£10), recoverable before any two Justices of the Peace. Further, any such person may be forthwith removed by the officer of the Council in charge of such Library or Reading Room.

  4. No conversation or other conduct tending to disturb the
- 4. No conversation or other conduct tending to disturb the order of the Reading Room will be permitted. Any person offending against this rule may be forthwith expelled by the officer-in-charge.
- 5. Any person folding down the leaves, writing in or marking any book, or returning any book torn or in a dirty condition, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than five pounds (£5), recoverable before any two Justices of the Pence.
- 6. The monthly and quarterly periodicals shall be on the tables of the Reading Room until the arrival of the succeeding numbers. Files of newspapers for the current month shall also be kept on the tables. Persons attending the Reading Room are expected to return each newspaper or book after perusal to the file or shelf from which it was taken.
- 7. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors' book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or book, or record, kept at the Library or Reading Room for the general use thereof, shall, on conviction before any two Justices of the Peace, for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds (£10).

- 8. It shall be the duty of the Librarian or Officer-in charge to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of the Rules, or any injury to the Books.
- 9. Any ratepayer may propose books for addition to the Library, on entering the titles, price, and other particulars in a book to be kept in the Library for that purpose.
- 10. Newspapers shall not be detained more than a quarter of an hour, nor periodicals more than half an hour, if required by another visitor, he having intimated his wish to the person reading the same.
- 11. The Library Committee shall consist of five members:—the Mayor (ex-officio), and four Aldermen—one from each of the four Wards, to be chosen annually.
- 12. The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library Room for the information of visitors.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Paddington, this 15th day of October, 1891.

> (L.S) D. MINTYRE,

GEO. E. BLACKMORE,

Mayor.

Council Clark.

Department of Public Instruction, k Sydney, 22nd December, 1891.

THE following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library in the Municipal District of Broken Hill, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Broken Hill, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are multiplied in a constant of the confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTOR.

- BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BROKEN HILL.
- 1. The Broken Hill Municipal Conneil's Free Public Library shall be open to the public daily between the hours of 10 am. and 10 p.m.
- 2. Every person who shall onter said Library shall be decently attired, and immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose, and to be called the "Visitors' Book"; and if such person is unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person or the proper officer of the Council at such person's request; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library, and it will be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge to enforce this By-law.
- 3. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in such Library, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, noise, or otherwise, disturb or annoy persons using or resorting to said library, or shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from said Library, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds sterling; and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of said Library. in charge of said Library.
- A. It shall be lawful for any person with the consent of the Council to lend to or to deposit at said Library, any book or publication, model, or specimen for public use or inspection, subject to such restrictions as to use and inspection as such person may prescribe; and the officer of the Council in charge of the Library shall in such case hold every book, publication, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing, and shall enforce such restrictions as such person may have prescribed as aforesaid.
- 5. A record shall be made of every donation to the said Free Library, which shall be open to the inspection of all persons visiting the Library.
- 6. Any person who shall wilfully damage any book, publication, catalogus, or record kept at the library for the general use thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds sterling.

The above By-laws were adopted and passed by the Municipal Council of Broken Hill, at a meeting held on Thursday, the nineteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

> (L.S.) G. J. MORGAN.

CUTHERRY AILISON, Courcil Clerk.

Mayor.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 9th December, 1891.

The following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library in the Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmers, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Ermington and Rydalmers, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867 Municipalities Act of 1867.

F. B. SUTTOR.

- 1. The Municipal District of Ermington and Rydalmere Free Public Library shall be open every day from 9 to 1, 2 to 3; Saturday, 9 to 1, 2 to 5.
- 2. Every person who shall enter the Library shall, imme-2. Every person who shall enter the Library shall, immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at such Library, and to be called the "Visitors' Book;" and if such person be unable th 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, at the request of such person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library; and it shall be the duty of the officer of such Library to enforce this By-law.
- 3. Any person who, being intixicated, shall enter such Library, shall be at once removed from the premises. Any person who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, or by any noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy any persons using or resorting to such Library, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent remove any property from such Library, shall forfeit and nay any sum not property from such Library, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and any such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of the Library.
- 4. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors' book, catalogue, copy of regulations, or other book or record kept at the Library for the general use thereof, shall for very such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.
- It shall be the duty of the Librarian to report at every meeting of the Library Committee any infraction of the rules, or any injury to the books.
- 6. The foregoing Rules shall be printed, framed, and suspended in the Library Room, for the information of visitors.
- 7. Any ratepayer my propose books for addition to the Library on entering the titles, price, and other particulars in a book to be kept for that purpose.
- 8. The Library shall be closed annually from 15th to 30th November inclusive, and all books must be returned to the Library on or before the first-mentioned date, or be subject to the fine as being overdue.

## Reading Room Regulations.

9. Newspapers shall not be detained more than a quarter of an hour, nor periodicals more than half an hour, if required by another visitor, he having intimated his wish to the person reading the same.

Passed by the Municipal Council of Ermington and Rydal-mere, on the 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

THOS. M. WILLIAMSON, Mayor.

Department of Public Instruction, Sydney, 18th August, 1891.

The following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library at Jorilderie, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Jerilderie, and confirmed by His Rucellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

- 1. The Jerilderic Municipal Council's Free Library shall be open to the public on week days from 10 a.m to 6 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
- 2. Every person who shall enter said Library shall immediately on entering the same, write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose, and to be called the "Visitors Book," and if such person is unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person or the proper officer of the Council at such person's request, and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library, and it will the duty of the officer of the Council in charge to enforce this By-law. this By law.

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- 3. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in said Library, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessarily loud talking, noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy persons using or resorting to said Library, or shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent remove any property from said Library, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds sterling, and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of said Library.

  4. It shall be lawful for any years with the secret of the
- 4. It shall be lawful for any person with the consent of the Council to lend to or to deposit at said Library any book or publication, model, or specimen for public use or inspection subject to such restrictions as to use and inspection as such person may prescribe, and the officer of the Council in charge of the Library shall in such case hold every book, publication, model or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing, and shall enforce such restrictions as such person may have prescribed as aforesaid.

prescribed as aforesaid.

5. A record shall be made of every donation to the said Free Library which shall be opened to the inspection of all persons

visiting the Library.

- 6. Any person who shall wilfully damage any book, publication, oatalogue, or record kept at the Library for the general use thereof shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds sterling.
- 7. The Council shall from time to time make such regulations as may be required for any of the following purposes: For determining the order in which any book or other publication or any apparatus, model, plan or specimen shall be handed to persons desiring to read or refer to or to use or examine such book, publication, model, plan or specimen, and the time during which each such person shall be allowed to

retain the exclusive use as aforesaid of any such book, publication, apparatus, model, plan or specimen; for defining the conditions on which any special permission may be given as aforesaid for the removal of any book, publication, model, plan or specimen from any such Public Library, and for prohibiting the removal of any such book, publication, model, plan or specimen; for defining the conditions on which the Council will consent to the lean or deposit of any book, publication, model, plan, specimen or apparatus with special restrictions relative to the use of or inspection of the same, and the carrying out and enforcement of such restrictions; for defining the conditions on which any such Public Library may be used by any society or class for mutual improvement or instruction, or for study or experiment; for regulating the marking of books or other publications; for defining the mode in which the books and records of any such Public Library shall be kept and in which the duties of any officer in charge thereof, or any assistant employed thereat, shall be carried out, for prescribing any additional precautions which may be considered necessary for the safe keeping and care of any such books, publications, apparati, models, specimens or plans as aforesaid. It shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such Public Library to carry out and enforce this By-law and the regulations so made thereunder.

The above By-laws were adopted and passed by the Municipal Council of Jerilderic for the Public Free Library, this second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(Signed) THOMAS WISE, Mayor.

(Signed) J. D. RANKIN, Council Clerk. 1891-2.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

# PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT, 1873, AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT AMENDMENT ACTS, 1886 AND 1890.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Dic. Ao. 14 sec. 15.

Colonial Sceretary's Office, Sydney, 20th January, 1892.

## METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.—BY-LAW.

The following By-law, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, under the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873," the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1886," and the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Act of 1890," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, empowered and elected under the provisions of the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873" and the "Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Acts of 1886 and 1890," do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the said Acts, declare that the following public stand of Schedule "L," under the By-laws now in force for the regulation of public vehicles, shall be and the same is hereby abolished, viz.:—

SCHEDULE L.

Cab Stand.

Passed by the Board of Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

W. P. MANNING, Chairman.

JAMES EVE, Municipal Commissioner.

EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector General of Police.
J. D. YOUNG, Licensees' Commissioner.

ALFRED EDWARD, Registrar and Chief Inspector.

1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

· LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2.)

PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF WELLINGTON IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 22 September, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and to the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of the Municipality of Wellington,-

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioners view with great satisfaction the proposal of Mr. B. R. Wise, M.L.A., to bring in a Bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1867, particularly in respect of the present method of taxation, which your Petitioners consider opposed to the commercial and social advancement of Municipalities.

That the present method of taxing improvements upon land is injurious, as it is apt to prevent persons erecting good and substantial improvements, while those who hold their land unimproved benefit by improvements effected by their neighbours.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the proposed Bill for taxing on a system of land values may receive the support of Honorable House, and be speedily passed into law.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Here follow 68 signatures.]

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2.)

(PETITION FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF BOURKE IN FAVOUR OF, BUT SUGGESTING AN AMENDMENT THEREIN.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 September, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

THIS PETITION HUMBLY SHOWETH:-

That the Municipal Council of Bourke, in meeting specially convened for the purpose of considering the legislation proposed by the Municipalities Act Amendment Bill, as introduced by B. R. Wise, Esq., M.L.A., heartily endorsed the proposal therein contained to transfer the basis of municipal taxation from improvements to the unimproved capital value of land.

The Council further respectfully suggests to your Honorable House that more advantageous results would follow by the proposed amendment being made compulsory upon all municipal bodies, and not left to the option of separate Municipalities to adopt or reject, as now provided in the Bill above referred to.

And your Petitioners humbly pray that you will take the foregoing request into your favourable consideration.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 2 signatures.]

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1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2).

(PETITION FROM THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROCKDALE IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 November, 1891.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Rockdale in the Colony of New South Wales.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

That your Petitioners have had under consideration a Bill to amend "The Municipalities Act of 1867 (No. 2)"—Mr. Wise, 29th July, 1891.

That your Petitioners are in favour of and hereby affirm the principle laid down in clause one of the said Bill, that is to say, by giving the Council of a municipality a discretionary power to raise the whole or part of the estimated amount which will be required for the then current year by an assessment and rate upon the unimproved value of the land within such municipality (other than lands excepted by section 163 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867"), and without regard to the improvements on such land.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Parliament of New South Wales may be pleased to carry into law the principle of taxation hereinbefore referred to.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 2 signatures.]



(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867 AMENDMENT BILL (No. 2.)

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RATEPAYERS OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF BINGERA IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 December, 1891.

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

WE, the undersigned, ratepayers of the Municipal District of Bingera, being in favour of the measure introduced into the Assembly by Mr. B. R. Wise on the 29th of July, 1891, entitled "A Bill to amend the Municipalities Act of 1867," do humbly pray that your Honourable House will cause the said Bill to be passed into law with the least possible delay.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 24 signatures.]

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## USE OF CAMELS WITHIN MUNICIPALITIES.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN FREEHOLDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS, COMMONERS, AND OTHERS, RESIDING IN THE TOWN OF BOURKE, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 September, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned freeholders, householders, commoners and others, residing in the town of Bourke, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

## RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:-

- 1. That camels constitute a source of great danger to vehicular traffic upon the roads and streets within the municipal area.
- 2. That camels being allowed to depasture upon the town common render it useless for commoners' stock, as the said stock will not remain and feed where they have been running.
- 3. That at a meeting of the Borough Council of Bourke, held on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1891, the following resolution was carried unanimously, namely "That this Council expresses the opinion that the introduction of camels to the extent now going on is calculated to damage the interests of a large number of the community, to cause considerable danger to the travelling public, and, further, to cause much inconvenience to commoners' stock, rendering a portion of the common useless for grazing purposes as intended."
- 4. That at a public meeting convened upon Petition by his Worship the Mayor of Bourke, and held on Thursday, the 3rd day of September, 1891, the above motion was unanimously endorsed and a further motion, duly carried as follows, namely,—"That this meeting instructs the Members for Bourke to introduce a short Bill to Parliament prohibiting the use of camels as beasts of burden within any Municipal area."

And your Petitioners humbly pray,

That the subject matter of their Petition, and the relief therein asked for be granted.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[Here follow 418 signatures.]

1891. (SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL. (MESSAGE No. 3.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 August, 1891.

JERSEY,

Message No. 3.

Governor.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill "To divide New South Wales into District Government areas; to establish therein a system of local self-government; and for other purposes connected therewith."

Government House,

Sydney, 30th July, 1891.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN REPRESENTATIVES OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF THE COLONY, IN ANNUAL CONFERENCE ASSEMBLED, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO PASS THE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 September, 1891.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned representatives of Municipal Councils of the Colony, in annual conference assembled,—

SHOWETH:--

- 1. That the present law governing Municipalities urgently needs extension to meet the requirements of the Suburban and Country Districts, which have outgrown the present Act.
- 2. That for several years past this fact has been recognised by successive Governments making an extension of the Municipal law a feature of the programme submitted to your Honorable House for approval.
- 3. That up to the present time, although several Bills to effect this object have been introduced, none of them have passed the second reading stage, but have always had to make way for measures considered at the time of greater importance.
- 4. That your Petitioners are of opinion that there can be no more important matter brought before your Honorable House than the extension of the principle of local self-government, as embodied in the District Government Bill, introduced by the Honorable the Premier on the fifth day of August last.
- 5. Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may insist upon the Bill referred to in the preceding clause being proceeded with during the present Session, and being placed upon the Statute Book with such amendments as may to your Honorable House seem desirable.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 108 signatures.]